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CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921

VOLUME XI

CENTRAL PROVINCES

AND

BERAR

PART I—REPORT

BY

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SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR



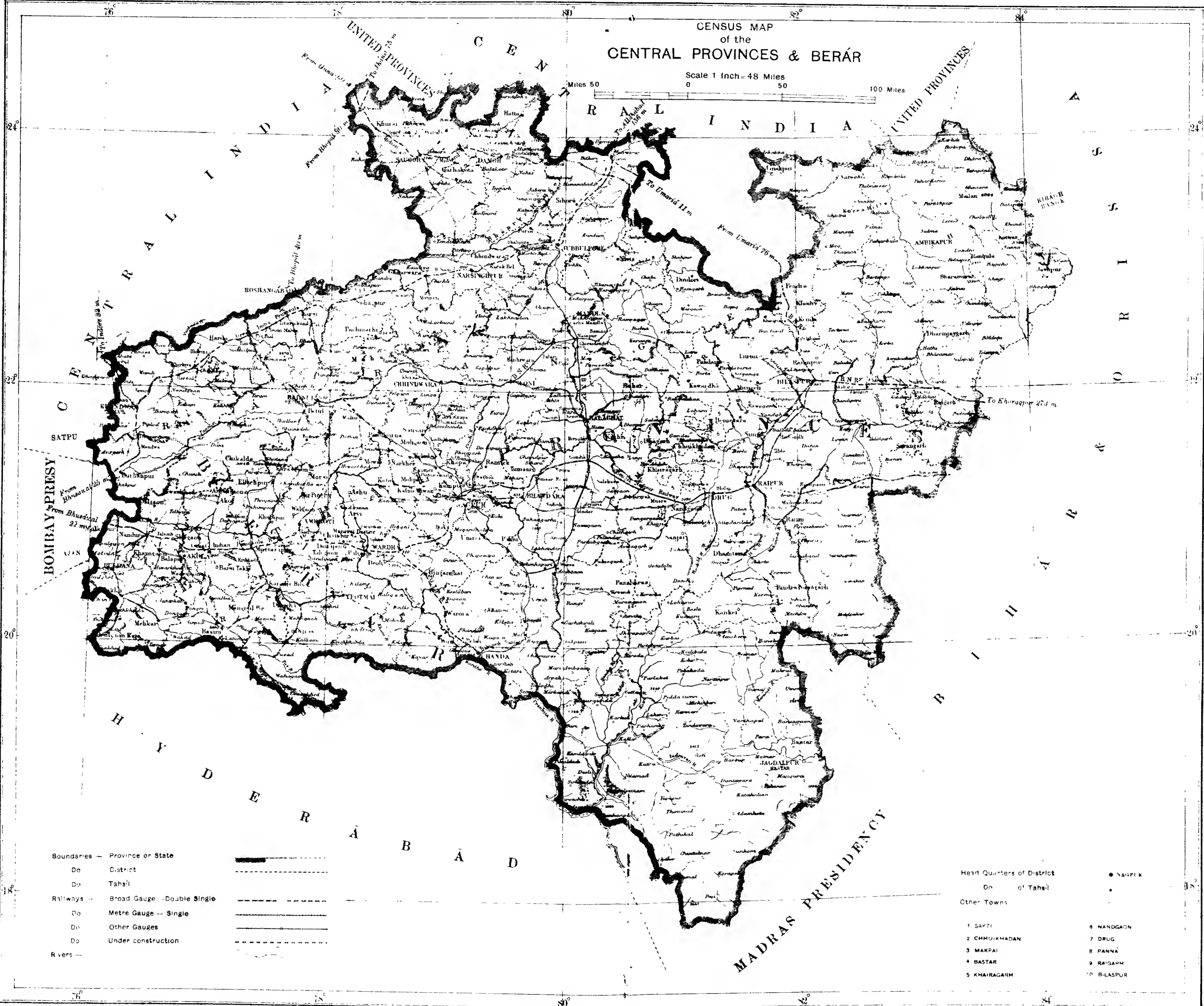
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1923

CENSUS MAP
of the
CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR

Scale 1 Inch = 48 Miles
0 50 100 Miles



- Boundaries — Province or State
Do District
Do Tahsil
Railways — Broad Gauge — Double Single
Do Metre Gauge — Single
Do Other Gauges
Do Under construction
Rivers —

- Head Quarters of District
Do of Tahsil
Other Towns
- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. SAKTI | 8. HANDGAON |
| 2. CHHUKHADAN | 7. DRUG |
| 3. MAKPAI | 8. PANNA |
| 4. BASTAR | 9. RAIGADH |
| 5. KHARAGARH | 10. BILASPUR |

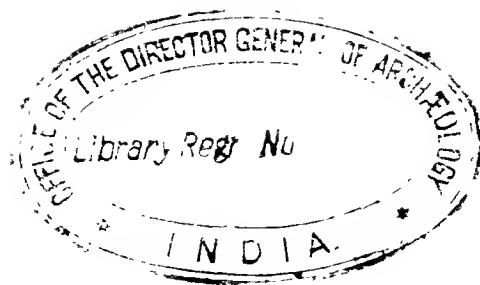


TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE.
Map of the Central Provinces and Berar	Front is piec.
Introduction	i to iv
CHAPTER I.— DISTRIBUTION AND MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.	
Description of the Province--Area, Population and Density--Variations in population at previous censuses--Conditions during the Decade--Prices and Wages--Material expansion of the Province--Comparison between deduced and census populations--Mortality due to particular diseases--Variation in population during the decade by natural divisions--Housing--Pressure of population on means of subsistence	1
Subsidiary Tables	27
CHAPTER II.— THE POPULATION OF CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.	
Definition of town--Growth of urban population--Analysis of the urban population by natural divisions--Housing in towns--Villages	33
Subsidiary Tables	38
Appendix--Statistics of overcrowding in towns	40
CHAPTER III.—BIRTH-PLACE.	
Summary of statistics--Different kinds of migration--Extra and intra-provincial migration	42
Subsidiary Tables	46
CHAPTER IV.— RELIGION.	
Summary of statistics--General distribution--Hindus--Animists--Muhammedans--Christians-- Other religions-- Religions in towns	57
Subsidiary Tables	64
CHAPTER V.—AGE.	
Reference to statistics--Accuracy of age return--Present age distribution of the Province--Age distribution by natural divisions--Effect of the consumption of alcohol on age distribution--Age distribution by religions and castes--Mean age--Statistics of births--The influenza epidemic--The Death-rate	69
Subsidiary Tables	75
CHAPTER VI.—SEX.	
Reference to statistics--Proportion of sexes in the Province and natural divisions--Proportion of sexes in different religions and castes--Comparison with vital statistics--Proportion of sexes at different age periods--Chhota Nagpur States--Peculiar conditions of the decade--General conclusions	87
Subsidiary Tables	91
Appendix-- Size of families in the Province	98
CHAPTER VII.— CIVIL CONDITION.	
Reference to and meaning of statistics--Distribution by age--Analysis by sex and religion-- Variations by Natural Divisions-- Civil condition in cities-- Civil condition by selected castes	103
Subsidiary Tables	108
CHAPTER VIII.—LITERACY.	
Reference to and meaning of statistics--Extent of literacy in the Province and natural divisions--Progress during the decade--Literacy by religion and caste-- Literacy in English	116
Subsidiary Tables	119
CHAPTER IX.—LANGUAGE.	
Reference to statistics--Accuracy of the language table--The principal vernacular languages--Hindi--Rajasthani--Marathi--Other Aryan languages--Gondi-- Other languages--Displacement of non-Aryan by Aryan languages	127
Subsidiary Tables	132
CHAPTER X.—INFIRMITIES.	
Reference to statistics--Accuracy of the record--Insanity--Deaf mutism--Blindness-- Leprosy	134
Subsidiary Tables	141

	PAGE.
CHAPTER XI.—CASTE.	
Reference to statistics--Scope of chapter--Restriction of enquiry--Scope and method of inquiry--Accuracy of the record--Classification of castes--Castes discussed under their occupational groups--The untouchables	... 144
Subsidiary Tables	... 159

CHAPTER XII.—OCCUPATION.	
Reference to statistics--Character of the information asked for--Accuracy of the return--System of classification adopted--General distribution of occupations in the Province--Workers and dependents--Occupation of females--Urban industries--Occupation by caste and religion--Combination of agriculture and other occupations--Variations in occupation, during the decade, discussed under sub-classes--The industrial census--The personnel of industrial classes--Workmen--Female labour--Child labour--Movement of industrial labour--The system of cash advances to labour--Condition of the labouring classes--Organisation of labour--Adequacy of labour supply--Local and cottage industries--Conditions of rural trade	... 161
Subsidiary Tables	... 179

INTRODUCTION.

There were no changes during the decade 1911—1921, in the external boundaries of the area administered by the Government of the Central Provinces, which constitutes one territorial unit for the purpose of the census organisation, and except for a rearrangement of the Balaghat, Bhandara and Nagpur districts internal arrangements were little disturbed. This report therefore, as at the census of 1911, deals with the 18 British districts of the Central Provinces, the four districts of Berar, and the 15 Feudatory States.

The decennial census of this Province was taken for the sixth time on the night of the 18th March 1921, and a detailed account of the method of enumeration of the people and of the co-ordination of the figures so obtained will be found in a separate report called the Census Administration Report. In dealing with a population containing over 95 per cent of illiterates it is impossible to adopt the method, which obtains in many civilised countries, of calling upon the head of each household to fill in a form giving particulars of the inmates of his house on a particular night. Indeed, the first difficulty which confronts the authorities consists in determining what constitutes a house. Even in towns an orderly row of habitations is seldom found, while in the country structures ranging from the superior edifice of the village headman are mingled with ephemeral huts which form the habitation sometimes of cattle and sometimes of human beings. The first step, therefore, is to number the houses, and care has to be taken that new structures, which may spring up like mushrooms in a night, are continually added to the list. About 50 houses are then formed in a block under one enumerator who may even, if no literate resident can be found, live at some little distance, and the blocks again are formed into circles under a Supervisor and the circles into charges under a Charge Superintendent, the scale which experience has found to be most convenient being 12 blocks per circle and 15 circles per charge. In the Central Provinces and Berar, rural areas are, for the purpose of administration, divided into the Revenue Inspectors' Circles for the census, and the Revenue Inspector is invariably the Charge Superintendent and his circle the charge. Below the Revenue Inspector is the *patwar*, who in the Central Provinces is in charge of a circle which makes a convenient census circle, while in Berar where the *patwari* is generally a hereditary official for a village, which will frequently be too small for a census circle, more or less arbitrary divisions of the census charge have to be made. In both areas the Revenue Inspectors and *patwaris* under the immediate supervision of that useful officer, the Tahsildar, form the backbone of the census organisation, and as many of them have experience of one or more censuses, they form an extremely efficient staff. Above the Revenue Inspectors come the Tahsildar, the Assistant or Extra-Assistant Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner. The last-named official may, if he can spare the time, take the whole of the census arrangements under his personal care, but he usually deposes one of his assistants as District Census Officer. The remaining assistants are responsible for the work in the portion of the district known as a Sub-division which is administered by them, and in addition one or more of them may be put in charge of those portions of the operations, such as the railway census or the enumeration in large cities, fairs or industrial centres, which call for special supervision. Each Sub-division contains according to its size one or more tahsils under a Tahsildar, who, while the census operations are in progress, is continually on the move checking the actual work done and seeing that the Charge Superintendents keep the lower census officials up to the mark. In addition to this, other touring officials in a district are given a simple set of instructions, and asked to check the enumeration in the places through which they pass. It will thus be seen that the census organisation follows that of the district very closely, and each official of the district staff has to supervise the census work of his immediate official subordinate, and not only is he by this means able to exert sufficient authority to keep his subordinates up to the mark, but practically the whole of the supervision in rural areas is done without any extra cost to Government by the district officials on their ordinary rounds of duty.

In many of the Feudatory States one or two charges sufficed for the whole of the State, but in Bastar there were as many as 20. Where there is a regular land revenue system as in the British districts, the revenue units coincided with those of the census. Elsewhere, arbitrary divisions similar to those of the

preceding census were formed and put under the various State officials. It was here that literate enumerators were sometimes difficult to find, and it was occasionally necessary to combine two blocks under one enumerator.

In urban areas the work is done through the municipal authorities under the supervision of Government officials deputed for the purpose. If the town is large enough, it constitutes a separate charge. The other census divisions have to be made arbitrarily, though it is often possible to make the circle coincide with municipal ward under the ward member. With a larger proportion of literates than in the country, there was not the same difficulty in obtaining sufficient literate enumerators from Government and municipal servants, pensioned officials, and the general public. The total census staff for the Province was 95,830 Enumerators, 8,770 Supervisors and 689 Charge Superintendents, or in all 105,289.

The organisation of census divisions and staff occupied the hot weather and rains of 1920, but it is probable that an unnecessarily long period was allowed for these preparations, which might be curtailed by about three months. Local operations began with the house-numbering at the end of the rains by the supervisors with the assistance of the enumerators. The structural definition of the house was again taken in this Province, and was extended to the five Chhota Nagpur States, which were transferred from Bengal prior to the previous census, at which the *commensal* family was there taken as the unit. The structural definition is generally more suited to the habits of the inhabitants, and there is considerable administrative advantage in retaining the definition familiar to many of the census staff from the preceding census. At the time of house-numbering, the supervisor prepared a house-list for his circle showing every house and head of a family. A copy of this served the enumerator as a block list. The circle register was then prepared, and served as a record for the circle organisation, subsequent changes being entered in it as they occurred. The statistical information contained in the circle register was used to check the issue of forms from Nagpur, which had previously been roughly calculated on the population of the previous census.

With the touring season in the cold weather of 1920-21, the bulk of the work in connection with the census began. House-numbering was first checked, and corrected where necessary; and the numerous staff had to be trained in its various duties. Conferences were called at convenient centres by the district officers, and personal instruction on the spot was continuously given. Special arrangements had to be made for fairs, railways, the more important industrial concerns, and for any places where an unusually large concourse of people might be expected. The operations were further complicated by the famine conditions prevalent over a large part of the Province, which, apart from the extra burden they threw on the district official, caused a considerable portion of the populace to leave their homes in search of employment. After the enumerators had been thoroughly trained, they entered the particulars required to be given in the census schedules, having, in most cases, prepared them beforehand on blank slips of paper. The schedules were ready about a month before the census, and they constituted the preliminary record, which continued to be checked by every official who could be made available until the final night of the census.

The final census was taken between 7 p. m. and midnight of the night of March 18th which was selected so that the light of the moon would assist enumerators in their movement from house to house. Each house was visited in turn, and the preliminary record was brought up-to-date by striking out absentees and entering the details required for new-comers. The usual halting places were then searched for travellers, and those who could not produce a pass showing they had been enumerated elsewhere were included in the block in which they were found. In spite of the large areas of wild and jungly country contained in the Province, it was nowhere found necessary to omit the final enumeration, though it was taken during the day-time of the 16th, 17th or 18th March in certain tracts.

As soon as the schedules were ready, the enumerators met at appointed places, and prepared statements showing the number of the houses and the population of their blocks. The figures were then compiled by the supervisor into a summary for his circle, and taken to the charge superintendent, who compiled a similar summary for his charge and sent it to the district head-quarters, where the

totals were added together and reported by telegraph. Very elaborate arrangements were made beforehand for the collection of the totals at convenient centres, and they worked with such success that it was possible to issue in the *Provincial Gazette* of March 26th—only eight days after the census—a statement showing the population of the whole of the Central Provinces. The totals of the Sarangarh State were collected so expeditiously that they were despatched at 3-55 a.m., within four hours of the completion of the schedules. Raigarh State was the next to telegraph its figures at 6-30 a.m. Up to midday of March 19th, the totals of the Kawardha, Nandgaon and Sakti States and of the Narsinghpur district had been despatched and the Khairagarh, Makrai and Chhuikhadan States followed suit by the evening. Within four days of the census, the totals of 31 districts and states were received. Raipur and Akola were the last to telegraph their figures on March 25th.

The census staff of the Sarangarh state must be congratulated on the promptness and accuracy of their figures, in that, notwithstanding the expeditiousness with which the figures were telegraphed, there was an insignificant difference of only 22 or '01 per cent in the provisional and final figures. The difference in most of the districts and States did not exceed '2 per cent, but it was most marked in Raipur (1'6 per cent), Chanda ('9 per cent), Khairagarh ('6 per cent) and Nagpur and Yeotmal (5 per cent). It did not, however, exceed '02 per cent for the Province as a whole.

From the preliminary stages of the census up to the taking of the final census the non-cooperation movement gave rise to considerable anxiety. As at the preceding census, enumerators were asked to do their work out of public spirit and without any monetary reward. It was, therefore, not difficult to persuade a number of them that a ready occasion for embarrassing Government had presented itself. It was only towards the close of the operations that the leader of the movement announced that non-cooperation should not interfere with the census, and as Mr. Gandhi actually held a political meeting in Nagpur at the unusual hour of 11 p.m. on the census night, when it was important for the accuracy of the census that the bulk of the population should remain in their houses, it can be imagined that the rank and file of his followers were passively if not actively hostile. Arrangements were made beforehand for approximate figures to be obtained in the event of any organised refusal to give information, but such refusals were little in evidence. The inhabitants of one village in the Bhandara district insisted on describing themselves as non-cooperators in the occupational columns, and a few of the Nagpur Kestis or weavers, who, only a few days after the final day of the census, broke out into open riot, declined to give particulars of themselves and their families. In Kamptee the inhabitants of one *mohalla* during the preliminary enumeration declined to answer questions, but they were ultimately won round by the district officials. The *patwaris* of the Chhindwara and Chanda districts went on strike shortly before the census day, but completed their census work under threat of the penalties of the Census Act. In general, the attitude of the public, in those places where political propaganda hostile to Government were most powerful, was more one of apathy than of actual hostility, and the constant efforts of the district officials were necessary to keep the census staff up to the mark. As the work was voluntary, prosecutions under the Census Act were kept as low as possible and only numbered 31, but the number of people who either declined to act as enumerators, or after agreeing to act gave somewhat transparent excuses for ceasing to do so, was considerable, and it was only by providing a liberal reserve of enumerators that the final enumeration was ultimately carried out successfully. It may, however, be doubted whether this would have been possible if the census had been taken a few months later.

For the abstraction of the information in the schedules, two central offices were constituted—at Jubbulpore for the Hindi schedules and at Nagpur for the Marathi books. The slip system of abstraction, which is undoubtedly superior to the tick system, was again adopted. The only other system, whereby the tabulation is done by means of an ingenious American electrical machine, would undoubtedly be much more costly and less expeditious in India. The information in the schedules has to be transferred to specially prepared cards on which it is represented by a number of holes punched thereon. The punching of the cards alone would probably take as

long as the combined operations of slip copying, sorting and compilation by the present method. Once the cards are punched, the system works with great rapidity, and, where the information given in the schedules is more detailed than is possible in India, the machines will tabulate a large number of tables with expedition. For India, however, where the standard of education is low, and it is necessary to include only the simplest information in the schedules, the slip system is undoubtedly the best as yet invented. It was originally intended to have the slip-copying done locally by the revenue staff, but the outbreak of famine and the consequent pressure of ordinary work on the staff prevented the execution of this plan. Under the slip-system each entry in the census schedules is copied out on to a slip which denotes religion by its colour and bears a symbol for civil condition. With the use of abbreviations to denote terms of common occurrence in the schedules, an efficient copyist can turn out more than 600 slips a day. The copying of the slips occupied three months and a half, and the staff employed at one time reached 597. The next process is that of sorting; each sorter was given two boxes for males and females containing about 400,000 slips, and he sorted the slips out into bundles according to the information required for the table under preparation and entered the results in tickets, which corresponded in form with the Imperial Tables. As soon as the sorting for the earlier tables was complete, compilation of the information in the sorters' tickets began, and proceeded *pari passu* with the sorting. At Jubbulpore the work was retarded by a number of unexpected obstacles. The office was at first situated in the temporary buildings of the War Recruiting Organization which had not been dismantled. The census staff, however, was discontented, largely owing to the distance of the office from the town, and after a good deal of grumbling went on strike during the hot weather. The office was then removed to the town. Unfortunately in the middle of the rains plague broke out in Jubbulpore with almost unprecedented violence, and the temporary staff fled in large numbers. It was impossible to move elsewhere because of the risk of spreading infection, and the work had to proceed as best it could until the disease abated.

The Hindi population is nearly twice as large as the Marathi, and it would therefore be advisable in future to have two Hindi offices and one Marathi. This would undoubtedly curtail the work, and effect some saving in expenditure. As it was, the tabulation of the last Imperial Table was not completed until the close of August 1922. Mr. Abdul Khalique, who held charge of the Nagpur Abstraction Office throughout, devoted unremitting care and attention to the work of preparing the figures for final publication, while Mr. T. G. Matangay, who took charge of the Jubbulpore Office at very short notice owing to the illness of his predecessor, laboured hard to restore discipline among a somewhat unruly staff and to complete the work expeditiously. My administrative office under the Head Clerk, Mr. V. R. Bhagwat, worked hard and efficiently and contributed materially to the success of the operations.

In conclusion, I desire to place on record my sense of obligation to all district officers whose efforts, in spite of the difficulties due to the hostility of political propaganda, and at a time, when famine conditions required their constant care and attention, cheerfully undertook the extra burden of work thrown on their shoulders by the organisation of the census.

CENSUS REPORT

OF THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR

CHAPTER I.

Distribution and Movement of the Population.

Brief Description of the Province and its Boundaries.

The territory under the control of the Governor of the Central Provinces has an area of 131,000 square miles and a population of nearly 16 million persons. It is situated in the centre of the Indian peninsula between latitudes 17° - $47'$ and 24° - $27'$ North and longitudes 76° and 84° East. There was no change during the decade preceding the census in the boundaries of the area, which consists of 18 British districts in the Central Provinces, the 4 Berar districts which are leased out by His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and administered by the Central Provinces Government, and 15 Feudatory States clustered together in the south-east of the Province.

2. With the introduction of the reforms in India in the year 1919, the post of Chief Commissioner was abolished, and his administrative duties were entrusted to a Governor and Council. As at last census, the Province is divided into five administrative divisions, each subject to the control of a Commissioner. New tahsils have been formed in the Mandla, Chhindwara, Balaghat and Bilaspur districts, and the territory of the Bhandara and Balaghat districts redistributed. The net result is an increase of 4 tahsils in the Central Provinces districts. At the previous census the Province was divided for statistical purposes into five natural divisions, which are retained at the present census. They are—

- (1) The Nerbudda valley division, which is mainly a wheat-growing tract situated in the basin formed by that river and extending into the higher ground on either side ;
- (2) The Maratha plain division, containing the wealthy cotton-growing plains of Berar and Nagpur terminated to the east by the rich rice-growing valley of the Wainganga ;
- (3) The Plateau division, containing that portion of the country known as the Highlands of Central India, where forests predominate in broken country and a still backward population earns its existence by cultivating the more fertile and low-lying ground ;
- (4) The Chhattisgarh plain division, consisting of a central rice-growing plain drained by the Mahanadi and stretching south nearly to the Madras coast through the wild and almost unexplored territory of the Bastar State, and
- (5) The Chhota Nagpur States, which were transferred to the Province prior to the census of 1911, and support a population physically and ethnically in many ways more akin to that of the Oriya tracts to the eastward than to their neighbours in the plain of Chhattisgarh.

A more detailed description of these 5 divisions and of the administrative and territorial changes prior to that year will be found in the census report of 1911.

Area, population and density.

3. The statistics of the area and population of each district and state are given in Imperial Tables I and II, while Provincial Table I, which will be found at the end of the Imperial Tables in Part II of this report, gives figures for smaller areas. Of the seven subsidiary tables at the end of this chapter, Number I shows density of population correlated with water-supply and the area under the main crops, Numbers II, III, VI and VII classify the population according to density, Number IV shows the variation in natural population, Number V compares the actual population with that deduced from vital statistics and Number VII gives statistics of houses. As the census schedules were brought up to date on the night of the census by the exclusion of absentees from, and the addition of new-comers to, the list already prepared, the statistics give the *de facto* and not the resident population, except for the non-synchronous areas, which form less than 25 per cent of the Province. It must be remembered that much of the non-synchronous area is very thinly populated; in fact 40 per cent of it consists of forest in the Chanda district with a population of 4,000 persons. The main sources of error will, therefore, be inaccuracy in the preparation of the schedules, failure to enumerate travellers, failure to exclude travellers absent on the census night from the schedules, and the failure to take into consideration changes occurring in non-synchronous areas between the actual date of enumeration and the census. As only 9 per cent of the population has been classified as urban, and in the country the enumerator would generally be able to fill up the schedules from his own knowledge without making house-to-house enquiries, the percentage of error arising from incomplete schedules is insignificant. Except on railways, where special arrangements were made for the enumeration of the travelling public, if the inhabitant of this Province travels by night, he puts up at a well-defined halting place, such as may be seen in almost every village on an established trade route, and failure to enumerate him could only be due to culpable negligence on the part of the enumerator. The non-synchronous tracts are usually wild and undeveloped, offering few inducements to attract people from outside, and many of the inhabitants during the whole of their existence never stray 50 miles from their homes; the proportion that change their residence during a period of a few days is for statistical purposes *nil*. In towns the population is far more mobile, and the enumerator has not the same knowledge of the inhabitants of his block, though he would be much more informed in this respect than in a European country: he is generally, however, more acute than his confrère in the country; and with the small proportion which the urban population bears to the total, it may be said with some confidence that the statistics of population compare not unfavourably in accuracy with those of other countries.

4. The Central Provinces and Berar extend over 131,052 square miles and contain 15,979,660 persons, of which the Central Provinces (British districts) and Berar, with a population of 13,912,760, occupy 99,876 square miles. Feudatory States form the remaining area of 31,176 square miles, which is rather less than one-fourth of the total, and have a population of 2,066,900. The Central Provinces in point of area comes sixth among the Provinces in India, and seventh in population.

For the sake of comparison the area and population of a number of other countries are tabulated in the margin.

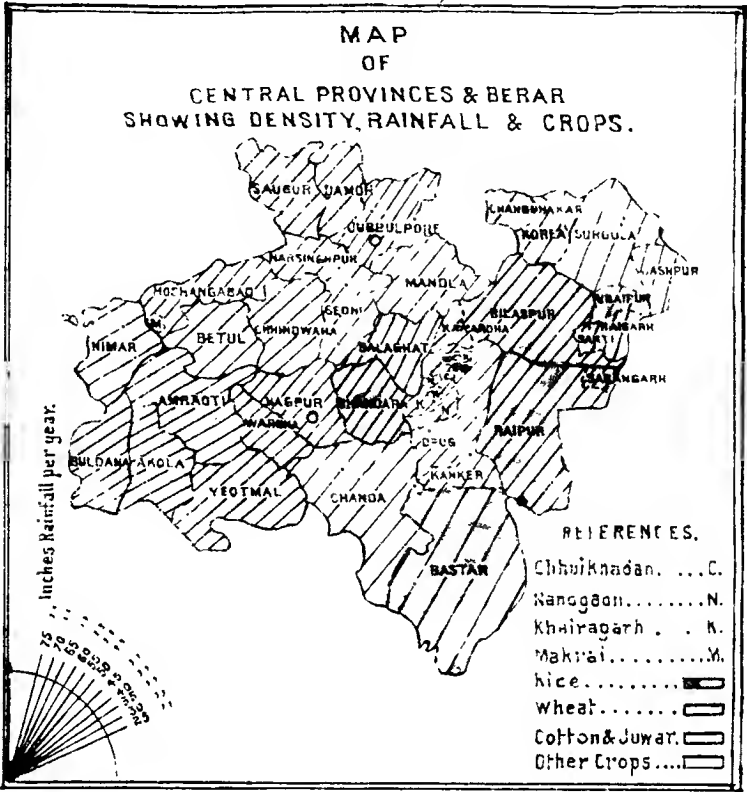
	Area.	Population.
The United Kingdom	121,377	45,407,237
Argentina	1,132,000	8,250,000
Egypt	263,181	12,600,000
Finland	145,600	3,300,000
France	213,000	42,000,000
Italy	120,000	38,000,000
Mexico	769,000	16,000,000
Norway	124,400	2,600,000
New Zealand	105,000	1,200,000
Rumania	122,300	17,000,000
Spain	196,700	21,000,000

obtaining in the more populous parts of India or in other oriental countries like Egypt and Japan.

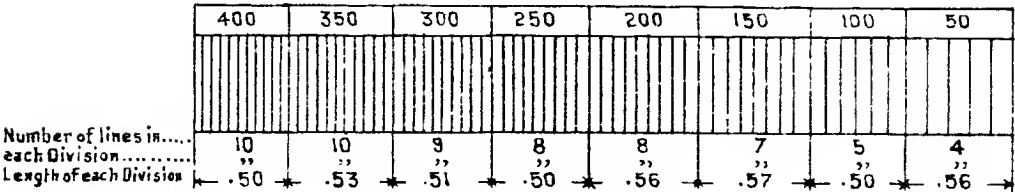
5. The Nagpur division, with 22,760 square miles of territory, is the largest of the political divisions, and Berar, with 17,767, the smallest. The Chhattisgarh division, however, with 3,381,687 inhabitants, comes first in point of population, and the Nerbudda division comes last with 2,013,021. The average size and area of the administrative divisions is compared in the table in the margin with the corresponding divisions for other Provinces in India.

Provinces.	Average area	Average population.
Assam	13,254	1,901,557
Bengal	15,362	9,339,107
Bihar and Orissa	16,022	6,800,438
Bombay	24,708	3,858,344
Burma	21,639	1,464,350
Central Provinces and Berar	19,975	2,782,552
Punjab	19,969	4,127,005
United Provinces	10,049	4,537,579

Density.



Persons per Square Mile.



6. The mean density per square mile in the Central Provinces and Berar is 122 persons: comparative figures for other parts of India and some other countries are given in the marginal statement. The greatest density of 154 persons to the square mile is found in the cotton country of the Maratha plain division, and concentrates particularly in and around the city of Nagpur. The Nerbudda valley comes next with 132 persons, and here again the city of Jubbulpore swells the density in its neighbourhood, though Narsinghpur, which is largely a rural district, is, apart from the influence of large towns, the most thickly populated. The Chhattisgarh plain comes next with a mean density of 114, but the inclusion of the sparsely inhabited but extensive state of Bastar, which differs in physical features from the plain country which it adjoins, has reduced the density from 150, which figure must be taken as a truer index of the characteristics of the division.

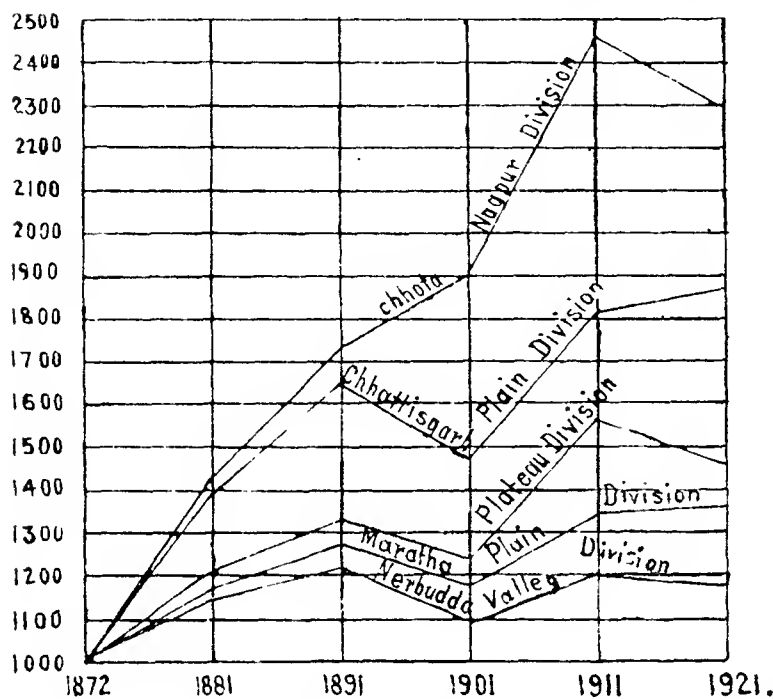
Provinces or Countries.	Mean density per square mile.
Assam	130
Bengal	579
Bombay	143
Burma	57
Central Provinces and Berar.	122
Madras	257
Punjab	183
United Provinces	414
Great Britain and Ireland.	389
France	195
Germany	332
Italy	326
Turkey	46

The other divisions of the Province are more sparsely inhabited, the Plateau districts recording only 95 per square mile, while the Chhota Nagpur States division has a density as low as 61. Apart from the small state of Changbhakar, where only 24 persons are found to the square mile, the state of Bastar with 36 is the only area of any appreciable size where the inhabitants are so few and far between.

Variations in the population at previous Censuses.

7. At the first census in the year 1866 the population of the

DIAGRAM
Showing the variations since 1872 per
thousand of the population in the natural Divisions.



Central Provinces was 9,036,983, and by 1872 in spite of a severe famine in 1869 it had risen to 9,223,534. As a result of certain interchanges of territory in 1905 with what was then part of Bengal but is now included in Bihar and Orissa, the adjusted figures of population in the Central Provinces in 1872 were 8,651,730; and to these must be added 2,227,654 persons enumerated in Berar in 1867. The next 20 years represent a continuous period of prosperity and increasing population, only set back by some years when

scarcity prevailed at the end of the eighties, culminating in a very unhealthy year in 1889; and at the two censuses of 1881 and 1891 increases were recorded in Berar of 20 and 8·4 per cent in the Central Provinces of 20 and 9·5 per cent and in the Feudatory States of 49 and 23 per cent. During the next decade calamity be gat calamity with unexampled rapidity, culminating in the famine of 1900 following on severe scarcity in the previous year. This famine, which even now stands out so clearly in the minds of the inhabitants that events of that time are dated by their occurrence so many years before or after the big famine, took a heavy toll of life, and at the census of 1901 the population had fallen by 9·2 per cent in the Central Provinces districts, by 5 in Berar and by 4·8 in the Feudatory States.

8. During the following decade the Province recovered from the disasters of the preceding 10 years. Up to the harvest of 1907 there was no general crop failure although the rice crop failed in the Wainganga valley in 1904-05 and in 1905-06 in part of Chhattisgarh, and in the former season also the wheat crop in the north of the Province was considerably damaged by frost. The period however was marked by some extremely good harvests, those of 1903-04 and 1906-07 being particularly fine, and the effects of the great famine disappeared. A set back, however, occurred in the following year owing to the early cessation of the monsoon, but though distress appeared, it was due more to high prices than to actual shortage of food stocks. The remaining two years were ones of prosperity in spite of scattered epidemics, and at the census of 1911 the population of the Province had increased to 16,033,310 or by 17·9 per cent. In times of stress the aborigines and other backward tribes are the first to suffer, and their recovery is correspondingly quick. It is not therefore surprising that in the Feudatory States the population during this period increased by 29·8 per cent. In Berar and the Central Provinces the increase, though not so marked, amounted to 11·0 and 17·8 respectively.

9. The history of the agricultural and economic condition of the people during the decade 1911—21 is one of considerable complexity, and had a marked effect on the census statistics. For the first two years the crops gave a satisfactory outturn, but in the next year the total outturn was only 75 per cent of the normal, the rice country and the north of the Province being particularly affected. In 1914-15 the autumn harvest was again good, but wheat in the Nerbudda valley was disappointing, and the excellence of the cotton crop in the Maratha plain was counteracted by a slump in the price consequent on the outbreak of the war. The next year was favourable, and 1916-17 particularly so, though cotton, which by now had risen to an unprecedented price, was much damaged by heavy rain which fell just before picking commenced. Up to this point the high prices incidental to the war coupled with favourable seasons had an undoubtedly beneficial effect on a province so largely dependent on agriculture. There was, however, a setback in 1917-18, when excessive rain during the monsoon caused much damage to the cotton and juar in the west of the Province, while its absence during the winter months was inimical to the wheat in the north; and the total harvest was only estimated at a little more than three-fourths of the normal. The next season opened with a favourable monsoon, and at the beginning of September a bumper crop seemed assured, but the rains ceased abruptly, resulting in widespread scarcity, an account of which will be found in the Financial Commissioner's report on famine and scarcity in the year 1918-19, from which an extract is given below:—

"The scarcity of 1918-19 was, as in all previous failures, due to the abrupt cessation of the rains in September 1918. The early monsoon was, on the whole, well distributed, though a long break in the rains after the first week in July delayed kharif sowing and the transplantation of rice. Up to the second week in September, all the kharif crops promised a heavy outturn, but the monsoon then receded abruptly, and there was practically no rain until almost the end of November; as a result, the kharif crops deteriorated everywhere, though the outturn varied largely from village to village in the same district, as local showers in September and October made enormous differences in the outturn. The result was that, generally speaking, the kharif crops of the Central Provinces and Berar taken together yielded less than half the normal crop.

Owing to the prolonged drought, the land which had been prepared for rabi sowings hardened fast and it was impossible for the whole of the seed to be got into the ground. The rabi area consequently shrank by more than 2½ million acres and was 30 per cent less than that of the previous year, though, as a result of favourable winter rains, a normal wheat crop was obtained in the districts of Saugor, Damoh, Seoni, Hoshangabad and Nagpur, and a bumper crop in Narsinghpur, and the only districts in which there was practically a failure of the rabi crops were Buldana and Yeotmal.

Though the failure of crops was, in many parts of the Province, severe, the distress would certainly have not been so great as proved to be the case, but for two important causes, which aggravated the situation. In the first place, the large export of grain in the previous years had exhausted the greater portion of the reserve stocks held in the province, with the result that prices had already reached what in previous times would have been considered a famine level. The second cause was the serious outbreak of influenza, which had reduced the earning power of the labouring classes and the resisting power of the agricultural classes. These causes, coupled with the failure of the crops, produced distress, which in certain parts deepened into famine."

10. Distress was much aggravated by the appearance of the fatal influenza epidemic, which began in September 1918 and extended well into the next year. The following passage taken from the official report written before the epidemic had entirely subsided indicates the severity of the disaster.

"A fulminating epidemic such as this one is altogether without parallel in the records of the Province. It appeared in two waves, the first of which occurred in July and was so mild that it does not appear to have penetrated into some of the districts at all, while in others it probably passed unnoticed and in only a few did it register its mark. The second wave, however, which started late in September struck the Province with lightning suddenness and violence, spreading rapidly and leaving behind it a melancholy wake of decimated villages and destitute orphans. Traces of the disease still exist (28th of January 1919) in some of the remoter parts.

The total mortality attributable to influenza up to the 30th November is 790,820. Practically all this occurred in the two months of October and November, and it amounts to 56·83 per thousand of the population, taken as 13,916,308 according to the Census of 1911 or to 52·59 per thousand of the population deduced up to the 1st January 1918 as 16,037,257.

A reference to previous heavy epidemic mortality in the Central Provinces and Berar shows that the highest on record is that for cholera in the famine year 1900. The figure

is 80,144. The heaviest recorded mortality from all causes occurred in the previous famine year 1897, when 797,313 deaths were registered in the year. The influenza epidemic alone, which has not yet spent its force, has produced a calamity in two months which is practically equal to the total mortality for the whole of this most disastrous famine year.

The total plague mortality since 1896, when the first cases occurred, up to date is 380,308, which affords an interesting comparison between the results of 22 years of plague and 2 months of influenza."

An analysis of the effects of the epidemic, which was particularly fatal to those in the prime of life, will be found in paragraph 15. It is sufficient to state here that the deaths were undoubtedly much more numerous than reported, as the reporting agency broke down in places under the stress of the disease.

The combination of high prices, influenza and failure of crops, aggravated as it was by heavy railway traffic in connection with the war and the inadequate supply of waggons, produced a crisis which the Province weathered with a wonderful power of resistance. Famine was declared in an area of 12,841 square miles with a population of $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions, and scarcity in 38,333 square miles inhabited by five million persons.

11. Fortunately the following year was one of abundant harvests everywhere, but food stocks were depleted, and a 98 per cent crop brought little reduction in prices, which now pressed with unexampled severity, particularly on the urban population. With but the short space of one year in which to recuperate, the monsoon again failed, and in 1920-21 famine was declared in 3 and scarcity in 12 districts. Over the Province as a whole nearly 12,000 square miles with a population of nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions were declared to be under famine, and 35,000 square miles with a population of over $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions under scarcity. The following extract from the famine report indicates the extent to which the agricultural population was affected.

"From this time (September 1920) onwards, however, the rain came to an abrupt stop, and except for a few light showers in certain districts no further rain was received anywhere from October 1920 to the latter half of January 1921. The result, as on all previous occasions, was a severe failure of the kharif harvest. The monsoon rainfall was 28.42 inches against the average of 43.17 inches.

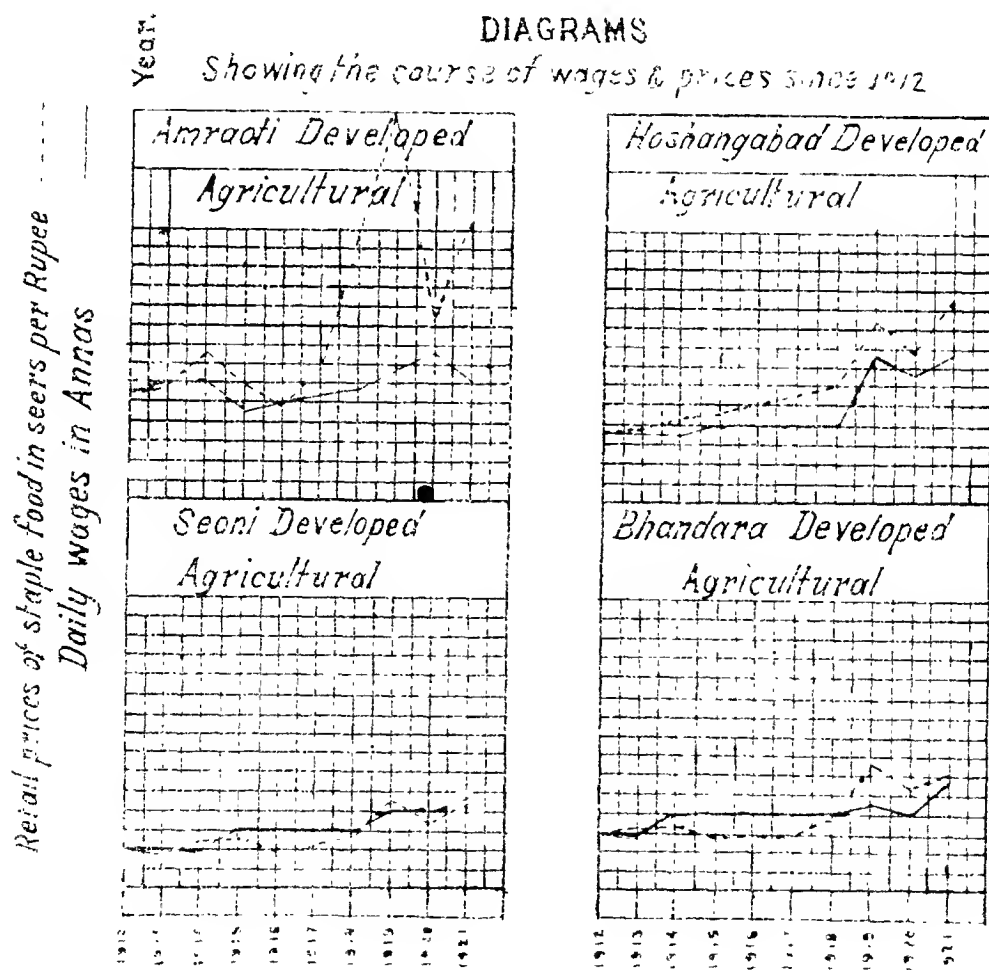
The prolonged drought, coupled with the excessive heat, hardened the soil and caused a great contraction of the area sown with spring crops. The total rabi area sown was 30 per cent less than in 1917-18. The want of moisture in the soil which was responsible for the decrease in sowing, coupled with the absence of all rain till late in January, prevented satisfactory germination on light soils, and general failure of the rabi harvest resulted. The combined outturn of both harvests over the whole province amounted to only 42 per cent of the normal crop against 55 per cent in the two scarcity years 1907-08 and 1918-19. The Jubbulpore and Berar divisions suffered the most. In Seoni and Mandla the combined outturn of all crops did not exceed 25 per cent of the normal, while in Saugor alone of the districts of the Jubbulpore division the combined outturn exceeded 55 per cent of the normal. In three districts of Berar the outturn was between 26 and 27 per cent of the normal and in the fourth district only reached 40 per cent. Other divisions were more favoured, but only in comparison with the worst afflicted tracts in the Nerbudda division; the outturn was 47 per cent of the normal in Chhindwara and 37 per cent in Betul; in the Nagpur division it was 38 per cent in Bhandara and 42 per cent in Balaghat; while in the Chhattisgarh division, the outturn in Drug was only 37 per cent of the normal and in Raipur, the most favoured district in the division, did not exceed 52 per cent. In only three districts of the province did the outturn reach more than 80 per cent of the normal. The crop failure was more serious than any which has occurred since 1899-1900."

The perfection of relief measures as a result of the experience gained from previous famines has to a large extent mitigated the primary effect of famine on the population statistics. On the present occasion famine was at its height when the census was taken, and in consequence there was some abnormal migration, but the report already quoted shows that it was comparatively insignificant.

"*Immigration.*—The seasonal movements of labour, both within and from outside the province in search of employment, are to the cotton picking in Berar, to the rabi harvesting in the Nerbudda valley and the northern districts, and to the manganese or coal mines. In seasons of famine these movements are intensified, but except for a considerable rush of poverty-stricken labourers from the Rewah State and to a less degree from the Feudatory States there was little else to chronicle in the year under revision. The inrush from Rewah, which took place early in 1921, at first proved rather a severe strain on the resources of the Jubbulpore district, but the cement works and the railway construction in that neighbourhood were able to absorb the greater number. In Bilaspur some 4,000 Gonds from the Surguja State came into the Mungeli and Katghora tahsils, where more than half of them are reported to have settled down, especially in the Korba Zamindari.

"*Emigration.*—Readiness to emigrate outside the province becomes each year more marked as the people go further and further afield in search of employment. In the year under report the migration of Chhattisgarhis to Jamshedpur and the coal-fields of Bengal was greater than before, and some 35,000 to 40,000 persons are believed to have left the Chhattisgarh districts alone. The influx into Jamshedpur and its neighbourhood was so great as to overstock the labour market: numbers of the emigrants had to return without finding work, and some mortality resulted. In future it will be necessary to provide some means of supplying the district authorities with prompt information as to the demand for labour in the iron works and mines in order that they may check emigration in good time. On the other hand, fewer coolies migrated to Assam than might have been expected, due to the depression in the tea industry, the numbers being 10,731 compared with 31,365 in 1918-19. Of these, moreover, two-thirds were residents of adjoining Native States and not of British India."

12. With the abnormal conditions prevailing in the decade, prices and the cost of living fluctuated widely. While there is at present in this Province no official computation of the cost of living by means of index numbers, expenditure on food and clothing absorbs so large a portion of the incomes of the inhabitants that the tables given below give a very good comparison of the cost of living and the trend of wages in a number of places to which they relate, which are typical of the conditions in various parts of the Province.

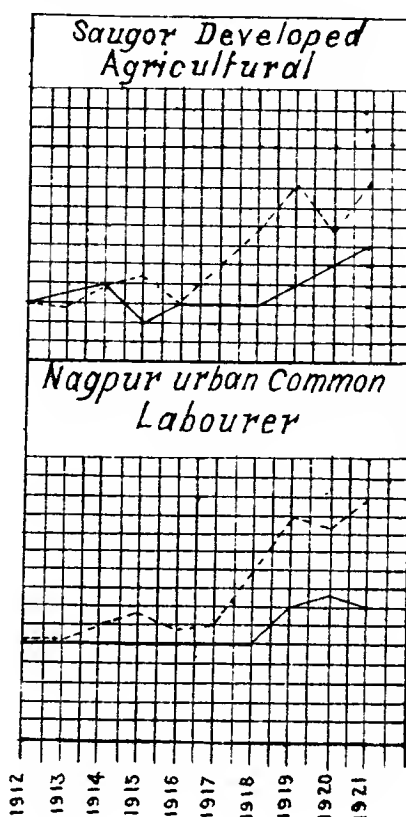
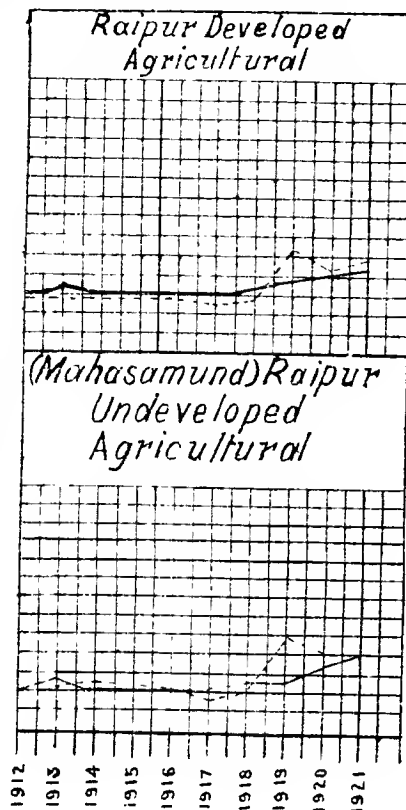


Diagrams

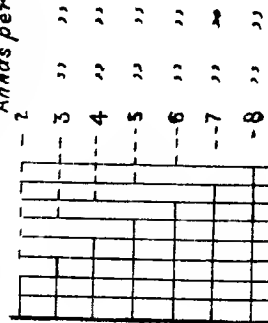
Showing the course of wages & prices since 1912

Retail prices of staple food in seers per Rupee -----
Daily Wages in Annas

Year

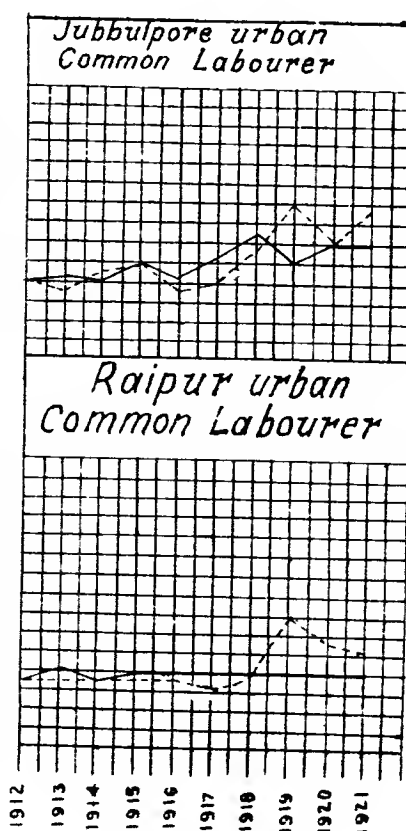
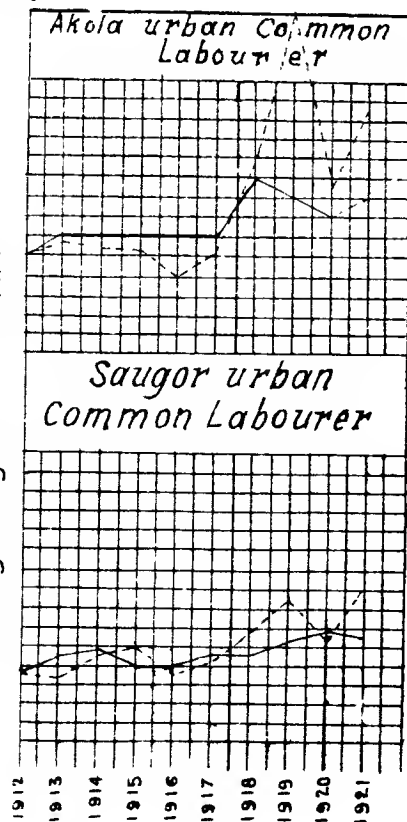


Annas per day

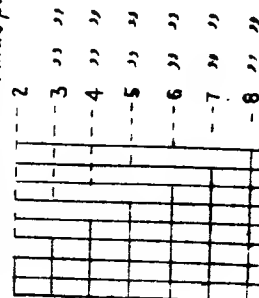


Retail prices of staple food in seers per Rupee -----
Daily Wages in Annas.

Year



Annas per day



In the rural area of the Amraoti district the rise in wages has failed to approximate to the increased cost of the staple food grain, and there is a marked difference both in 1918 and 1920. It must however be remembered that supply and demand have more effect on the price of labour in Berar than in the Central Provinces, and at times of scarcity prices of food rise abnormally as it has to be imported from without. In 1919 the wage curve is not far below the price curve, and will approximate to it with good seasons. In Hoshangabad in the developed rural area the wage curve sags below the price curve, but follows its shape closely. In Seoni the wage curve has actually overtaken the price curve, while in Bhandara it is not far below it at the end of the decade. In Saugor wages have risen appreciably, but have not been able to overtake the rise in prices due to the famines, while in Raipur both in the developed and undeveloped parts wages have fairly kept level with prices, except in 1918. In Nagpur urban wages have undoubtedly moved against the labourer; and the same is the case to a lesser extent in Akola, where, however, during the earlier years of the decade prices fell while the cost of labour remained the same. In Jubbulpore and Saugor, except in times of famine, wages have fairly kept pace with prices.

13. Some of the main statistics connected with the material expansion of the Province are given in the accompanying table :—

Year.	Rail-borne traffic excluding treasure and animals.		Net cropped area in acres.	Land revenue demand. Rs.	Length of roads.		Length of railway in miles.	Migration to Assam.
	Weight in maunds.	Value in rupees.			Meta-lled.	Unmeta-lled.		
1911-12	60,736,000	36,59,31,000	25,018,772	1,86,40,588	3,289	4,623	1,981.36	5,710
1912-13	66,736,000	35,49,64,000	24,621,352	1,87,57,674	3,360	4,563	1,981.36	6,133
1913-14	74,738,000	38,83,52,000	24,478,603	1,90,65,180	3,402	4,715	2,104.74	11,072
1914-15	56,495,000	28,64,43,000	25,110,522	1,92,45,555	3,565	4,268	2,241.88	8,249
1915-16	70,283,000	35,53,94,000	25,418,770	1,90,56,769	3,602	4,240	2,352.24	4,635
1916-17	70,176,000	38,29,77,000	25,286,730	1,91,79,991	3,754	4,137	2,352.24	1,940
1917-18	63,156,000	41,06,03,000	24,234,085	1,95,50,813	3,671	3,800	2,419.77	1,171
1918-19	68,172,000	47,27,15,000	23,261,379	1,98,56,812	3,894	4,099	2,428.52	31,365
1919-20	65,930,000	59,53,21,000	23,669,683	2,00,57,378	4,112	3,980	2,428.52	17,281
1920-21	78,055,000	47,76,61,000	23,139,206	1,99,94,001	4,199	3,902	2,428.52	10,731

The railway traffic during the decade would be a fair index of the trade of the Province year by year, were not the results obscured by a number of unusual factors. The outbreak of the war momentarily paralysed trade, and accounts for the sudden drop both in value and in bulk. Subsequently the difficulty arising

from the shortage of railway stock and the impossibility of replacing it while the war was in progress, prevented the expansion, which was due to the demand for India's products, being fully displayed in the statistics. A system of preferential booking had to be instituted, and there is no doubt that if facilities had been available the figures during the war and immediately after it would have been considerably swollen. Extensive grain traffic occurred owing to the famines of 1918-19 and 1920-21, and the figures have yet to return to the normal. The net cropped area depends largely on the character of the season, but the fall at the end of the decade reflects, in addition to the results of the two famines, a real decrease in cultivation due to the decimation of the agricultural population by influenza. The extension of communications by railway was abruptly stopped by the outbreak of the war, and there are several schemes whose completion still awaits the provision of further railway material. Slow but steady progress has been made in the construction of roads, metalled tracts having replaced unmetalled ones over a length of 900 miles.

14. The system of registration of vital statistics has been fully described in paragraph 42 of the census report of 1911, and it is only necessary to indicate any changes that have been introduced during the decade. The method of registration has remained unaltered, except that in towns from the beginning of 1920 deaths of children under one year of age have been sub-divided into smaller age periods. Some improvement has been effected in the method of checking the statistics by the utilization for this purpose of the vaccination staff, whose work entails a good deal of house-to-house visitation: but the opinion expressed in 1911 still holds good that, whereas the reporting of actual occurrences is fairly accurate, the classification under the diseases which caused death is very untrustworthy. The Feudatory States must, however, be excepted, as a perusal of the very small number of reported births and deaths displayed in Subsidiary Table V demonstrates. For the purpose of the present census, however, the vital statistics must be accepted with reserve, as the reporting broke down hopelessly during the influenza epidemic, and for a period of nearly six months, beginning from September 1918, the machinery of registration was out of gear.

15. The statement in the margin compares the increase in the population since the last census and the vital statistics records. The difference is due to two reasons, inaccuracy in the record of births and deaths, and migration. The vital statistics were undoubtedly affected by the influenza epidemic, when many deaths were not registered, while the statistics of migration were temporarily dislocated owing to the famine (1) by the influx from neighbouring states and provinces into the north of the Province for the wheat harvest of labourers, who came in exceptionally large numbers, and (2) by the exodus to the industrial centres to the east from Chhattisgarh of petty cultivators, many of whom returned to the fields in June 1922 when the next monsoon broke. Of the wheat labourers or *chaitharas*, as they are called, 38,857 were enumerated as having been born outside the Province.

16. The population of 1911 contained 749,985 immigrants, and if we assume that two-fifths have died, on a uniform death-rate of 40 per 1,000 nearly 450,000 will survive. This figure is probably below the mark because of the excessive mortality due to influenza and the fact that immigrants would be above the average in age. As 609,563 immigrants were enumerated in 1921, there would be a balance of 159,000, which would be the number who immigrated during the decade. A similar calculation shows that the province has lost about 106,000 by emigration in the same period, and there is therefore the very large discrepancy of about 390,000 between the population as it is and that which might be expected from a consideration of the recorded births and deaths and the balance of immigration. This is due to a great extent to defective registration of deaths at the time of the influenza epidemic, and it seems probable that about one quarter of the total number of deaths at that time escaped registration. A fuller discussion of the statistics of migration will be found in Chapter III.

COMPARISON BETWEEN DE-
CREASED POPULATION AND
CENSUS POPULATION.

	Persons.
Decrease in population according to census statistics	— 53,650
Excess of births over deaths	+ 234,233
Total variation	+ 287,883

Mortality due to particular diseases.

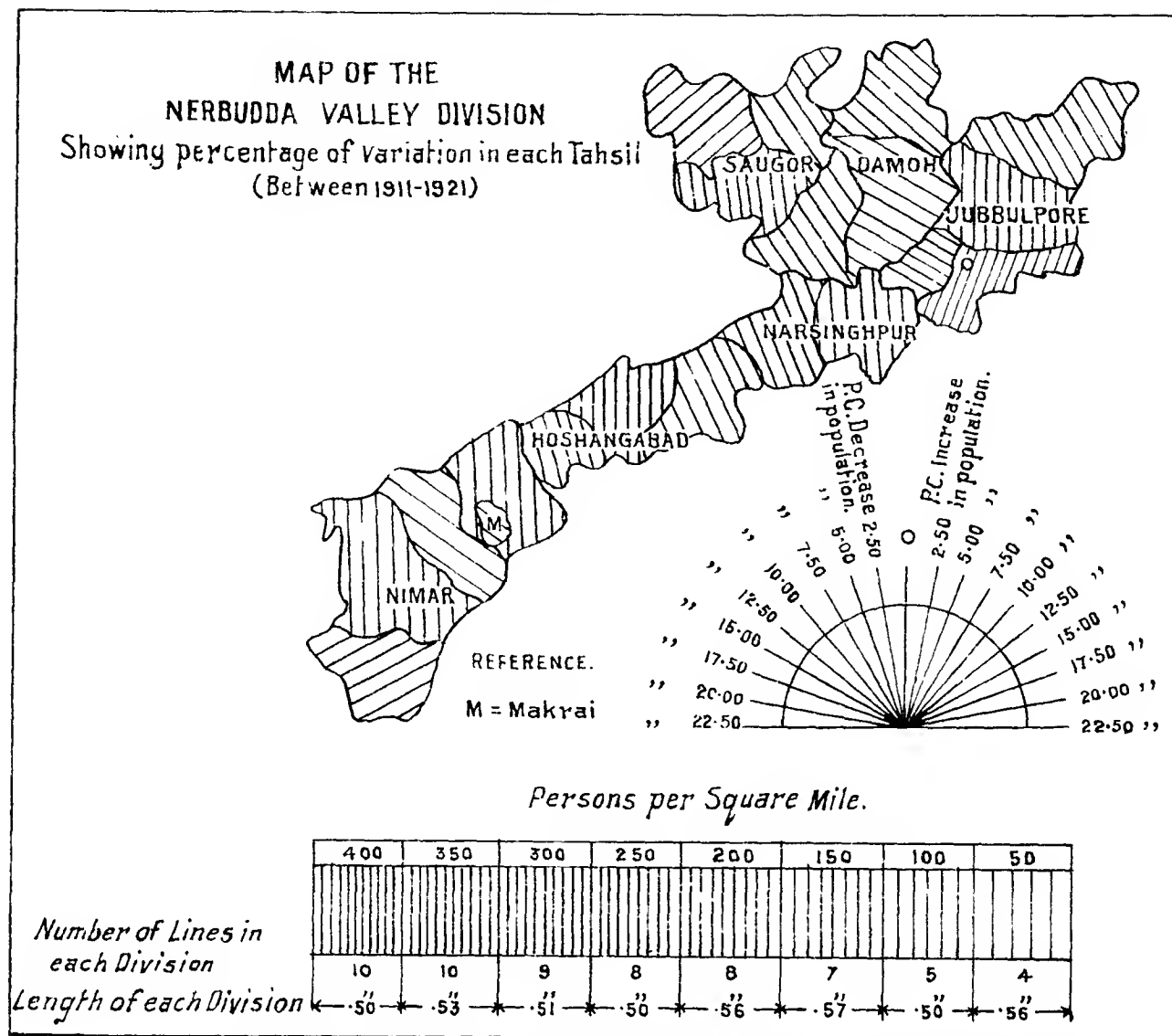
Year.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Dysentery and Diarrhoea.		Fever.		Plague.		Influenza.
	Total.	Ratio per mille.	Total.	Ratio per mille.	Total.	Ratio per mille.	Total.	Ratio per mille.	Total.	Ratio per mille.	Total.
1911	2,998	·22	1,714	·12	43,777	3'15	234,489	16 85	27,938	2 01	...
1912	34,313	2 46	4,556	·33	58,825	4'23	270,162	19'41	19,199	1'38	...
1913	15,286	1'10	6,416	·46	34,661	2'49	195,534	14'05	512	·04	...
1914	26,345	1'46	4,581	·33	48,045	3 45	234,528	16'85	896	·06	...
1915	5,662	·41	7,151	·08	46,132	3 31	237,734	17 00	20,264	1 49	...
1916	39,205	2 82	339	·02	40,467	2'91	254,785	18'31	28,639	2 06	...
1917	691	·05	452	·03	35,483	2'55	226,204	16 26	48,036	3 45	...
1918	3,351	·24	2,186	·16	42,953	3'02	1,146,770	82 41	11,053	·80	914,830
1919	62,089	4'46	7,342	·53	44,612	3'21	304,742	21'90	9,219	·66	33,852
1920	3,491	·25	2,176	·16	30,281	2'18	346,270	24'88	14,374	1'03	...
1921	58,331	4'19	1,787	·13	43,486	3'13	327,930	23'57	5,467	·39	...
Total	239,762	1'7	32,700	·2	468,711	3'4	3,779,254	2 72	185,627	1 3	948,682

17. In discussing the mortality from particular diseases, it must be borne in mind that the true cause of death is frequently not known, and that the report is made through the agency of an individual who cannot recognise any but the most distinctive diseases. Even the deaths from influenza have to be estimated from the departure from the normal of the figures under the comprehensive head of fever. A certain degree of accuracy, however, can be attained in the case of easily recognised diseases like cholera, small-pox and plague. Cholera is sometimes confused with an irritant bowel complaint caused by the consumption of unsuitable food at the time of famine, but it is also a concomitant of famine, and is often due to the contraction and consequent fouling of the water supply at such times. Deaths from this disease were therefore highest in 1919 and 1921, when the totals of 4'46 and 4'19 per mille were reached, as against a decennial average of 1'35. In addition 1912 and 1916 were unhealthy years, while in 1917 the exceptionally low figure of '05 per mille was returned. Small-pox is sometimes confused with chicken-pox, as the vernacular term for both diseases is the same, but, as the latter complaint accounts for few deaths, the disturbance of the statistics from this cause will be small. The average decennial death-rate from small-pox was '22 per mille, and the most serious epidemics occurred in 1913 and 1919. The most severe outbreak of plague occurred in 1917, when 48,036 persons succumbed, giving a death-rate of 3'45 per thousand. Other years of high mortality were 1916, 1911 and 1915. In spite of the local intensity of outbreaks, mortality from this cause taken over the Province as a whole is not very high when compared with that due to other diseases, and it appears that, with the spread of inoculation and the increased readiness of the inhabitants to vacate infected areas at the earliest opportunity, the virulence of the epidemic is subsiding. The statistics of deaths by fever, as has been stated, are notoriously unreliable. The returns under this head, however, give a general indication of the popular health during the year. The feature of the statistics, apart from the heavy mortality due to influenza in 1918, is the increase in the deaths subsequent to that year. This may be due to general loss of vitality, and the unfavourable effect of the epidemic on the age constitution of the people.

18. Now that the general factors, by which the growth and movement of the population is determined, have been set forth, I proceed to examine their effect on the distribution of the population during the decade. The variations prior to the year 1911 have already been analysed in previous census reports, and the discussion will therefore be confined to changes subsequent to that year. It will be convenient to examine the alterations by natural divisions and the areas into which they are sub-divided before proceeding to summarise the results for the Province.

VARIATION IN POPULATION.

Nerbudda Valley Division.



19. The valley of the Nerbudda river, which flows westward through the Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad and Nimar districts, has long been famous for its fertile alluvial soil and the excellent wheat crop it produces. The division, however, also includes to the north the two districts of Saugor and Damoh, which are situated on the border of the Malwa or Vindhyan plateau at an average height of 2,000 feet above sea level, while in the extreme west portions of the Nimar district are more closely allied to the Maratha plain country.

The population figures of the districts of the Nerbudda valley division are obscured to a certain extent by the presence of large numbers of labourers known as *chaitharas*, who were moving from place to place at the time of the wheat harvest. At the census of 1911, which was taken 8 days earlier in March, this disturbing factor was not present to the same extent, as the wheat harvest that year was a late one. Instructions were issued to the census staff that the word *chaithara* should be entered in the census schedules against all such persons, and the information was collected in the census offices. It is exhibited in the table given below :—

Table showing the temporary movement of labour for the wheat harvest.

Place of Enumeration.	Number of Immigrants.									Number of emigrants.	Net gain.
	Jubbulpore.	Saugor.	Damoh.	Narsinghpur.	Hoshangabad.	Nimar.	Elsewhere in Central Provinces.	Outside Central Provinces.	Total.		
Jubbulpore ...	...	450	3,633	94	3	...	548	10,425	15,153	291	+ 14,862
Saugor ...	27	...	233	7	...	...	2	10,609	10,878	2,680	+ 8,198
Damoh ...	45	1,879	...	...	...	...	1	2,461	4,386	4,981	— 595
Narsinghpur ...	...	198	212	...	458	323	972	2,892	5,055	1,684	+ 3,371
Hoshangabad ...	219	153	903	1,582	...	80	4,874	11,050	19,461	649	+ 18,812
Nimar ...	...	...	...	1	188	...	527	820	1,536	403	+ 1,133
Total ...	291	2,680	4,981	1,684	649	403	6,924	38,857	56,469	10,688	+ 45,781

It is clear that these figures will be below and not above the mark, for while an enumerator would not enter in the census schedules any one as a *chaithara* who was not, he might omit to make the necessary entry.

It will be seen that the Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore and Saugor districts received an appreciable accretion to their population of a purely temporary kind.

20. Though not lying in the Nerbudda valley, these two districts find in the Sonar valley a good alluvial soil, and 40 per cent of the area is under wheat. The population in Saugor is concentrated round the town of that name, which is the fourth largest in the Province, and the density of the Saugor tahsil is returned at 176 persons per square mile. During the decade the population fell by 13,030 persons, and, as the district was badly hit by the famine of 1900, the population is now little in excess of that of 1872. As a matter of fact, the decrease in the present decade is actually greater, as there is a net gain of 8,198 *chaitharas*. The excess of deaths over births was registered as 13,521, but, owing to the difficulty of obtaining accurate returns during the influenza epidemic, this figure must have been much higher, and the close approximation of the real decrease to the expected decrease is obviously due to the temporary immigration referred to above. From 1911 to 1916, except in 1915 when malaria reduced the birth-rate, there was a steady excess of births over deaths, but in 1918 the death-rate owing to the influenza epidemic reached the unprecedented figure of 72.253, or more than 50,000 in excess of the normal, while in the following year the birth-rate fell to 17.627, or 277 per mille, which is the lowest figure recorded during the decade. In Damoh the country is somewhat more broken and less fertile than Saugor, and owing to the absence of large towns the density is as low as 102 per square mile. The history of the vital statistics is somewhat similar, but there was an actual excess of deaths in 1916, and in the influenza year there was a recorded death-rate of 159 per mille as against 133 in Saugor, while the low birth-rate persisted for the two subsequent years instead of one. The population therefore fell by 45,921, or 13.8 per cent, which is one of the largest decreases recorded in British territory.

21. The Jubbulpore district is somewhat composite in character. The Murwara tahsil resembles the Vindhyan districts of Saugor and Damoh in its general characteristics, and in the rest of the district to the west the rice growing country gives place to the wheat-growing valley of the Nerbudda, from which the division derives its name. The density therefore varies considerably from 142 in the Murwara tahsil to 257 in the Jubbulpore tahsil. The Jubbulpore tahsil contains the city of that name, but its rural density amounts to 150. The population during the decade remained stationary, but the excess of registered deaths over births was no less than 40,073. This was due partly to *chaitharas*, and partly to the flow of normal immigration, as the total excess of immigrants over emigrants during the decade amounted to about 65,000.

22. Practically the whole of the Narsinghpur district lies in the basin of the Nerbudda valley, and the cultivation consists largely of wheat and other winter crops. As the soil is particularly retentive of moisture, it suffers less from the vagaries of the seasons than many other districts; at the same time it possesses excellent railway communications, and is within easy touch of the markets of India. It is therefore surprising to find that its population has decreased by 3.2 per cent during the decade and that it is about 26,000 smaller than in 1872. Normally the birth-rate is little higher than the death-rate, and indeed was below it in 1912, when plague and cholera took a heavy toll. The district suffered heavily from influenza in 1918, when the death-rate was 66.76 per mille, and its effects had not passed away in 1919, when the death-rate was higher and the birth-rate lower than the normal. In the following year relapsing fever, which is a form of mild influenza, appeared, and there was again an excess of deaths. The natural decrease of the population according to the vital statistics was 19,300, or some 8,000 more than the actual decrease. This was due partly to the presence of *chaitharas*; but permanent immigration is also responsible, as the district now contains nearly 7,000 more immigrants than emigrants, whereas in 1911 there was a balance of 4,000 on the other side.

The factors enumerated above do not sufficiently account for the failure of the district to increase in population in the last 50 years; and it is probable that the reason for this phenomenon is to be found in the fact that as soon as the cultivator has attained a certain standard of comfort he does not seek to add to his resources. Population does not wish to press on the means of subsistence. The district is similar in population and physical features to Hoshangabad in the west, and the following quotation from the Hoshangabad Settlement report of 1913-18 holds good of Narsinghpur.

"The number of persons which 100 acres of cultivated land supported at last settlement and at the present revision was as follows:—

Tahsil.	At last Settlement.	At revision.
Sohagpur ..	48	52
Hoshangabad ..	47	49
Seoni-Malwa ..	43	39
Harda ..	42	39

In Bombay a similar area supports 56 persons, in the Punjab 87, in Madras 120, and in the United Provinces 130. It is curious to note also that the richest part of the district as regards both soil and material wealth supports the smallest population, and that the pressure in this part has actually fallen since last settlement. Any one familiar with the methods of

the Hoshangabad cultivator will need no assistance in forming the obvious conclusion. Making all due allowance for the fact that the standard of living is lower in the east of the district than in the west, and for the additional source of income which the forests of the Sohagpur tahsil furnish, there is no doubt that the western tahsils could support a population of between 60 and 70 per 100 acres without any difficulty."

In common with other areas in the Nerbudda valley, recovery from the famine of 1900 was very slow; before that famine the wheat-growing areas were able to bear a comparatively high assessment of land revenue; but once a land of cultivation, it became overgrown with *kans* grass, a weed which when it is established requires much labour and capital to eradicate. At the same time cotton began to be a much more profitable crop to cultivate, and the centre of fertility of the Province shifted from the Nerbudda valley to the Maratha plain. This was recognised in Hoshangabad, when after the end of the wheat boom of the eighties a cycle of lean years culminating in the famine of 1900 set in, the effect of which is briefly described in Mr. Gowan's settlement report.

"Briefly it may be said that in 1901 the productive capacity of the district had fallen by roughly one-sixth to one-fourth in the *haveli* tracts of the Harda, Seoni and Sohagpur tahsils, and by one-third in the Hoshangabad tahsil and in the riverine and submontane-tracts of the other tahsils. To meet this fall a permanent reduction of Rs. 1,71,000 was made in the village assets, Rs. 92,000 going in relief of ordinary tenants, Rs. 12,000 in relief of the protected tenants, and Rs. 67,000 being deducted from the home-farm valuation. The corresponding reduction in revenue was Rs. 82,000. In order to compensate for the contraction of the cropped area and the deterioration in the character of the cropping, temporary abatements averaging 18½ per cent on the reduced assets were granted for three years, and in 1904 some of these abatements, mostly in villages of the Hoshangabad tahsil, were continued for the term of the settlement. In 1903-05 debt-conciliation proceedings were taken up, and 62 lakhs were remitted by award, and 12½ lakhs by the voluntary act of creditors. Finally, to allow the people a lengthened period free from the unsettling effect of changes in the demand, the term for which the abated rents and revenues would remain in force was extended till 1915-18. The facts given in subsequent chapters will show the extent to which these measures, aided by a series of more favourable seasons, restored the district to a very large measure of its former prosperity."

In Narsinghpur conditions were not dissimilar when the question of resettling the district was examined; in 1916 it was found that the district, which had benefited by the wheat boom of the eighties, had not yet regained the position it had before the famine of 1900, as is shown by the following quotation from a letter from the Local Administration to the Government of India dealing with the question:—

"The Narsinghpur district profited greatly from the wheatboom of the eighties, but a sharp reaction set in after the famines of the nineties, and the district has recovered very slowly from the effects of those famines. In some villages abatements of land revenue were granted, and though these abatements are no longer in force, an examination of the agricultural statistics of the district shows that complete recovery up to the standard of the last settlement, which was completed in 1894, has not yet taken place. Though the

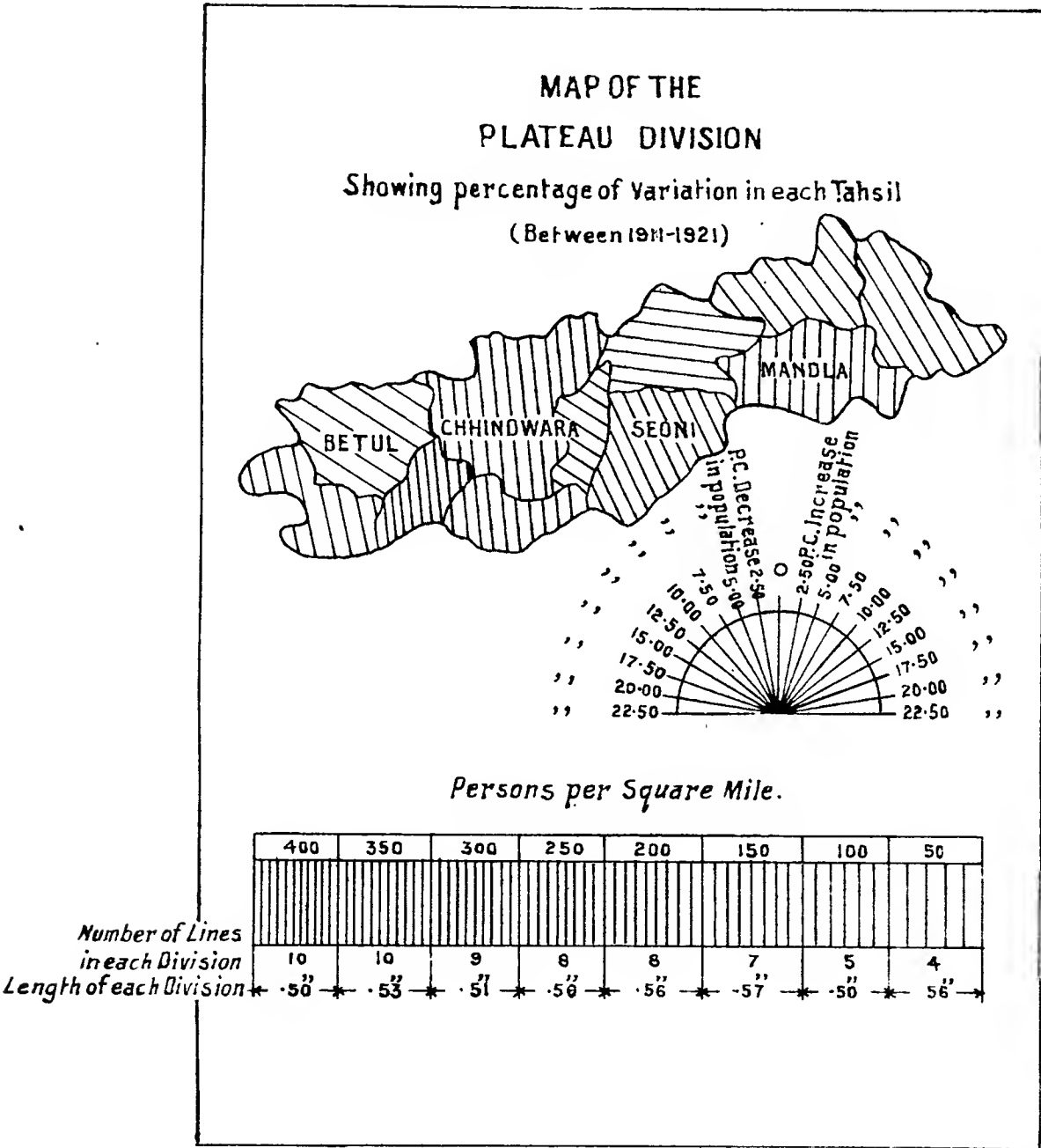
area occupied for cultivation shows a slight rise of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, the gross cropped area is below the settlement figure by 4 per cent, while old fallows, which at settlement represented only $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the occupied area, now represent $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of that area. More serious is the change in the character of the cropping. Wheat is the staple crop of the district, but the area under this crop has fallen from 238,000 to 145,000 acres, or by 39 per cent. This great decrease of area under a valuable crop is due largely to bad harvests in 1914 and 1915, and to the impossibility of procuring seed at reasonable prices in the autumn of 1915, but, though a recovery may confidently be expected in the current year, there can be little hope of any figure approximating that of settlement: for even in 1912, after two very good harvests, the wheat area was only 193,000 acres. Further evidence of the deterioration in cropping is an increase of 17 per cent in the minor millets, kodon and kutki, which are of no commercial importance, and an increase of 16 per cent in miscellaneous crops which are not staples of the district. The number of plough cattle has increased by 33 per cent, but this is probably largely due to the sub-division of holdings, the average size of which has much decreased".

23. As has already been stated, the natural features of the Hoshangabad district are akin to Narsinghpur, except that the district extends further into the plateau to the south, while in the Harda tahsil to the west the more profitable cotton has, within the memory of the writer, pushed its way into the wheat country. The causes which have led to the decline of the Narsinghpur population hold good for Hoshangabad, though the decline is not so marked. From 1911 to 1917 the natural growth of the population was maintained, except for a setback due to cholera in 1912. But owing to deaths from influenza there was a decrease of 30,000 in 1918, and in 1919 the low birth-rate which followed the disease caused a fall of 4,600. During the decade the population decreased by 2.5 per cent, but is now some 10,000 more than in 1872. The natural fall is only 7,338, but the district had a favourable balance of no less than 18,000 *chaitharas* for the wheat harvest, so that the resident population is considerably less than that shown. The Hoshangabad tahsil has the greatest density of 165 per square mile, and the lowest, of 100, is found in Sohagpur, while in the cotton growing country of Harda it is only 115. The higher density in Hoshangabad, however, is due to the comparative absence of forest.

24. Though the Nerbudda flows along the northern boundary of the district, wheat has nearly everywhere given way to cotton, and only occupies 4 per cent of the cropped area. The district possesses a large amount of uncultivated land, for the low forest-clad hills on the north of the Tapti valley run through the district from west to east. The density is therefore only 94 per square mile, which is the lowest in the division, although 38 per cent of the soil is under cotton. This low density, however, is partly due to the presence of a large area under forest, particularly in the Harsud tahsil, where the population numbers only 55 per square mile. Nimar is the only district in the division which registers an increase of population during the decade and in this respect it resembles the neighbouring Maratha plain country. Although few *chaitharas* are recorded as having migrated to Hoshangabad for the wheat harvest, the District Census Officer reports a decrease of 10,119 or 14 per cent between the provisional and final figures of the Harsud tahsil. This he ascribes to migration, and it is probable that it is due to an unusual exodus to Indore in search of work. The recorded deaths exceeded the births by nearly 10,000, owing to plague, from which the district suffered severely in the years 1911-1912, 1916 and 1917, and to influenza in 1918 and 1919. In the face of these figures it is surprising to find that there was a recorded increase of over 5,000 during the decade, and the District Census Officer is driven to the conclusion that the population of 1911 was not properly recorded owing to the prevalence of plague and the consequent evacuation of houses. In support of this he points to an increase of nearly 9,000 in the town of Buzhanpur, where a recensus was taken at a later date in 1911. The fact that many deaths must have escaped registration at the time of the influenza epidemic is adduced in support of this contention. The writer, however, who was serving in the Nimar district at the census of 1911, can testify that every possible precaution was taken to ensure that the population was correctly enumerated in the places to which they had migrated, and, although the urban population was smaller than usual, a very large portion of the inhabitants who left their houses encamped in temporary huts near

the infected areas, with the result that there was a corresponding rise in the rural population. The true explanation is probably to be found in the extraordinary immigration from Khandesh owing to the scarcity of water. One such immigrant on being questioned stated that there was no water within a radius of 5 miles of his village, the inhabitants of which had moved in a body into Nimar until the monsoon of 1921: this is borne out by the fact that the immigrants from Khandesh number 17,000 or 33 per cent more than in 1911.

Plateau Division.



25. The plateau division contains the four districts of Betul, Chhindwara, Seoni and Mandla, and with the exception of the Sausar tahsil of Chhindwara, which lies below the *ghats* and is more akin to the Maratha plain country, it occupies a plateau formed by the Satpura hills at a height of more than 2,000 feet above sea level. There is a fair amount of wheat cultivation in the more fertile soils, which lie in the valleys that intersect the hilly ridges which are a marked feature of the country, but many of the inhabitants are aborigines and prefer to grow the lesser millets, which require less careful methods of cultivation, and are more suited to the somewhat poor soil that is generally found.

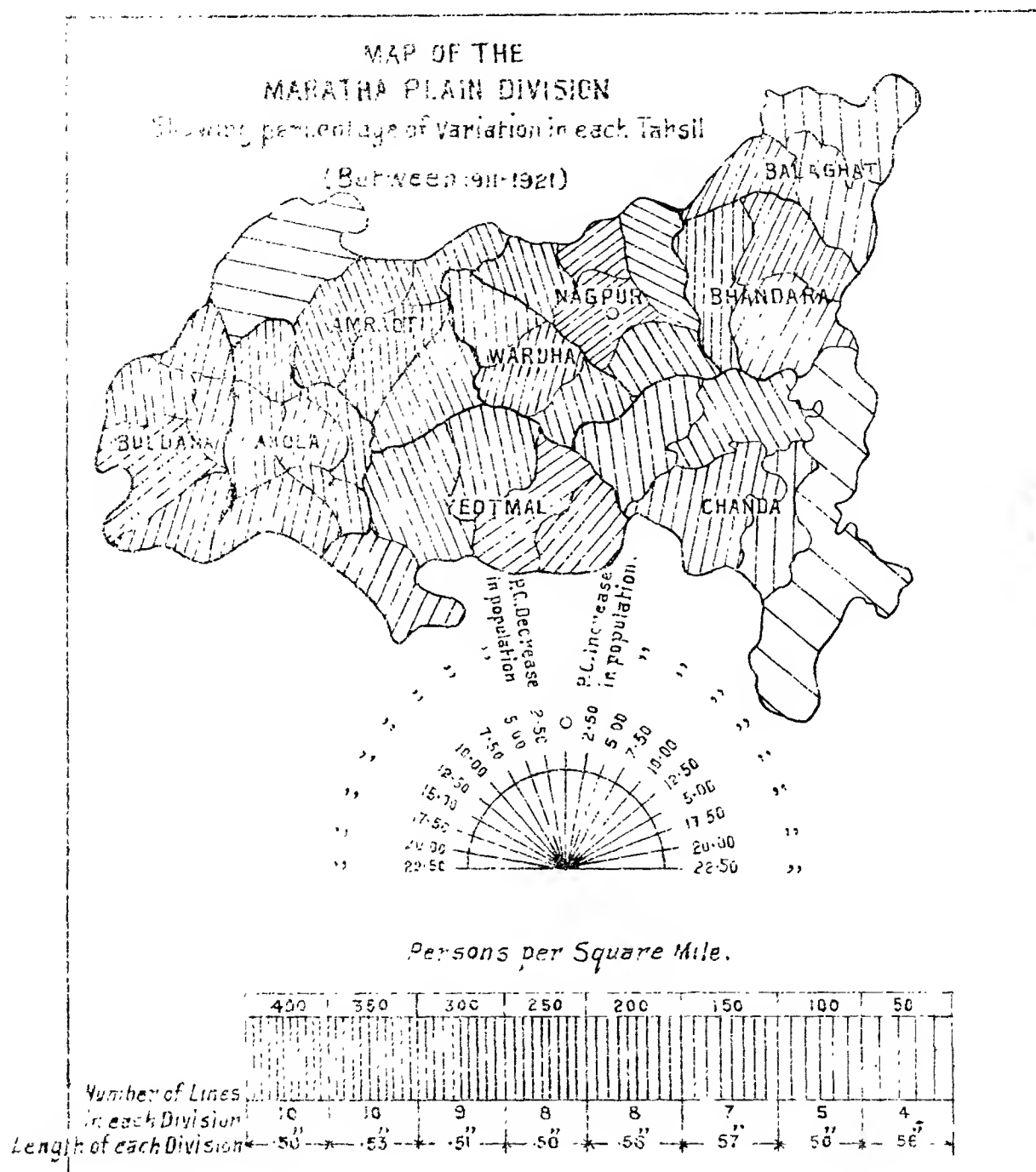
26. The population of Betul declined by 26,649 or 6·8 per cent, though there is an increase of nearly 5,000 according to the vital statistics. The population increased rapidly during the first four years of the decade, and to a lesser extent until 1918, when the influenza epidemic caused more than 30,000 deaths. This, as in other districts, was followed by a low birth-rate in 1919, and there was a further loss of 6,000 persons. In the following year, however, births increased, though they have still to reach normal figures, and there was an excess over deaths of 2,000. Even making allowance for omissions to register deaths during the influenza epidemic, it is probable that the district lost heavily by migration. Famine was prevailing at the time of the census, and there was in consequence an unusually large exodus of *chaitharas* to the Nerbudda valley, while in 1911 large numbers of coolies were employed on the construction of the Amla-Itarsi Railway. The density is much the highest in the Multai tahsil, where it averages 157 persons per square mile, or more than twice as much as in the rest of the district.

27. The Chhindwara district falls naturally into two portions, for while the greater part of it lies on the plateau, the Marathi-speaking Sausar tahsil in the plain has all the characteristics of the Maratha plain country. The density of the district is 117 per square mile, but it contains much sparsely inhabited country in the Jagirdaris which lie to the north, while in Sausar a density of 133 per square mile is found. With the exception of a somewhat unhealthy year in 1916, the population made good progress until the influenza epidemic of 1918, when the deaths exceeded the births by 24,000. The birth-rate was low in the following year, but the fall was not so marked as elsewhere. In 1920, however, the district suffered severely from the relapsing fever which accompanied the second, but milder, outbreak of influenza. During the decade the population fell by 27,000, although there was an increase of 11,000 according to the registered statistics of births and deaths. In spite of the fact that 18,000 less immigrants were found in the district at the beginning than at the end of the decade, there is still a balance in favour of immigration, and it is apparent that the reporting of deaths at the time of the influenza epidemic was peculiarly defective.

28. Seoni has a density of 108 persons per square mile, and is less thinly populated than the other districts of the plateau division; the population is concentrated in the wheat-growing country round Seoni, the density of the Lakhnadon tahsil being only 83. The vital statistics show a steady increase until the year 1918; but owing to influenza in that year, and famine and relapsing fever in 1920, 20,000 more deaths than births were recorded during the decade. The deduced population, however, was 24,000 less than that recorded at the census, and this is ascribed by the Deputy Commissioner to migration of *chaitharas* for the wheat harvest into the Nerbudda valley; but the figures show that the loss is due more to a deficiency in immigration than to an excess of emigration.

29. Mandla is the largest and most sparsely populated district in the division, and has a density of only 76 persons per square mile, which is lower than any other district in the province except Chanda. It has poor communications, the only railway being the branch line from Nainpur to Mandla, and good roads are equally rare. The inhabitants are mainly aborigines, and the cultivation is of a low order. Owing to the fertility of the aboriginal tribes the population increased rapidly in times of prosperity, and has gone up by 81 per cent since 1872. The present decade however saw a decrease of 19,000, owing to influenza in 1918 and again in 1920. In the latter year the district suffered more than any other in the province from famine, and the population being little inclined to migrate elsewhere in search of work and communications poor, the effect on the population is more pronounced than elsewhere. Vital statistics show the population to have been practically stationary during the decade, the increase of the first seven years being counterbalanced by the decrease in the last three. The net gain is less than 400. The population, however, actually decreased by 19,000, and as migration is a comparatively unimportant factor, this will approximate to the number of deaths not registered in the influenza epidemic of 1918.

The Maratha Plain Division.



30. The Maratha plain division contains the cotton country consisting of the four districts of Berar, excluding the Melghat taluq of Amraoti, which is a wild hilly tract similar to the country found in the adjoining plateau division, and the districts of Wardha and Nagpur; to the east of this lies the Wainganga valley, containing rice country of considerable fertility, while in the south-eastern corner of the division lies the sparsely populated district of Chanda, in which rice is the principal crop. In spite of the inclusion of the Melghat and Chanda and the hilly tahsil of Baihar in Balaghat, the division is the most thickly populated in the province, and has a density of 154 persons per square mile. The greater portion of the four Berar districts lies in the valley of the Purna river, and the black soil found there is famous for the production of cotton. To the south, however, portions of the Buldana, Akola and Yeshmal districts lie on a plateau standing about 1,000 feet above the plain and gradually sloping towards the Hyderabad border. To the north of the Amraoti district lies the Melghat taluq, which stretches into the Satpura hills, and is entirely different to the rest of Berar. The climate is dry and hot, but on the whole healthy. Cotton is the main crop, covering 45·0 per cent of the cultivated area, and juwar, with 53·5 per cent, is the

staple food-crop. The cultivation of cotton, however, makes the local food-supply insufficient, and grain has to be imported, with the result that the general level of prices is higher than in the Central Provinces. Berar is the most prosperous portion of the province, and no less than 83·7 per cent of the cultivable area is under crops. Indeed the uncultivated area is barely sufficient for the other needs of the people.

31. The Amraoti district has a density of 176 persons per square mile, or, excluding the Melghat, 249. Unlike the rest of Berar

AMRAOTI.

the population during the decade declined by 45,000 persons. The vital statistics show a decrease of only 6,800, for which the appalling mortality during the year 1918 of 92,645 was responsible. The large difference between the actual and deduced population indicates that the registration of deaths was very defective, particularly at the time of the influenza epidemic; for Berar was at the time of the census not nearly so affected by the crop failure, and there was considerable temporary immigration in search of work, the effect of which is obscured in the statistics by the fact that the older immigrants who came in with the development of Berar are now dying off. The district recovered quickly from influenza, and by 1920 the excess of births over deaths was well above the average for normal years.

32. With the exception of one unhealthy year in 1916, when plague was prevalent, the population increased steadily until 1918,

AKOLA.

when the influenza epidemic brought the number of deaths to 94,625, or 61,000 in excess of the births. There was a further decrease of the population by 2,000 in the following year, but by 1920 normal conditions were re-established. The decrease in population according to the registration of vital statistics amounted to 16,000 in the decade, but according to the census the population had increased by 8,500. This was due undoubtedly to the effects of immigration, for there is no falling off in the number of those born outside but enumerated in the district comparable with that which occurred in the neighbouring district of Amraoti, although both districts must have been developed about the same time. The density of the district is 194 to the square mile, ranging from 152 in the Mangrul taluq to 225 in Akot.

33. During the decade the population increased by 30,000, which is about 17,000 in excess of the natural increase. The district

BULDANA.

adjoins the Hyderabad State, and for this reason probably alone among the Berar districts shows an increase in the number of those born outside the district. With the exception of 1912, the population made steady progress until 1918, when deaths exceeded births by 50,190, but the influenza epidemic was not quite as severely felt as in the rest of Berar, and the birth-rate did not fall off to such an extent in 1919, with the result that there was an excess of births in that year. The density varies considerably within the district, being 205 in the small but wealthy taluq of Jalgaon, but in the less fertile uplands of Chikhli and Mehkar it only amounts to 174 and 145.

34. In spite of an increase of population of 24,000 during the decade, Yeotmal has a density of 144 per square mile which

YEOTMAL.

is considerably less than the rest of Berar; there is, however, a good deal of sparsely populated country in the Pusad taluq, where the density is only 126. The years 1912 and 1916 were unhealthy, the latter particularly so, and the influenza epidemic of 1918 was exceptionally virulent, no fewer than 96,909, or 13·3 per cent of the population, dying that year, and births fell to two-thirds of the normal in the following year. There is, however, an increase of 3,500 in the deduced population in spite of a decrease during the decade of over 29,000 in the number of immigrants. This is probably accounted for by the fact that, compared with the rest of Berar, portions of the district are not so fully developed, and the earlier immigrants are still existing in larger numbers.

35. Wardha is a small but wealthy district very similar in its physical features to the neighbouring districts of Berar. It has a density of 191 per square mile, as compared to 189 at the

WARDHA.

last census. The country is mostly open, and 81 per cent of the area is

cultivable. There is in fact very little land available for extension of the population. Plague in 1912 and 1916 caused the deaths to exceed the births, and in 1918 the population decreased by 26,500 owing to influenza. The deduced population, however, rose by 6,000 during the decade, which is about double the actual increase. The district, however, is one which owing to its wealth at all times attracts immigrants, and owing to famine conditions in the province there was a temporary stream of immigration passing through Chanda northwards; and there is a slight gain in population to the district on the balance of migration. There do not, however, appear to have been so many omissions to report deaths from influenza as elsewhere.

36. The west of the Nagpur district lies in the cotton country, but as we proceed eastward the rainfall becomes heavier, and cotton ceases to be so profitable a crop. Its place is taken by wheat, gram linseed and other winter crops. Owing to the presence of Nagpur city the density is 207 per square mile as against 211 at last census, but the tahsil density is less, being as low as 137 per square mile in the Ramtek tahsil. The natural population decreased by about 24,000, the somewhat indefinite term 'fever' in 1912, and plague and cholera in 1916 being responsible for heavy mortality. In the influenza epidemic of 1918, 69,000 persons died, or 36,000 more than the births, and in the following year the birth-rate was exceptionally low. The population actually however only decreased by 16,000 and now stands at 792,521, which is 25·6 per cent in excess of the figures of 1872. In spite, however, of the fact that the district attracts labour from without to its industrial centres, there is a decrease of 4,000 during the decade in the number of those born outside the district, which may partly be attributed to the fact that at those places the older immigrants are now beginning to die off, and are replaced by their children born in the district.

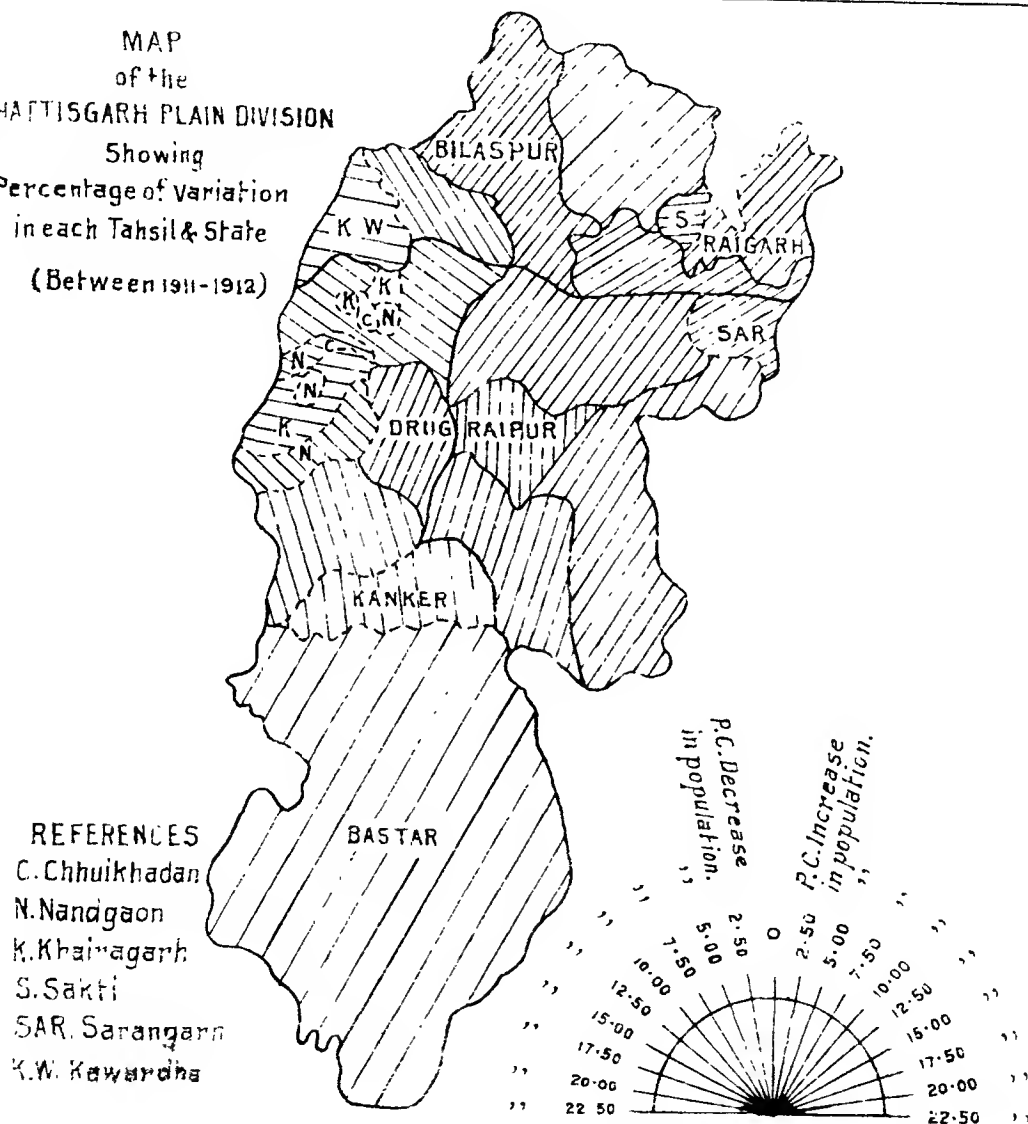
37. Chanda possesses few of the characteristics of the other districts of the Maratha plain. In the north the country is open and fertile; but in the south there are large masses of jungle, except for a fertile tract on the borders of the Madras Presidency, and only 14 per cent of the total area is cultivated. The chief crop is rice, which occupies 29 per cent of the cropped area. The district has the lowest density in the province, 71 per square mile; and in the tahsil of Sironcha it is as low as 20. The vital statistics show a steady increase of population until the year 1918, when in the influenza epidemic the deaths exceeded the births by 38,000; and in the following year the low birth-rate caused a further decrease of nearly 10,000. The deduced population shows an increase of 32,000 during the decade, whereas actually there was a decrease of 17,000. It is obvious that in the influenza epidemic the inaccuracy in the vital statistics was greater than elsewhere—a result which is to be expected in so large a district. The factor of migration is a much less important one than in the rest of the division, but the balance of population has moved against the district, the inhabitants of which appear to be attracted to the more prosperous cotton country.

38. These districts lie mainly in the Wainganga valley, which is a rice-growing country somewhat in advance of the other rice districts in its methods of cultivation. They also contain very considerable manganese mines, to which labour naturally gravitates when agricultural conditions are unfavourable. The Balaghat district extends to the north-east to the Baitar plateau, which is the home of aboriginal tribes, and differs widely in natural conditions from the rest of the district. Though the figures in the census tables are adjusted for changes of area, it is convenient to consider the two districts together in reviewing the vital statistics, owing to a considerable redistribution of territory between them which occurred during the decade. Both districts increased steadily in population during the decade until 1918, when influenza took a large toll, the disease being more severe in Bhandara than in Balaghat. In spite of this there was a large increase of 84,000 in the deduced population of the districts, which compares with an actual increase of 68,000. The presence of the manganese mines doubtless causes an influx of labour, and it does not seem probable that the deaths during

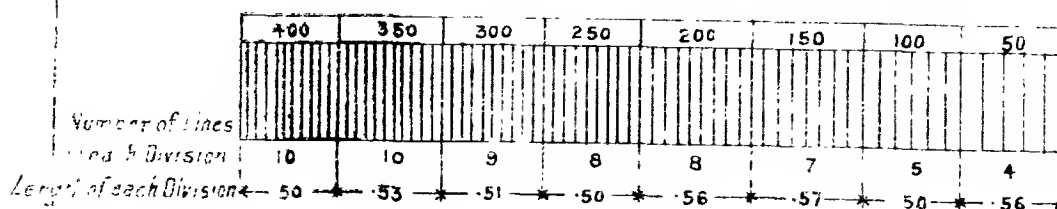
the influenza epidemic failed to be reported to the same extent as elsewhere. Since the year 1872 both districts have increased steadily in population, except for the decade 1891—1901, when the famines caused a decline; and the population is now 30 per cent in excess of that in 1872. In Bhandara the density is 198, which is high, seeing that it possesses no large towns, while in Balaghat the low density of 55 in the Baihar tahsil brings the district average down to 144 per square mile. Bhandara has a large number of emigrants compared to immigrants, and the reverse is true of Balaghat. As, however, a large area was transferred from the former to the latter during the decade, it is probable that some confusion arose in the minds of the enumerators as to how they should record the birth-place of individuals who were born in a place which subsequently was added to the district in which they lived at the time of the census.

Chhattisgarh Plain Division.

MAP
of the
CHHATTISGARH PLAIN DIVISION
Showing
Percentage of Variation
in each Tahsil & State
(Between 1911-1912)



Persons per Square Mile.



39. The Chhattisgarh plain is a large land-locked plain bounded on every side by more or less rugged country, and almost up to the end of the 19th century had very little connection with the outside world. Even now many parts of it are not within easy access of the railway, and road communication is far from good. Parts of the Raipur district and the Bastar State lie beyond the confines of the plain, and are very wild and broken. At the present day communication with the outside world is much improved, and Chhattisgarh is one of the favourite centres for the recruitment of labour for the Assam tea gardens and the manganese and coal industries of the province, and large quantities of agricultural produce are in favourable years exported for external consumption.

40. The Raipur district falls naturally into two portions, into which it is divided by the Mahanadi river. To the west lies the more open country containing the whole of the Raipur and the greater portion of the Baloda Bazar and Dhamtari tahsils. This portion is open flat country devoted mainly to the cultivation of rice, and is thickly populated, the Raipur tahsil having a density of 250 per square mile. The Mahasamund tahsil in the eastern portion of the district is much more sparsely inhabited, and the open cultivated tracts alternate with larger expanses of jungle, until on the borders of Orissa again a long strip of open and prosperous country is found. In this part there are a number of large Zamindaris, actually forming part of British India, but often differing little in political history from the neighbouring states, the rulers of which have attained the status of Ruling Chiefs. The density of the Mahasamund tahsil is only 107 per square mile, and there is considerable scope for an increased population. The number of the inhabitants of the Raipur district as now constituted has, except for a slight set-back due to the great famines at the time of the census of 1901, increased steadily since 1872, and has more than doubled in fifty years. During the present decade there was an annual excess of births over deaths, ranging from 14,000 to 27,000, until the influenza epidemic of 1918, when there were 101,909 reported deaths as against 59,291 births. In 1919 the birth-rate fell by about 25 per cent, and as the epidemic had not yet spread to the more distant portions of the district, by the end of the previous year deaths again reached the high figure of 73,047. With scarcity conditions prevailing, in 1920 the death-rate was still high and births were slightly in defect. There was in the decade an increase of 82,000 in the deduced population, while the increase in the actual population was some 5,000 more. The census statistics show a very large increase in the natural population after adjusting the figures as a result of migration, but this is probably incorrect. Raipur is the railway centre at which many emigrants from the adjoining feudatory states entrain, and consequently in places not adjoining those states there would be a tendency to give Raipur as the district of birth, while at the same time there would be a tendency to give the head-quarter district of Chhattisgarh as the birth-place of an individual who said he hailed from Chhattisgarh.

41. Like Raipur, the Bilaspur district is essentially a rice-growing district with a fair portion of open country, but containing a number of Zamindaris still in a very undeveloped state. The density of the district is 162 per square mile, varying from 181 in Bilaspur tahsil to 68 in Katghora. The population has nearly doubled during the last 50 years, and 85,542 persons, or 7·5 per cent, were added to the total during the decade. The vital statistics show a similar increase, and followed exactly the same course as in Raipur. The Deputy Commissioner considers that 50,000 Chamars temporarily emigrated owing to the adverse agricultural conditions in 1921, but in view of the fact that 225,336 Chamars were recorded in the census of 1921 as against 214,321 in 1911, the figure appears to be much in excess of the actual; and, as the number of emigrants declined by 10,000 during the inter-censal period, it is probable that the temporary emigrants had by the date of the census begun to return to their homes.

42. The Drug district is an offshoot of Raipur, having been separated from that district in 1906. It contains less rice than the other districts of Chhattisgarh, only 37 per cent of the

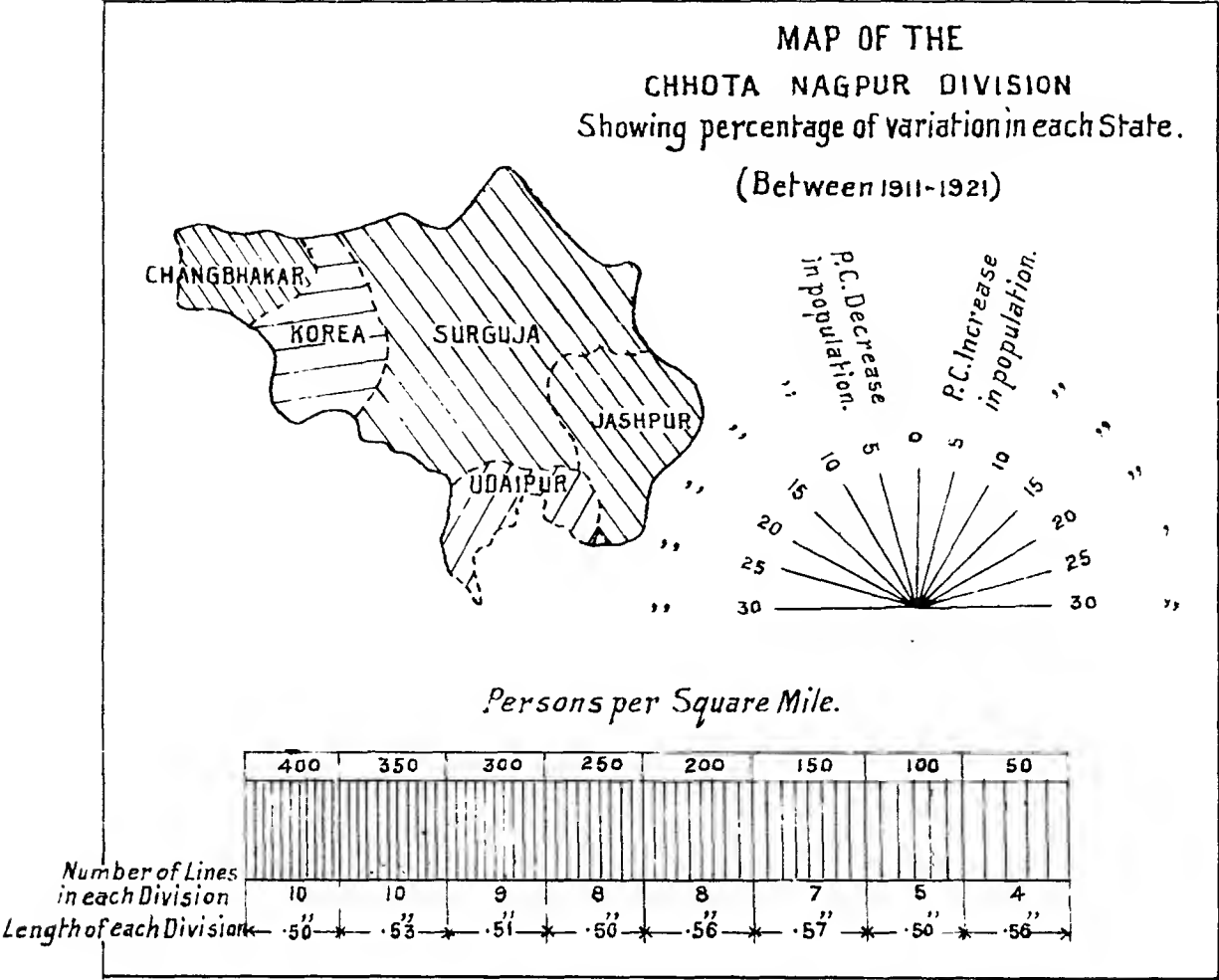
cultivated area being devoted to that crop; and there is a fair amount of good wheat-growing soil. The district has made much less progress in population during the last 50 years and the inhabitants now number 743,246 or 22 per cent more than in 1872. This is probably due to the fact that there is less room for expansion, for the net cultivated area is 49 per cent of the total against 34 in Bilaspur and 33 in Raipur, and the density is 160 per square mile. The vital statistics show the population to have increased by 31,000 since 1911, while actually there is a fall of 32,000. It appears that the difference is to a large extent due to the effect of emigration.

43. Kanker State lies on the southern boundary of the Dhamtari tahsil of the Raipur district, and divides it from Bastar. The former state contains some fairly open country, but its communications are poor, as the capital is situated 40 miles from Dhamtari, whence there is a narrow-gauge railway to Raipur. Kanker has increased in population since 1872, and now contains nearly three times as many inhabitants; but there was a slight falling off in the present decade owing to the influenza epidemic, and the population is even now only 87 per square mile. Bastar, although it now has nearly six times the population of 1872 is, with the exception of the small state of Changbhakar, the most sparsely populated area in the province, having a population of 36 per square mile. Only seven per cent of the area is cultivated, and vast masses of forest intervene between the villages. The inhabitants are very primitive, and the only communications are two roads, one connecting with Raipur through Kanker and Dhamtari, and the other with the Madras coast. Vital statistics have been registered in the state during the last 10 years; but they are obviously unreliable, as the birth-rate based on them is less than 20 per mille, whereas the aboriginal tribes are notoriously prolific; and it would appear that less than two out of every five births are registered. There is little migration to or from the state, and the increase in the population is almost entirely due to the course of nature.

44. The four states of Nandgaon, Khairagarh, Chhuikhadan and Kawardha are situated on the extreme west of the Chhattisgarh plain. The country is level and open, but a portion of the Kawardha state lies on the spurs of the Satpuras and consists almost entirely of forest. Its density is therefore only 77 against 170,133 and 170 in the other three states. Nandgaon State has its capital on the Bengal-Nagpur main line from Calcutta to Nagpur, and the other states are within easy reach of the railway. There was in consequence of famine conditions and easy railway communication a very marked temporary migration to the industrial centres of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa during the year of the census, and the population of these states is with the exception of Khairagarh less now than in 1872; but a considerable number of emigrants returned within three months of the census, so that the figures do not give a true picture of the permanent population. The proportion of the cultivable area that is under crops varies from 74 in Chhuikhadan to 93 in Khairagarh, and this indicates that these states are not declining to any great extent in population. The statistics of migration do not show an increase in the number of emigrants corresponding to the actual fact quoted above; and we are driven to the conclusion, which has already been mentioned in the case of the Drug district, that the enumerator outside the Province has given Raipur as the birth-place of a number of individuals who described themselves as Chhattisgarhis.

45. These three states lie on the east of the Chhattisgarh plain. Their cultivation consists to a very large extent of rice, and there is a good deal of irrigation from tanks. Sakti, which is a very small state with little forest area, has the highest density in the Province, of 301 persons to the square mile; and Sarangarh follows next with 218. These states have developed rapidly in the last 50 years, and they have from 3 to 4 times as many inhabitants as in 1872; they all received an appreciable increment during the decade. There is little room for further expansion, unless they develop some industries, such as the lime-stone works recently opened in Sakti, as the percentage of cultivable area which has come under the plough varies from 85 in Sarangarh to 98 in Sakti.

The Chhota Nagpur Division.



46. The five States of Surguja, Jashpur, Udaipur, Korea and Changbhakar were transferred to the Central Provinces from Bengal Division. in 1905. The country is very wild and broken and thickly wooded, and the inhabitants are primitive tribes, with few needs, and but little versed in the art of cultivation. They burn down patches in the jungle, and for 2 or 3 years, until the ash manure is exhausted, the soil, which is merely scratched by their ploughs, gives a moderate return. When it is exhausted they move on elsewhere. No railways pass though this tract, and roads are almost non-existent. The states are consequently very undeveloped, there is little migration, and, except for some immigration from Raipur to Surguja, the greater portion of the movement of the population is probably due to exchange of inhabitants between neighbouring states. The population owing to natural fertility has increased between two and three times since 1872, but is still very sparse, the density ranging from 24 per square mile—the lowest figure for the Province—in Changbhakar to 79 in Jashpur. During the present decade, however, owing to the influenza epidemic and emigration due to scarcity, there was a fall in the total population of these states, though Korea and Udaipur increased by 27·5 and 9·7 per cent respectively ; given normal conditions it may be expected that they will expand rapidly.

47. The most noticeable feature about the housing of the rural population in this Province is the fact that there is in every village a definite area set aside for building purposes. THE HOUSE. The cultivator does not live on his farm, nor do the well-to-do surround their residences by grounds or gardens. When a village is established a site is selected near the water-supply, but sufficiently high to avoid the monsoon floods, and in this site every cultivator of the village has the right to house room. Owing to the manure they receive, the fields round the *abadi*, as it is called, in course of time become the most fertile; and if the village develops into a prosperous one it quickly becomes very congested. The result is that it would be impossible for the cultivator, even if he had the will, to build pretentious buildings. When the village site is completely filled, or where for social reasons any class such

which may be situated at some little distance from the main *abadi*. These hamlets for all administrative purposes, including that of the census, are treated as portions of the main village, of which indeed their inhabitants are accepted as a portion of the population. In the larger villages, where some traders and money-lenders congregate, there may be found solid two-storied structures of stone, where the owners reside with their families and goods; but what architectural beauty they possess is obscured by the narrow lanes and mean huts that press them in on every side.

In villages where the commercial class is only represented by the petty shop-keeper, the most pretentious dwelling belongs to the head-man. As the allotment of the village sites is in his hands, considerations of space are not so important, and if he is a man of substance he may have a compound 50 or 60 yards square. The house will usually be built round three sides of the central space usually called the *chauk*, and at the other end there will be sufficient room for sheds for cattle and the implements of agriculture. The smaller cultivator is generally content with two huts, one for himself and one for his cattle. The materials of which the dwelling places are built vary with the locality and the means of the inhabitants. In the wealthier cotton tracts they may be built of brick or stone, while elsewhere the ordinary cultivator will be satisfied with mud walls. Further afield, where the forests are more frequent, and the soil poorer, the houses are little better than sheds with thatched roofs carried by poles, the spaces between which are filled by strips of bamboo plaited together like a basket; and even less permanent structures, consisting of a few reeds or some grass and twigs fixed over a pole like a tent, with a maximum height of 3 or 4 feet, form the dwelling places of various gipsy tribes, who settle in one spot for a few weeks and then continue their wanderings. With the variety of houses to be found and the ease with which new ones spring up almost in a day, it is not a matter of surprise if the census official sometimes finds it difficult to decide what constitutes a house.

48. For the purposes of the census in India a house may be defined either as a separate structure, or as the abode of all members of a family who dine together at the common *chulha*.
THE DEFINITION OF HOUSE.
 The commensal definition is open to the objection that houses may have in them a large number of *chulhas* and difficulties would arise at the time of preparing the house-list. The structural definition has always been adopted in this Province, except in the five Chhota Nagpur States which were transferred from Bengal in 1905. At the present census this definition was everywhere adopted. It runs as follows:—"By a house is meant a building which has a separate main entrance from the common way, space or compound and is used as a dwelling place of one or more families." The chief difficulty in connection with the definition lies in deciding what is or is not a separate main entrance; but in practice I found that the definition worked very well, and majority of district officers undoubtedly prefer it to the *chulhawar* definition. The effect of the structural definition is to increase slightly the number of houses, and this must be borne in mind in comparing statistics of houses in this Province with those of other parts of India.

The average number of persons per house at the present census is five and is the same as at the two previous censuses. In British territory the average varies from 4·7 in Jubbulpore to 5·1 in Chhattisgarh, but in the Feudatory States, presumably on account of the larger families among more primitive people, the figure reaches 5·4. The highest averages are found in Bastar State, 6·0, and Sarangarh, 6·5. It will be noticed that there is a slight tendency for the figures to increase during the decade, and it seems probable that, but for the influenza epidemic which decimated the populace towards the end of the period, the increase would have been much more marked.

49. The question of the pressure of population on the means of subsistence is one of considerable importance, and is of peculiar interest to the student of census statistics. In his study* of the population problem in India, Mr. P. K. Wattal, from an examination of the census figures of 1911, has come to the conclusion that in most parts of India

*The Population Problem in India by P. K. Wattal, M.A.

as the untouchable castes are required to live apart, small hamlets are formed, the pressure of population on space is becoming acute. It is true that, as far as this Province is concerned, it is held that this pressure on space has not become acute except in the Maratha plain and portions of the Nerbudda plain divisions, but elsewhere the room for expansion is not very great. We will first examine shortly the statistics so far as they relate to space, which are given in a convenient form in Subsidiary Table I. The percentage of cultivable area is shown as 56 per cent, as against 65 in 1911, but this difference is purely a nominal one, and is due to the inclusion of statistics for the Bastar state and some of the Chhota Nagpur states, which were not available at the previous census. Figures for individual districts and States show little variation. The non-culturable area includes forest area; and the amount of forest that the country could afford to take under cultivation is a matter for observation rather than for detailed calculation. It is undoubtedly small in the Maratha plain division, except in Chanda and Balaghat, but is obviously considerable in many of the Feudatory States. In Bastar the cultivable area is only 7 per cent. Of the other districts, Mandla and Raipur are known to contain large areas which could be brought under cultivation with the improvement of communication. The percentage of net cultivated area has fallen from 39 to 34 per cent, but here again the variation is purely a nominal one, and is due to the extension of the land revenue system to sparsely inhabited areas. Even if all allowance is made for the exclusion of land which is at present so far from the margin of cultivation as to be hardly included in the category of cultivable areas, it is obvious from the figures in Subsidiary Table I that there are very large areas in certain districts and states which it would be profitable to cultivate if any real pressure on the food-supply occurred. We may conclude that there is still some room for extension of the area under cultivation. As regards the method of cultivation, it may be said with some confidence that the pressure of population has scarcely yet begun to cause intensive agriculture. The double-cropped area is 5 per cent, and the largest figures come from the rice-growing districts, where the second crop consists generally of a catch crop of linseed or pulse, sown shortly before the rice comes to maturity, and producing only a few pounds per acre. This is not properly speaking a second crop at all. Indeed, it is common knowledge that in the Chhattisgarh division, after the monsoon crop is gathered, there is very little employment for the agricultural population until the approach of the next monsoon. The percentage of irrigated area is only 2·8, and it is well known that, given the necessary capital, an extension of irrigation has enormous possibilities, particularly in the rice areas. The actual method of cultivation is still very primitive in spite of the efforts of the agricultural department, and a more scientific system of crop rotation would revolutionise agriculture as it did in England. There can be no possible doubt that, given any real pressure of population on the food-supply, the application of more capital to the land, and an improvement in the methods and knowledge of the cultivating classes, the possibilities of extension of the means of subsistence are very great indeed. From the industrial point of view little need be said. Industrially the province is in its infancy, although it possesses considerable potential mineral wealth. It has valuable deposits of coal and manganese, and there are large areas which could be exploited for their mineral wealth with the opening up of further railway communications. If we turn to the population figures, we find that the mean density per square mile is only 122 persons—a figure which is very low for a semi-tropical country. That the population even under present conditions has not reached the limit that can be supported, is proved by the enormous mortality of the influenza epidemic, which must have removed at least 6 per cent of the inhabitants. This epidemic was not one of those diseases which nature is supposed to bring from time to time to equate the population in overcrowded areas to the means of subsistence, but a fortuitous infection of the population, which spread over the world. If the population before the epidemic could be supported, it follows that even under present conditions the reduced population has room to expand at least up to the limits it had reached before the epidemic occurred. The conclusion appears irresistible that, if economic pressure really called into being a struggle for existence in this province which provided a stimulus to the population to seek for a real increase in the means of subsistence, the time is still far distant when the economic law of decreasing returns would come into operation.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—DENSITY, WATER-SUPPLY AND CROPS.

District and Natural Division,	Mean density per Square Mile	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AREA OF		PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVABLE AREA OF		Percentage of gross cultivated area which is irrigated	Normal rain, fall	PERCENTAGE OF GROSS CULTIVATED AREA UNDER				
		Cultivable, i.e.	Net Cultivated.	Net Cultivated	Double-cropped			Rice.	Wheat.	Cotton	Juar.	Other Crops.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	122	56	34	61	5	28	...	22	12	15	15	36
NERBUDDA VALLEY DIVISION.	132	68	37	52	2	7	...	6	30	9	9	46
1. Saugor	133	75	36	48	1	7	45.35	2	44	1	11	42
2. Damoh	102	59	30	50	2	7	45.14	10	40	...	10	40
3. Jubbulpore	101	76	40	52	6	7	55.85	15	25	1	3	56
4. Narsinghpur	150	80	46	58	2	4	49.81	7	22	5	4	62
5. Hoshangabad	121	69	39	57	...	3	48.49	1	46	5	6	42
6. Nimar	94	54	32	50	1	12	30.43	1	4	38	22	35
7. Maktai	83	39	29	76	...	4	45.00	2	34	10	11	33
PLATEAU DIVISION.	65	65	30	20	2	24	...	8	22	4	11	55
8. Mandla	76	53	21	40	5	11	53.14	16	14	...	...	70
9. Seoni	108	73	38	52	2	25	52.23	13	32	2	4	49
10. Betul	94	63	29	46	2	19	55.12	2	22	3	18	55
11. Chhindwara	107	74	34	45	1	11	41.09	1	20	9	22	48
MARATHA PLAIN DIVISION	152	65	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	35	...	21
12. Wardha	191	81	65	80	...	4	41.64	...	12	39	20	20
13. Nagpur	207	78	54	70	1	20	46.06	2	17	22	34	25
14. Chanda	71	40	14	35	2	16.1	50.25	29	7	8	25	31
15. Bhandara	198	81	38	47	12	18.8	54.11	45	10	...	8	37
16. Balaghat	144	49	20	41	13	13.3	64.31	54	5	...	1	40
17. Amraoti	176	64	55	57	...	5	37.86	...	4	52	30	14
18. Akola	104	84	73	87	...	3	54.64	1	5	47	34	13
19. Buldana	187	70	60	82	1	10	31.85	...	6	42	32	20
20. Yeotmal	144	68	55	78	...	2	40.97	...	3	35	38	20
CHHATTISGARH PLAIN DIVISION...	112	...	27	...	12	...	...	51	6	...	...	43
21. Raipur	144	60	33	55	13	3.3	57.63	58	2	...	...	42
22. Bilaspur	162	68	34	50	11	3.5	49.05	57	5	...	...	38
23. Drug	160	70	49	63	15	2.3	46.79	37	10	...	...	53
24. Bastar	36	7	7	97	3	2	67.0	56	...	...	1	43
25. Kanker	87	23	22	93	1	5	55.50	43	13	...	...	44
26. Nandgaon	170	78	60	77	13	4	52.60	34	12	...	...	54
27. Khairagarh	133	58	34	93	7	...	50.00	26	19	...	...	55
28. Chhuikhadan	170	77	57	74	5	3	46.00	21	20	1	...	58
29. Kawardha	77	27	22	80	9	...	40.00	20	13	3	...	64
30. Sakti	301	54	53	68	2	6.8	62.97	94	...	...	...	6
31. Raigarh	163	40	35	87	4	4.8	70.00	74	...	1	...	25
32. Sarangarh	218	48	41	85	12	11.1	50.00	74	3	3	...	20
CHHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION	61	...	12	75	5	1.3	...	7	3	2	1	21
33. Changbhakar	24	34	22	65	3	4.8	50.00	76	5	5	2	12
34. Korei	40	10	8	83	2	...	58.00	88	4	1	...	7
35. Surguja	62	Figure	not	available.	...	...	69.00	Figures	not	available.	...	...
36. Udaipur	67	22.1	18.1	83.1	3	...	63.73	58.1	...	1	...	42
37. Jashpur	79	Figures	not	available.	...	...	73.67	Figures	not	available.	...	...

NOTE.—(1) This statement shows the average of the years 1910-11 to 1919-20 for the Central Provinces and Berar districts. The figures for states are normal figures and were furnished by the States concerned.

(2) The normal rainfall represents the average of 52 years for all Central Provinces districts except Drug for which it represents the average for 49 years. For the Berar districts the average is for 26 years. The figures for states are normal figures, and were furnished by the states concerned.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DENSITY.

District and Natural Division.	TAHSILS WITH A POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE OF							
	UNDER 150.		150—300		300—450		450 and over.	
	Area.	Population [000's omitted].	Area.	Population [000's omitted].	Area.	Population [000's omitted].	Area.	Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR ...	92,462 70.5	7,926 49.6	36,236 27.7	7,265 45.5	2,354 1.8	789 4.9	...	...
NERBUDDA VALLEY DIVISION ...	15,263 73.0	1,076 61.4	5,498 26.4	1,055 33.6	...	...	...	...
1. Saugor ...	3,898	341	1,064	187	...	...	...	...
2. Damoh ...	2,818	287	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Jubbulpore ...	1,190	169	2,722	577	...	...	...	...
4. Narsinghpur ...	1,068	152	908	163	...	...	...	...
5. Hoshangabad ...	2,907	318	774	128	...	...	...	...
6. Nimar ...	4,227	397	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Makrai ...	155	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
PLATEAU DIVISION ...	15,754 94.2	1,330 90.4	629 5.8	152 9.6	...	...	...	...
8. Mandla ...	5,057	386	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Seoni ...	3,216	349	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Betul ...	2,903	212	959	152	...	...	...	...
11. Chhindwara ...	4,578	492	...	...	...	...	...	...
MARATHA PLAIN DIVISION ...	19,205 47.4	1,608 27.3	20,511 50.0	4,243 68.2	311 2.0	281 4.5	...	...
12. Wardha ...	...	...	2,434	464	...	...	...	...
13. Nagpur ...	1,866	256	1,157	255	811	281	...	...
14. Chanda ...	8,415	521	897	140	...	...	...	...
15. Bhandara ...	1,551	214	2,072	504	...	...	...	...
16. Balaghat ...	1,556	87	2,001	425	...	...	...	...
17. Amraoti ...	1,557	41	3,147	787	...	...	...	...
18. Akola ...	...	...	4,110	799	...	...	...	...
19. Buldana ...	1,027	149	2,707	550	...	...	...	...
20. Yeotmal ...	3,233	430	1,986	319	...	...	...	...
CHHATTISGARH PLAIN DIVISION ...	30,530 73.9	2,409 50.9	9,288 22.4	1,815 38.4	1,543 3.7	508 10.7	...	...
21. Raipur ...	6,822	786	2,965	621	...	...	...	...
22. Bilaspur ...	4,005	366	2,208	399	1,405	467	...	...
23. Durg ...	3,581	482	1,064	261	...	...	...	...
24. Bastar ...	13,062	424	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Kanker ...	1,431	125	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Nandgaon ...	...	...	871	148	...	...	...	...
27. Khairagarh ...	931	124	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Chhuikhadan ...	...	...	154	26	...	...	...	...
29. Kawardha ...	798	62	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Sakti ...	...	...	...	...	138	41	...	...
31. Raigarh ...	...	...	1,486	242	...	...	...	...
32. Sarangarh ...	...	...	540	118	...	...	...	...
CHHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION ...	11,610 100.0	704 100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Changbhakar ...	906	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
34. Korea ...	1,631	79	...	...	...	...	...	...
35. Surguja ...	6,035	378	...	...	...	...	...	...
36. Udaipur ...	1,055	71	...	...	...	...	...	...
37. Jashpur ...	1,963	154	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE:—Figures in italics indicate the proportion per cent, which the area and population of each density group bear to the total area and population of the Natural Division or Province.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—VARIATION IN RELATION TO DENSITY SINCE 1872.

District and Natural Division.	PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION, INCREASE (+), AND DECREASE (—).					Net variation percent 1872 to 1921.	MEAN DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE.					
	1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	1872 to 1881.		1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1872.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	- 0'3	+17'9	-7'9	+10'7	+22'5	+46'9	122	122	104	113	102	83
NERBUDDA VALLEY DIVISION...	- 2'8	+10'7	-10'4	+ 6'2	+ 14'0	+ 12'8	132	139	122	117	129	113
1. Saugor	- 2'4	+15'3	-20'4	+ 4'8	+ 7'0	+ 5	133	137	118	149	142	133
2. Damoh	-13'8	+16'7	-12'4	+ 4'0	+ 16'1	+ 6'5	102	118	101	116	111	96
3. Jubbulpore	- 0'3	+ 9'6	- 9'0	+ 8'9	+ 29'9	+41'0	191	191	174	191	176	135
4. Narsinghpur	- 3'2	+ 3'2	-14'5	+ 4	+ 7'7	- 7'6	150	165	160	187	186	173
5. Hoshangabad	- 2'5	+ 2'4	- 9'6	+ 6'4	+ 6'7	+ 2'4	121	124	121	134	126	118
6. Nimar	+ 1'4	+19'5	+14'3	+12'7	+ 13'1	+76'6	94	93	77	68	60	53
7. Makrai	-14'8	+15'2	-29'7	+10'6	+ 22'8	- 6'2	83	97	84	120	108	88
PLATEAU DIVISION	- 0'9	+27'3	- 7'2	+ 6'0	+ 20'6	+45'6	35	102	10	86	79	65
8. Mandla	- 4'6	+27'3	- 6'5	+13'0	+ 41'5	+81'4	76	80	63	67	60	42
9. Seoni	-11'9	+20'7	-11'6	+10'4	+ 16'9	+21'3	108	123	102	115	105	89
10. Betul	- 6'8	+35'6	-11'9	+ 6'4	+ 11'2	+31'9	94	101	74	84	79	71
11. Chhindwara	- 4'9	+20'7	- 1	+ 9'3	+ 18'0	+55'6	107	113	99	89	81	69
MARATHA PLAIN DIVISION	+ 1'8	+13'9	- 6'1	+ 8'1	+ 16'9	+ 35'1	154	152	134	113	132	114
12. Wardha	+ 0'6	+19'4	- 3'9	+ 3'5	+ 9'2	+30'4	191	189	157	165	159	146
13. Nagpur	- 2'0	+ 7'7	- 8	+ 8'7	+ 10'5	+25'7	207	211	196	197	182	164
14. Chanda	- 2'5	+20'9	-14'6	+ 6'2	+ 15'2	+29'2	71	73	57	67	63	55
15. Bhandara	+ 4'7	+16'7	-10'7	+ 8'6	+ 21'1	+43'4	198	189	162	182	167	138
16. Balasghat	+ 7'5	+19'0	-14'1	+11'7	+ 10'1	+35'1	144	134	112	131	117	106
17. Amraoti	- 5'2	+ 8'2	- 4'8	+ 9'2	+ 15'2	+23'0	176	186	172	180	165	143
18. Akola	+ 1'1	+ 4'6	- 1	+ 3'2	+ 20'4	+30'6	194	192	184	185	179	149
19. Buldana	+ 4'5	+ 8'9	- 9'5	+ 5'7	+ 21'9	+32'7	187	179	165	182	172	141
20. Yeotmal	+ 3'4	+25'5	- 5'6	+17'9	+ 24'6	+80'1	144	139	111	117	99	80
CHHATTISGARH PLAIN DIVISION	+ 3'0	+23'3	-10'2	+17'1	+ 31'6	+ 56'5	114	111	90	100	85	61
21. Raipur	+ 6'2	+20'8	- 2'5	+13'6	+ 41'4	+100'9	144	135	112	115	101	72
22. Bilaspur	+ 7'5	+24'8	-12'2	+18'8	+ 41'8	+ 98'3	162	150	121	137	116	82
23. Durg	- 4'2	+14'7	-16'8	+10'3	+ 2'2	+ 22'3	160	167	146	175	159	131
24. Bastar	+ 7'2	+41'4	- 1'4	+58'4	+148'9	+488'9	36	33	23	24	15	6
25. Kanker	- 1'8	+22'7	+25'6	-29'5	+ 46'1	+186'4	87	89	72	58	45	30
26. Nandgaon	-11'6	+32'4	-31'3	+11'9	+ 10'7	- 4	170	162	145	211	189	170
27. Khairazari	-20'2	+13'0	-21'1	+ 9'1	+ 35'9	+ 1'4	133	167	148	195	178	131
28. Chhuikhadan	-16'1	+18'1	-27'3	+10'0	+ 11'5	- 11'7	170	202	171	230	214	192
29. Kawardha	-20'4	+35'1	-37'4	+ 6'3	+ 14'4	- 18'1	77	97	72	115	108	95
30. Sakti	+20'3	+54'9	-12'1	+11'2	+171'8	+395'0	301	250	162	184	165	61
31. Raigarh	+10'4	+25'1	+ 3'8	+30'7	+103'7	+281'7	163	147	118	113	87	43
32. Sarangarh	+15'4	+27'7	- 4'0	+16'7	+ 92'2	+217'5	218	189	148	154	132	69
CHHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION	- 0'7	+20'4	+ 9'9	+21'2	+ 42'4	+121'9	61	65	50	45	38	26
33. Changbhakar	-10'6	+24'9	+ 5'5	+37'6	+ 51'0	+144'7	24	27	22	20	15	10
34. Korea	+27'5	+76'9	- 3'1	+21'4	+ 41'3	+274'8	40	38	22	22	18	13
35. Surguja	-11'9	+22'1	+ 8'2	+20'1	+ 47'8	+106'6	62	71	58	54	45	30
36. Udaipur	+ 9'7	+42'9	+20'9	+10'5	+ 22'5	+156'7	67	61	43	35	32	26
37. Jashpur	-11'6	+32'1	+16'3	+25'9	+ 34'8	+130'3	79	89	67	58	46	34

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—VARIATION IN NATURAL POPULATION.

District and Natural Division.	POPULATION IN 1921.				POPULATION IN 1911.				Variation per cent (1911—21) in natural population, Increase + decrease—
	Actual population.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Natural population.	Actual population.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Natural population.	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR	15,979,660	609,504	406,736	(d) 15,776,892	16,033,310	749,985	312,371	(a) 15,595,696	+ 1
NERBUDDA VALLEY DIVISION ..	2,731,443	290,426	154,425	2,505,442	2,800,513	250,406	170,665	2,729,682	— 5
1. Saugor ..	528,380	55,254	43,212	516,338	541,410	54,500	48,968	535,878	—4
2. Damoh ..	287,126	36,941	29,376	279,501	333,047	34,668	25,214	323,593	—14
3. Jubbulpore ..	745,685	128,335	63,133	680,483	745,892	99,024	79,896	726,764	—6
4. Narsinghpur ..	315,162	29,860	23,025	308,327	325,677	24,131	28,100	329,646	—6
5. Hoshangabad ..	445,733	47,786	58,469	436,416	457,395	46,121	78,515	489,789	—7
6. Nimar ..	596,554	89,641	35,282	342,165	391,071	101,383	26,155	309,543	+10
7. Makrai ..	12,803	3,632	2,981	12,152	15,021	4,640	3,788	14,169	—14
PLATEAU DIVISION ..	1,500,589	66,000	77,260	1,601,350	1,708,894	124,067	72,245	1,605,642	— 3
8. Mandla ..	386,446	23,870	21,158	383,734	405,234	41,969	20,132	383,397	...
9. Seoni ..	348,871	20,559	30,424	358,736	396,165	37,126	38,737	397,776	—10
10. Betul ..	563,237	15,449	26,338	374,626	390,386	29,677	25,219	385,928	— 3
11. Chhindwara ..	491,835	33,410	25,838	484,263	517,109	51,646	23,908	489,371	— 1
MARATHA PLAIN DIVISION ..	6,221,544	332,472	125,106	(c) 6,014,171	6,166,155	357,083	130,027	(b) 5,939,099	+ 1
12. Wardha ..	463,696	96,411	52,577	410,862	460,775	105,988	64,507	419,394	...
13. Nagpur ..	792,521	98,520	114,555	808,556	808,022	102,996	144,459	850,385	— 5
14. Chanda ..	660,630	40,434	68,046	688,222	677,544	56,058	58,717	680,203	+ 1
15. Bhandara ..	717,747	44,229	122,952	706,470	685,823	53,790	119,377	751,415	+ 6
16. Balaghat ..	511,634	78,365	36,704	469,973	475,024	51,346	51,154	475,732	— 1
17. Amraoti ..	828,334	115,329	93,135	806,190	873,513	164,185	97,222	806,550	...
18. Akola ..	798,544	119,194	60,428	739,778	799,961	121,339	64,452	733,074	+ 1
19. Buldana ..	699,429	89,419	27,592	637,602	669,278	81,902	32,483	619,559	+ 3
20. Yeotmal ..	748,959	149,617	38,009	537,951	724,410	179,249	42,935	597,096	+ 7
CHHATTISGARH PLAIN DIVISION ..	4,731,810	126,271	241,759	(e) 4,547,275	4,594,206	221,005	137,715	(c) 4,510,913	+ 7
21. Raipur ..	1,406,676	87,978	184,781	1,503,479	1,324,706	116,065	101,734	1,310,375	—15
22. Bilaspur ..	1,231,765	100,095	138,024	1,209,604	1,146,223	160,249	126,717	1,112,691	+14
23. Durg ..	743,246	65,171	88,572	766,647	775,683	82,905	97,825	790,608	— 3
24. Bastar ..	464,407	23,517	7,757	448,647	433,310	24,995	7,828	416,143	+ 8
25. Kanker ..	124,928	11,829	11,915	123,014	127,164	28,653	8,699	107,210	+17
26. Nandgaon ..	147,606	39,905	18,422	126,363	167,362	46,407	32,798	153,693	—18
27. Khairagarh ..	124,008	14,516	29,205	138,697	155,471	35,181	43,065	162,355	—15
28. Chhuikhadan ..	26,122	7,027	9,476	28,571	31,150	10,112	11,616	32,654	—13
29. Kawardha ..	61,783	12,140	10,266	59,909	77,654	18,412	12,517	71,759	—17
30. Sakti ..	41,554	14,067	4,541	32,028	34,547	13,271	3,687	24,963	+23
31. Raigarh ..	241,634	24,381	23,479	240,732	218,860	30,805	41,779	229,834	+ 5
32. Sarangarh ..	117,781	22,712	12,428	107,497	102,071	20,013	16,325	58,384	+ 9
CHHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION ..	702,074	70,917	38,301	671,355	754,542	57,806	28,139	724,775	— 7
33. Changbhar ..	21,826	2,114	28	19,740	24,421	8,045	256	16,632	+19
34. Korea ..	79,189	27,945	1,510	52,754	62,107	20,896	1,950	43,161	+22
35. Surguja ..	377,679	42,171	43,535	379,043	428,793	19,291	31,943	441,355	—14
36. Udaipur ..	71,124	8,743	6,522	63,003	64,853	14,310	7,316	57,859	+19
37. Jashpur ..	154,150	12,443	9,205	150,918	174,458	15,663	8,073	165,868	— 9

(a) The difference of 34,655 is due to these persons having been returned as emigrants to other provinces under "Central Provinces unspecified."

(b) The difference of 5,391 is due to these persons having been returned as emigrants to other provinces under Berar (District unspecified).

(c) The difference of 244 is due to these persons having been returned as emigrants to other provinces under Chhattisgarh States (State unspecified).

(d) The difference is due to the fact that 45,044 persons were returned as emigrants to other provinces under Central Provinces unspecified and 2,240 persons enumerated in the Central Provinces with their birth district unspecified.

(e) The difference is due to the fact that 9,567 persons were returned as emigrants to other provinces under Berar unspecified.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—COMPARISON WITH VITAL STATISTICS.

District and Natural Division.	IN 1911—1920, TOTAL NUMBER OF		NUMBER PER CENT OF POPULATION OF 1911 OF.		Excess (+) or deficiency (—) of Births over Deaths.	INCREASE (+) OR DE- CREASE (—) OF POPULA- TION OF 1921 COMPARED WITH 1911.	
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.		Natural popula- tion.	Actual popula- tion.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR ...	6,861,650	6,627,417	43	42	+ 234,233	+ 181,196	— 53,650
NERBUDDA VALLEY DIVISION ...	1,299,375	1,416,253	40	43	— 116,878	— 132,240	— 78,971
1. Saugor ...	252,288	255,809	47	40	— 13,521	10,540	— 13,030
2. Damoh ...	153,953	183,072	46	55	— 29,119	— 44,032	— 45,921
3. Jabulpore ...	336,416	376,489	45	50	— 40,073	— 46,281	— 207
4. Narsinghpur ...	147,815	167,167	45	51	— 19,352	— 21,319	— 10,515
5. Hoshangabad ...	211,219	217,859	46	48	— 6,640	— 33,373	— 11,662
6. Nimar ...	191,668	199,361	49	51	— 7,693	— 32,322	+ 5,483
7. Makrai ...	5,887	6,496	30	43	— 609	— 2,017	— 2,218
PLATEAU DIVISION ...	702,914	709,953	41	41	— 7,039	— 55,113	— 118,005
8. Mandla ...	156,331	156,058	39	39	+ 273	+ 337	— 18,788
9. Seoni ...	157,128	177,271	40	45	— 20,143	— 35,040	— 47,294
10. Betul ...	169,692	164,942	43	42	+ 4,750	— 11,302	— 26,649
11. Chhindwara ...	219,763	208,412	42	40	+ 11,351	— 5,408	— 25,274
MARATHA PLAIN DIVISION ...	2,524,935	2,733,400	40	43	— 208,465	+ 750,720	+ 55,330
12. Wardha ...	210,610	204,574	46	44	+ 6,036	+ 1,063	+ 2,921
13. Nagpur ...	352,044	375,800	44	46	— 23,756	— 41,520	— 16,401
14. Chanda ...	299,440	266,940	44	39	+ 32,500	+ 8,010	— 16,914
15. Bhandara ...	347,711	282,883	51	41	+ 64,828	— 45,055	+ 31,019
16. Palaghat ...	183,030	164,979	39	35	+ 18,051	— 5,759	+ 35,770
17. Amraoti ...	280,650	266,481	45	43	— 6,831	— 3,060	— 45,121
18. Akola ...	370,006	385,997	47	40	— 15,991	+ 6,704	+ 8,553
19. Buldana ...	227,293	218,536	40	40	+ 8,757	+ 17,743	+ 3,111
20. Yeotmal ...	344,025	340,601	47	47	+ 3,424	— 40,855	+ 44,549
CHHATTISGARH PLAIN DIVISION ...	1,320,113	1,271,117	42	40	+ 48,996	+ 1,100,000	+ 1,171,117
21. Raipur ...	607,222	535,167	46	41	+ 72,055	+ 1,100,000	— 81,971
22. Bilaspur ...	227,578	228,418	40	37	+ 3,160	+ 157,093	+ 85,542
23. Durg ...	376,340	345,227	49	45	+ 31,113	— 21,691	— 33,442
24. Bastar ...	62,871	82,363	21	19	+ 10,470	— 22,504	— 31,067
25. Kanker ...	60,000	34,572	24	25	— 1,442	— 18,804	— 2,230
26. Nandgaon ...	80,595	72,103	48	41	+ 8,492	— 7,370	— 19,451
27. Khairagarh ...	64,202	50,031	41	39	+ 4,171	— 27,648	— 3,463
28. Chikikhadan ...	12,417	11,747	40	39	+ 670	— 1,683	— 5,028
29. Kawardha ...	33,080	34,047	43	44	— 967	— 11,870	— 15,871
30. Sakti ...	15,654	11,088	45	32	+ 4,566	— 7,652	+ 7,007
31. Raigarh ...	51,655	40,139	24	18	+ 11,516	+ 10,898	+ 24,774
32. Saringaiah ...	18,889	23,485	38	46	— 7,596	+ 5,117	+ 15,710
CHHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION ...	1,217,117	1,171,117	41	40	+ 46,000	— 1,171,117	— 50,543
33. Changbhar ...	4,276	4,269	18	17	+ 7	+ 2,108	— 2,545
34. Korea ...	14,601	17,392	24	28	— 2,791	+ 9,523	+ 17,082
35. Surguja ...	38,783	38,697	9	9	+ 86	— 62,312	— 51,024
36. Udaipur ...	17,992	14,828	28	23	+ 3,164	— 11,044	+ 6,271
37. Jashpur ...	28,907	27,378	17	16	+ 1,529	— 14,950	— 20,702

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—VARIATION BY TAHSILS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DENSITY.

(a) ACTUAL FIGURES.

Natural Division	Decade	VARIATION IN TAHSILS WITH A POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF DECADE OF		
		Under 150.	150 to 300.	300 to 450.
1	2	3	4	5
Central Provinces and Berar	1891—1901	— 445,777	— 606,146	+ 1,675
	1901—1911	— 1,040,920	+ 3,007,981	— 22,231
	1911—1921	+ 554,722	— 1,056,797	+ 498,677
Nerbudda Valley Division	1891—1901	— 126,053	— 162,798	...
	1901—1911	+ 8,418	+ 261,348	...
	1911—1921	+ 105,695	— 181,547	...
Plateau Division	1891—1901	— 102,157	...	...
	1901—1911	+ 211,901	+ 154,525	...
	1911—1921	— 115,441	— 2,564	...
Maratha Plain Division	1891—1901	— 173,406	— 220,737	+ 1,675
	1901—1911	— 956,787	+ 1,732,577	— 22,231
	1911—1921	+ 290,268	— 276,045	+ 32,166
Chhattisgarh Plain Division	1891—1901	— 39,161	— 222,611	...
	1901—1911	— 304,452	+ 859,531	...
	1911—1921	+ 205,200	— 596,641	+ 466,511

(b) PROPORTIONAL FIGURES.

Natural Division.	Decade	VARIATION IN TAHSILS WITH A POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF DECADE OF		
		Under 150.	150 to 300.	300 to 450.
1	2	3	4	5
Central Provinces and Berar	1891—1901	— 6	— 10	...
	1901—1911	— 15	+ 63	— 8
	1911—1921	+ 9	— 14	+ 200
Nerbudda Valley Division	1891—1901	— 8	— 13	...
	1901—1911	+ 0.5	+ 27	...
	1911—1921	+ 7	— 15	...
Plateau Division	1891—1901	— 7	...	...
	1901—1911	+ 16	(a) ...	...
	1911—1921	— 7	— 2	...
Maratha Plain Division	1891—1901	— 8	— 7	...
	1901—1911	— 41	+ 62	— 8
	1911—1921	+ 21	— 6	+ 13
Chhattisgarh Plain Division	1891—1901	— 2	— 13	...
	1901—1911	— 18	+ 84	...
	1911—1921	+ 12	— 32	(b) ...

NOTE.—Figures for the decade 1891—1901 have been taken from Sub-table IV of Chapter II of the 1911 Census Report, as the figures of population for the Tahsils in 1891 are not available.
(a) Figure not given as there was no Tahsil of this density in 1901.
(b) Do. Do. do. in 1911.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII—PERSONS PER HOUSE AND HOUSES PER SQUARE MILE.

Natural Division	Average number of persons per house				Average number of houses per square mile.			
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Central Provinces and Berar	5	5	5	5	24	25	21	23
Nerbudda Valley Division	5	5	4	5	27	28	18	29
Plateau Division	5	5	5	5	20	20	16	17
Maratha Plain Division	5	5	5	5	30	32	28	29
Chhattisgarh Plain Division	5	5	5	5	22	22	18	20
Chhota Nagpur Division	6	6	6	5	10	11	8	9

CHAPTER II.

The population of Cities, Towns and Villages.

50. The main statistics showing the distribution of the population according to the size of the city, town or village in which they reside are given in Imperial Table III, while Table IV, shows in detail the growth of the individual towns and cities since the census of 1872. More detailed statistics of the distribution of the urban and rural population are given in Subsidiary Table I, which is printed at the end of this chapter. Imperial Table V shows towns arranged territorially by religion, and Subsidiary Table II the proportion of the urban population belonging to the main religions. From Subsidiary Table III it is possible to see the variation from census to census of the proportion of the population dwelling in towns of certain classes and Table IV shows the variation of the two cities of Nagpur and Jubbulpore.

REFERENCE TO STATISTICS

DEFINITION OF TOWN.

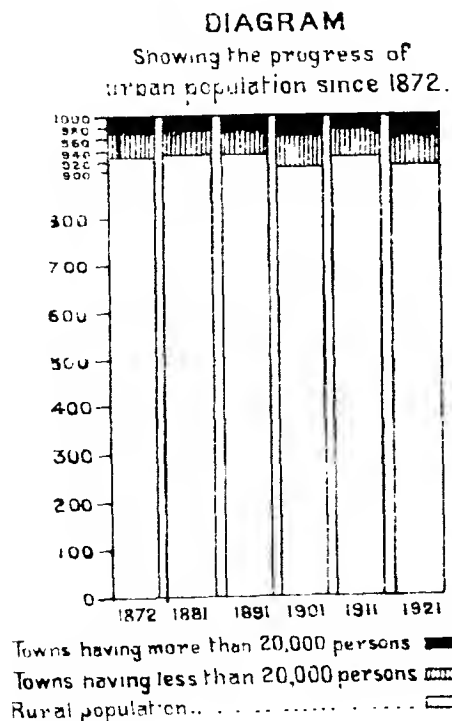
51. In the Imperial Census Code a town is defined to include—

- (1) every municipality,
- (2) all civil lines not included within municipal limits,
- (3) every cantonment,
- (4) every other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons which the Provincial Superintendent may decide to treat as a town for the purposes of the census.

In practice this definition has been closely followed, but in one or two unimportant cases villages which are actually within municipal limits, but are not sufficiently close to the main town to form one compact unit, have been treated as separate villages, while in Imperial Table V certain towns which have a population of less than 5,000 and are not municipalities have been allowed to remain, in order that the continuity of their statistics may be preserved. Places with a population of over 5,000 have not been added to the list, unless they really possess the characteristics of towns. Cantonments, however, and civil lines have always been included in the adjoining municipal areas. In India the urban population is particularly liable to be affected by outbreaks of plague, but at the present census the disease was in little evidence, and only in one town, Harda in the Hoshangabad district, was it found necessary to have a recensus under normal conditions, and the population was found to be 13,138 as against 11,077 at the census. The prevalence of famine, however, must have caused some abnormal influx to towns by labourers in search of work, but it is difficult to estimate the amount, as the census schedules do not distinguish between those born in the town and those born in the district in which it is situated.

52. At the present census 90 per mille of the population live in towns, and only about two-thirds of this number in towns of less than 20,000 inhabitants. There is an apparent increase of 14 per mille since the census of 1911, but the figures of that census which

GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION.



showed a decrease of 7 per cent during the preceding decade did not give the real urban population owing to the prevalence of plague in 1911, which scattered a number of the inhabitants of towns over the country-side. There are in all 120 towns at the present census, as against 117 in 1911, five towns with a population of 25,068 having been added, and two towns which in 1911 contained 7,036 sons having been omitted; but the exclusion of these towns does not appreciably affect the apparent increase. From the above it can be seen that the urban population has hardly kept pace with the natural increase of the population since 1901, when 90 out of every 1,000 persons lived in towns. The real reason for the slow progress in the urban population is that the inhabitants of this province are nearly all at heart agriculturists, and take much more readily to the traditional life of an Indian village

than to existence in towns. Even the lure of higher wages frequently only proves a temporary attraction, and the male labourer will leave his family in his village and work for a time to earn the higher wages in the towns, only to return again to his home at a later date. This was recognised by the Indian Factory Labour Commission of the year 1908, and their remarks, which are quoted below, still hold good.

"The habits of the Indian factory operative are determined by the fact that he is primarily an agriculturist, or a labourer on the land. In almost all cases his hereditary occupation is agriculture; his home is in the village from which he comes, not in the city in which he labours; his wife and family ordinarily continue to live in that village; he regularly remits a portion of his wages there; and he returns there periodically to look after his affairs, and to obtain rest after the strain of factory life. There is as yet practically no factory population, such as exists in European countries, consisting of a large number of operatives trained from their youth to one particular class of work, and dependent upon employment at that work for their livelihood. It follows that the Indian operative is, in general, independent of factory work, to the extent that he does not rely exclusively upon factory employment in order to obtain a livelihood; at most seasons he can command a wage sufficient to keep him, probably on a somewhat lower scale of comfort, by accepting work on the land, and there are also numerous other avenues of employment, more remunerative than agricultural labour, which are open to every worker in any large industrial centre. If the operative is not merely a landless labourer, he will in general be bound by strong ties to the land and to the village from which he originally came; he can at any time abandon factory life in order to revert to agriculture, and the claims of the village where he has a definite and accepted position are in practice, as experience has shown, sufficiently powerful to recall him from city life for a period which extends, on the average, to at least a month in each year."

This tendency to temporary immigration to towns of the male labourers receives further confirmation from the fact that of the total urban population 754,989 are males and 686,441 females, or a proportion of 1,000 to 909, and this distinction is even more marked in the larger places, for the proportion of females to 1,000 males is 864 in Nagpur and 762 in Jubbulpore, in which place the presence of troops accounts for the low figure. A similar phenomenon is also to be found among certain of the trading classes, such as Marwaris and Bohras, who often reside for a portion of the year at their place of business, and retire for considerable periods to their homes, which may be situated in distant parts of India. Another noteworthy feature is the almost complete absence of new towns. It might have been expected that the opening up of the province to railway communication would by now have resulted in the formation of new centres of trade and industry. The reason for this must be found in the love of the labourer for village life. Industries do not necessarily result in the establishment of towns. This is noticeable in the coal-mining areas of the Pench valley and the Chanda district, in the margarese mines on the southern slopes of the Satpura plateau, and in the cement works of Katni and Murwara in the Jubbulpore district. The labour for these industries does not congregate together, and so form a town, but will live in a circle of villages having as their centre the work by which the labour is supported. An exception is to be found to this in the cotton country of the Maratha plain, where the cotton market forms the nucleus of urban life. Owing to the bulk of the commodity and the rush of work at the height of the season, time and space are of importance, and gins and presses will spring up in the immediate vicinity of the cotton market, while in the more important places cotton mills will also be found. It is therefore in the Maratha plain division that the only appreciable tendency to urbanisation exists.

Analysis of the Urban population by Natural Divisions.

53. The Nerbudda division has an urban population of 128 per mile as against 113 in 1911. The number of towns has decreased by one owing to the exclusion of Panagar in the Jubbulpore district, where, at the 1911 census, there was a population of 3,630.

54. Jubbulpore is the most important place in the division, and its population has increased from 100,651 to 108,793. The city is an important military and trading centre, and lies at the junction of the Great Indian Peninsular, the East Indian railway, and the Satpura branch of the Bengal-Nagpur railway. The most important industries are the Gun Carriage Factory, the Raja Gokuldas Weaving and Spinning Mills, and a number of pottery works, which owe their existence to the peculiar clay found in the neighbourhood. The average number of persons per 100 houses is 440.

55. Saugor, Burhanpur and Khandwa, after the city of Jabulpore, are the most important places in the division, with between 25 and 40 thousand inhabitants. The population of Saugor remained almost stationary at every census from 1872 to 1911, but at the present census it has decreased by 14·4 per cent. Burhanpur and Khandwa have many characteristics in common with the towns of the Maratha plain. The former was described at last census as decadent, partly owing to the decline of the hand weaving and gold thread industries, but plague had then apparently driven off about one-third of the population, and the deficit has been more than made good at the present census. The Municipality has now been extended to include the suburb of Lalbagh at the railway station, and there is a large and up-to-date weaving and spinning mill. Khandwa is steadily increasing in importance both as a railway and trading centre and has nearly doubled in population in the last 50 years. Murwara, an important centre for cement and clay, has increased in size by 24 per cent and Hoshangabad, which at the last census showed an abnormally low level owing to plague, has nearly returned to the figures of 1901; but there is in the other towns, which have no industries of importance to support them, not only no appreciable tendency to increase, but a distinct falling off in population.

56. The urban population of the division has increased during the decade from 39 to 41 per mille, but there has been an actual fall, the apparent increase being due to the decline in the total population. The almost total absence of towns finds illustration in the fact that in three out of the four districts there is no town situated away from the district head-quarters. None of the towns show any tendency to increase in importance, in spite of the opening up of the Satpura railway in the previous decade.

57. The Maratha plain division is the only portion of the province which has an appreciable urban population. It contains one of the two cities, five out of the 10 towns with between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants, and 18 out of the 26 towns with between 10,000 and 20,000. During the decade the urban population increased from 114 to 139 per mille, though the real increase is less owing to the prevalence of plague in 1911.

58. The city of Nagpur is the capital of the province and the centre of a large trade. Its population is 145,193, a nominal increase of 43 per cent on 101,415, the figures of 1911, but a recensus later in that year, when plague had subsided, recorded 134,000 inhabitants. The population has, if we exclude the effects of plague in 1911, increased steadily at each census, and is now 72 per cent in excess of the figures of 1872. The place is an important railway junction, and will become more so when the branch line to Itarsi, now under construction, is complete. Its trade largely depends on cotton, and it possesses in the Empress Mills the largest and most up-to-date mills in the province. The area, including the civil station, is 20 square miles, and the population thus works out at 7,259 per square mile, while the average number of persons per 100 houses is 457. The density thus obtained, however, owing to the large area of the civil station, does not give a true picture of the pressure of population upon space.

59. The most important towns of the division are Amraoti and Akola, which are the head-quarters of the two Berar districts of the same name. The first named is also the head-quarter of the Berar division and the old capital. Both these towns show a continuous increase in importance, a fact which is due to their connection with the cotton trade, and their populations are respectively 74 and 159 per cent in excess of the figures of 1872. Ellichpur, which at one time was the capital of a district, is slowly losing its importance owing to its distance from the main line, though a narrow gauge railway now connects it with Murtizapur. Khamptee is a cantonment 10 miles from Nagpur. Its importance as a military centre has continued to decline during the decade, and its trade is unable to develop owing to the proximity of Nagpur. Its population is now less than half of what it was in 1872. The other towns of the cotton country are all of the same type. A busy industry centres round the cotton market, and its growth in importance will depend largely on the

good name which that market possesses in the neighbouring country. For example, Khamgaon more than maintains its position as against its neighbours, Malkapur and Shegaon, owing to this reason, in spite of lying on a branch line. Hinganghat may be mentioned as possessing two weaving and spinning mills, and, with Warora, being the market for a particular species of long-stapled cotton from the Chanda district. Outside the cotton country the chief towns are Chanda with a population of 23,000, and Bhandara with 13,000; but with the exception of Gondia, where the population, owing to its importance as a railway junction, has quadrupled in 30 years, there is no appreciable increase in the urban population.

60. The subjoined table shows how the urban population is concentrated in the cotton-growing areas. Although during the last 20 years the proportion to rural population has declined slightly, three-fourths of the actual provincial increase come from the Maratha plain division, and it seems probable that it will be some time before the rest of the province develops in the same manner:—

District, Division or Province.	1881.		1891.		1901.		1911.		1921.		Percentage of variation, 1881—1921.
	Urban population.	Number per mille	Urban population.	Number per mille	Urban population.	Number per mille	Urban population.	Number per mille.	Urban population.	Number per mille	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Berar Districts	309,119	116	350,711	124	419,451	132	369,794	120	453,574	147	46.73
Wardha and Nagpur	236,122	218	252,402	226	283,843	250	255,558	201	311,060	248	31.73
Chanda, Bhandara and Balaghat.	63,96	47	62,114	34	66,157	42	76,965	42	98,852	52	56.42
Whole Division	608,437	120	685,227	117	769,451	140	702,327	114	863,486	139	41.92
Whole Province	1,007,685	70	1,138,959	72	1,316,533	90	1,213,049	76	1,441,430	90	43.04

61. These divisions are essentially rural. The Chhota Nagpur division has not yet any urban population at all, while in Chhattisgarh dwellers in towns have increased during the decade from 28 to 34 per mille.

The largest town in the division is Raipur, which is the fifth largest in the province. Its population has increased steadily since 1872 and is now double what it was in that year. It owes its importance to being the head-quarters town of the division and the central market for the agricultural and forest produce of a very large area somewhat poorly supplied with railways. It will further increase if railway communication is extended to the Madras coast.

Bilaspur, with a population of 24,000, first came into importance with the opening of the Calcutta-Nagpur branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and is now a large railway centre. Its population in 1872 was only 4,900. The only other towns above 10,000 are Dhamtari, the outlet for the forest produce of the Kanker and Bastar states situated at the end of the Raipur-Dhamtari branch line, Rajnandgaon the capital of the state of Nandgaon, which has some industrial importance owing to the spinning and weaving mills of the Bengal-Nagpur Cotton Mills Co. situated there, and Drug, which came into being owing to the formation of the district of that name in 1906. The remaining towns are small markets for agricultural produce situated usually on the railway, or capitals of Feudatory States, of which Raigarh is the most important after Rajnandgaon. It must be remembered that railway communication with Chhattisgarh has only been established for 25 years, and low as it is, the urban population is vastly in excess of that of 1872, when the only towns with more than 5,000 inhabitants were Raipur and Kawardha, the capital of the state of that name.

62. The definition of a house in towns is the same as that in the country, and has already been discussed in Chapter I. The characteristics of the town dwelling do not vary very largely from the rural one and there is in this province no development of

tenements in towns in any way akin to the Bombay *chauk*. Municipal Committees were asked in connection with the present census to indicate congested areas for which statistics of houses and population would be useful, but the number that availed themselves of the offer were disappointingly small. The results of the enquiries that were made are given in the appendix to this chapter.

63. In this province the village is everywhere the same as the unit of revenue administration. In all districts and most of the states the whole country, excluding Government forest, is divided everywhere into village areas, and a portion of that area is set aside for dwelling places. It is very exceptional for the cultivator to live on his fields or in any place other than the area set apart for the purposes, but sometimes, owing to congestion or social prejudices against certain castes, small hamlets are formed which may be at some distance from the main village. Every cultivator has a right to receive house-room free of charge from the head of the village, and it is only where non-agriculturists and traders are found that house sites attain any commercial value.

Most of the villages of the province are small. The average population varies from 227 in the Plateau division to 399 in the Maratha plain, and there has been a small decrease in the figures since 1911. In the Plateau division as many as 70 per cent of the rural population live in villages of less than 500 inhabitants, while in the Maratha plain 51 per cent dwell in villages between 500 and 2,000. If we assume the village areas to be regular in shape and distributed all over the country, the average distance between each is given in the marginal table. It must, however, be remembered that in fact villages are concentrated in the more fertile tracts and are rarely found in the forests. It will be seen that owing to the larger size of the villages in the Maratha plain the average distance between them is greater than in any other division except the sparsely populated areas of the Chhota Nagpur States.

	Mean distance between each village in miles.
Whole Province ..	1.7
Nerbudda Valley Division ..	1.6
Plateau Division ..	1.7
Maratha Plain Division ..	1.8
Chhattisgarh Plain Division.	1.7
Chhota Nagpur States ..	2.2

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BETWEEN TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

District and Natural Division.	AVERAGE POPULATION PER		NUMBER PER MILLE RESIDING IN		NUMBER PER MILLE OF URBAN POPULATION RESIDING IN TOWNS WITH A POPULATION OF				NUMBER PER MILLE OF RURAL POPULATION RESIDING IN VILLAGES WITH A POPULATION OF			
	Towns	Villages	Towns	Villages	20,000 and over	10,000 to 20,000	5,000 to 10,000	Under 5,000	5,000 and over	2,000 to 5,000	500 to 2,000	Under 500
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	12,012	306	90	910	391	256	289	64	2	62	417	519
NERBODA VALLEY DIVISION.	17,165	270	128	872	605	197	204	21	...	47	400	553
1. Seugor ...	13,171	252	125	875	597	...	403	...	...	21	406	573
2. Damoh ...	15,296	241	53	947	...	1,000	...	...	...	53	380	567
3. Jabulpore ...	44,254	259	181	819	807	146	47	...	...	33	389	578
4. Narsinghpur ...	7,405	203	70	939	...	...	827	173	...	62	402	536
5. Hoshangabad ...	7,959	294	107	893	...	484	420	96	...	46	434	520
6. Nimar ...	31,359	308	158	842	1,000	...	...	...	...	91	388	521
7. Mokra ...	...	186	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	381	619
PLATEAU DIVISION	8,256	227	41	959	...	396	537	67	...	31	269	700
8. Mandla ...	8,784	191	23	977	...	...	1,000	...	...	12	146	842
9. Seon ...	12,772	213	37	903	...	1,000	...	...	...	17	258	725
10. Betul ...	6,363	279	35	965	...	...	1,000	...	...	37	374	589
11. Chhindwara ...	7,942	244	65	935	...	421	439	140	...	51	297	652
MARATHA PLAIN DIVISION	11,362	399	179	861	337	287	111	65	4	101	513	579
12. Wardha ...	10,154	428	153	847	...	654	346	...	...	122	503	375
13. Nagpur ...	19,999	240	303	697	689	63	167	81	10	133	361	499
14. Chanda ...	8,394	265	76	924	456	...	283	261	...	106	402	492
15. Bhandara ...	16,297	457	57	943	...	838	163	...	...	68	612	320
16. Balaghat ...	7,300	386	14	986	...	...	1,000	...	...	42	574	384
17. Amravati ...	9,109	412	220	780	355	67	448	130	8	100	501	331
18. Akola ...	11,721	453	161	839	294	486	220	...	...	116	531	353
19. Buldana ...	6,000	515	127	873	...	669	331	...	8	134	563	295
20. Nectmal ...	8,891	442	71	929	...	323	677	...	9	60	548	383
CHHATTISGARH PLAIN DIVISION	10,199	285	31	966	381	224	272	110	1	38	372	589
21. Raipur ...	15,457	317	44	956	620	206	98	76	5	30	392	573
22. Bilaspur ...	10,481	355	34	966	580	...	307	113	...	68	455	477
23. Durg ...	11,274	289	15	985	...	1,000	...	...	...	31	368	601
24. Bastar ...	...	180	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	27	325	648
25. Kanker ...	4,536	225	36	964	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	192	808
26. Nandgaon ...	12,631	253	85	915	...	1,000	...	...	...	16	240	744
27. Kharagpur ...	5,582	229	90	910	...	...	638	362	...	29	174	806
28. Chitrkhand ...	...	254	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	100	155	745
29. Koriya ...	4,775	150	77	923	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	187	813
30. Sakt ...	...	338	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	71	363	566
31. Rajnagar ...	8,667	229	36	964	...	...	1,000	...	...	23	320	657
32. Seoni ...	6,001	244	54	946	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	301	699
CHHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION	...	276	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	20	347	633
33. Chhindigar ...	...	169	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	889
34. Koria ...	...	161	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	28	317	655
35. Surgula ...	...	242	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	266	734
36. Udaipur ...	...	282	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	30	313	657
37. Jashpur ...	...	426	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	64	609	327

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—NUMBER PER MILLE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION AND OF EACH MAIN RELIGION WHO LIVE IN TOWNS.

Natural Division.	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO LIVE IN TOWNS.					
	Total Population.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Jain.	Parsi.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR	90	86	111	321	300	847
Nerbudda Valley Division ...	128	106	516	684	235	792
Plateau Division ...	41	58	218	390	220	833
Maratha Plain Division ...	139	130	416	722	385	874
Chhattisgarh Plain Division ...	34	34	333	337	426	769
Chhota Nagpur Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION.*

Class of Town.	Number of towns of each class in 1921.	Proportion to total urban population.	Number of females to 1 000 males.	INCREASE PER CENT IN THE POPULATION OF TOWNS AS CLASSIFIED AT PREVIOUS CENSUSES.						INCREASE PER CENT IN URBAN POPULATION OF EACH CLASS FROM 1872 TO 1921.
				1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	1872 to 1881.	a, in towns as classed in 1872	b, in the total of each class in 1921 as compared with the corresponding total in 1872.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total ...	120	100	909	+18	- 8	+ 8	+ 8	+ 9	+ 41	-66
I. 100 000 and over	2	15	819	+26	-21	+ 9	..	..	..	..
II. 50 000—100 000	...	...	...	...	+11	+ 7	+9	- 25	- 32	...
III. 20 000—50 000	10	21	891	+18	-17	+ 7	+4	- 04	- 0	+ 77
IV. 10 000—20 000	27	25	922	+18	-13	+13	+6	- 8	- 41	+131
V. 5 000—10 000	51	29	952	- 0	- 2	+ 6	+9	- 5	+ 25	+ 34
VI. Under 5,000	20	6	997	+12	+ 7	+12	...	...	+142	+ 13

Percentage has not been given as there was no town in this class in 1872.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—CITIES.

City.	Population in 1921.	Number of persons per square mile.	Number of females to 1 000 males.	Proportion of foreign born per cent.	PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN POPULATION.					
					1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	1872 to 1881.	Total 1872 to 1921.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Nagpur ...	145,193	7,259	864	250	+43	-21	+9	+10	+16	+72
Bhopal ...	108,793	7,253	762	366	+ 8	+11	+7	+11	+37	+96

*Foreign born means persons born outside the districts in which the cities are situated.

Appendix to Chapter II.

Statistics of overcrowding in towns.

The opportunity afforded by the census was taken to attempt to obtain statistics of overcrowding. Municipalities were asked to indicate any congested locality, and to give its area after deducting any open spaces. Information was then asked for as regards the number of inhabitants, the number of houses, the number of families and the number of stories. Information on the latter point was very sketchy, and has been omitted. Such as it is, it goes to show that houses with two or more stories are very rare in congested localities, which is also a matter of common observation.

The only municipalities which responded to the invitation were Amraoti, Buldana, Malkapur, Khandwa, Burhanpur and Harda; and it would appear that the question is not one which arouses great public interest in this province. From the figures given it appears that the number of houses exceeds the number of families, except in three wards in Amraoti town. Even allowing for empty houses, this would suggest that the number of different families in houses had been underestimated. By far the greatest congestion is found in a small area of $\frac{3}{4}$ th of an acre in Boharisat Mohalla in Amraoti town, where the population is 744 persons per acre; and in Masanganj in the same town there is an average of 320 persons per acre over an area of nearly seven acres. These two areas also show the largest number of houses per acre. It may be possible, however, that the areas in these cases, taken from not over accurate municipal sources, are too small, as the number of persons per house is not so great as in other places.

The conclusion based on the statistics is that, whether we look at the number of persons per house or the number of houses per acre, there is nothing at all comparable with the congestion in large cities in India, to say nothing of the slums of European countries. Indeed, from a sanitary point of view it is probable that there is much more danger to the public health, arising from imperfect facilities for drainage, breeding grounds for mosquitoes formed by stagnant water, and impure water-supply, than there is from the too great pressure of humanity on space.

Statement showing overcrowding in certain towns in the Central Provinces and Berar.

Name of Town.	Name of Mohalla	Circle and block number of congested areas.	Area of congested locality less open spaces in acres.	Number of houses per acre.	Number of families per house.	Population.	Number of persons per acre.	Number of persons per house.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
AMRAOTI DISTRICT.								
AMRAOTI.	Sabanpura ...	6 (8, 12-25)	17'25	19'65	1'05	1,441	83'53	4'25
	Bajaja ...	5 (5-6)	1'42	55'43	'60	137	96'14	1'73
	Machhi Sat ...	5 (9-14)	9'00	21'66	1'02	790	87'77	4'05
	Bohari Sat ...	1 (6-8, 15)	'75	193'33	1'04	558	744'00	3'84
	Masanganj ...	10 (1-5, 7-17, 19-22, 24, 27)	6'85	101'89	'86	2,196	320'58	3'14
BULDANA DISTRICT.								
BULDANA.	Mochis and other lines in Balaji's Garden in Jalalpura.	1 (7)	1'55	45'80	'77	174	112'25	2'45
	Jalalpura ...	2 (2-7)	4'45	57'07	'90	1,363	30'62	5'36
	Sati file and Gulabkhan's file ...	5 (3-7)	7'82	42'04	'92	1,280	163'57	3'89
	Old new files...	6 (1-7) and 7 (1-12)	13'37	69'61	'88	3,820	285'71	4'22
	Aya's Kothi ...	8 (5-8)	1'65	75'75	'81	410	260'60	3'44
	Sarafa ...	11 (1-14)	13'22	34'32	'75	1,636	123'70	3'60
MALAKPUR.	Gadegaon Deshpande Mohalla, Bada Bazar, new Mohalla and Bajikhel.	3 (1-12)	9'20	46'30	'79	1,583	172'06	3'71
	Sikalipura, Malvipura and Kale.	4 (1-9)	7'15	49'09	'93	1,623	226'99	4'62
	Chhota Bazar and Kulamkhel ...	5 (1-8)	9'40	34'68	'67	971	103'29	2'97
	Chhota Bazar, Bada Bazar and Bhatali.	6 (1-9)	20'50	17'17	'52	878	42'82	2'49
NIMAR DISTRICT.								
KHANDWA TOWN.	Kumhar Mohalla ..	2 (6)	2'32	19'78		247	106'23	5'36
	Kahar Mohalla ..	2 (7)	5'02	11'94		261	51'94	4'35
	Tapal Mohalla ..	3 (1)	3'00	21'33		281	93'66	4'39
	Kanjar Mohalla ..	3 (10)	3'97	19'11		263	66'16	3'46
	Seth Puranchand's Chawl	5 (8)	3'25	7'77		120	36'92	5'21
	Lohar Mohalla ..	5 (10)	'60	60'00		181	501'66	5'02
	Sarafa Bazar ..	6 (2)	4'42	9'25		181	40'90	4'41
	Bamanpura and Malipura	8 (1, 3-5)	3'4	44'11		001	265'00	6'00
	Imlipura ...	11 (1, 2 and 4)	5'5	17'27		551	100'18	5'80
BURHANPUR.	Lohar Mandi ..	10 (1-21)	28'84	27'25	Not available.	4,105	142'33	5'22
	Sindi Pura ..	11 (1-12)	43'09	10'37		2,416	56'07	5'40
	Budhnar Ward ..	12 (1-15)	9'50	63'47		2,693	283'47	4'46
HOSHANGABAD DISTRICT.								
HARDA.	Khedi Pura ..	1 (12)	23'24	21'77		2,121	91'26	4'19
	Shukerwara ...	3 (6)	15'12	14'58		910	60'19	4'10
	Mangalwara ...	4 (7)	6'53	27'10		744	113'94	4'20
	Gadhi Pura ..	2 (7)	3'62	59'39		970	267'96	4'51
	Hari Pura ..	5 (7)	9'27	30'20		1,107	119'42	3'09
	Anna Pura ..	6 (11)	20'10	23'78		1,678	83'48	3'66
	Mackhenji Chowk ..	7 (9)	11'82	23'77		1,129	97'20	4'08
	Manpura ...	8 (12)	12'20	2'09		1,333	129'26	3'75
	Kulharda and File ..	9 (21)	22'29	37'32		3,120	139'97	3'75

CHAPTER III.

Birth-Place.

64. The statistics of the birth-place of the population of the province will be found in Imperial Table XI. The subsidiary tables appended to this chapter set forth the chief features of migration to and from the province and of the internal movements of the population. They are as follows:—

Table I.—Immigration (actual figures).

Table II.—Emigration (actual figures).

Table III.—Migration between natural divisions (actual figures) compared with 1911.

Table IV.—Migration between the province and other parts of India.

Table V.—Number of persons born in the Central Provinces and Berar, and enumerated in other Provinces.

65. Of the total population enumerated in the province of 15,980,000 persons, 15,370,000 were born in the province, and the remainder, amounting to 3·8 per cent of the whole, were immigrants from outside. 14,051,000 were born in the district or state of enumeration, and 15,093,000 in the natural division in which they were found at the time of the census. Of the immigrant population, 342,000, or 56·1 per cent, come from contiguous parts of other provinces and states, and only one per cent, or less than one person to every 2,500 of the total population, was born

		Percentage of population	
		Born in district where enumerated.	Immigrants.
Bengal	...	96	4
Bombay	...	87	13
U. P.	...	93	7
Madras	...	96	4
C. P. & Berar	...	88	12

outside India. The marginal statement compares the population born in the district or state of residence with that of some of the other provinces of India. These figures strikingly illustrate the tendency of the inhabitant of India to spend all his life in one place. In England and Wales at the 1911 census 3·5 per cent of the population were not native born, while the proportion of immigrants in the different counties varied from 66 per cent in Middlesex to 16·8 per cent in Cornwall and Suffolk. It is of course true that the English county is much smaller than the districts and some of the states of the province, but the comparatively small difference between the proportion of immigrants to natural divisions and that of immigrants to states and districts suggests that, if an even smaller unit be taken, the percentage of immigrants would not be materially increased. One unexpected feature of the statistics is the considerable decline since 1911 in the number of immigrants, details of which appear in Subsidiary Table IV. The development of communications has been retarded to a certain extent by the war, but, as immigration follows behind the development of communications, this factor cannot be of great importance. Two causes may be suggested for this phenomenon. In the first place there are now no large areas which are attracting cultivators from without, while the original immigrants are dying out, leaving their land to native born children; and in the second place famine conditions, which were prevalent at the time of the census, while they give rise to an amount of migration of the poorer classes in search of work which is from a statistical point of view unimportant, undoubtedly, by paralysing trade, and reducing the amount of money available for expenditure on travel, effect a very considerable reduction in the amount of casual and temporary migration.

66. Five different types of migration have already been recognised in previous Census Reports, but it is convenient to enumerate them here. They are as follows: (1) *Casual*, consisting of movements between adjacent villages, and only affecting the census statistics when those villages lie on different sides of the border between districts or states; (this type of migration largely arises from the custom of obtaining a wife from another village, and in consequence females predominate); (2) *Temporary*, caused by movements of labour on works of construction or by the exigencies of trade or the stress of famine; (in this type of migration there is a predominance of males); (3) *Periodic*, due to the seasonal migration of agricultural labour, or to the industrial demands for labour depending on the ripening of a particular crop; (4) *Semi-permanent*, when the inhabitants of one place migrate to another for trade, but return at intervals to their native place where they sometimes even leave their families, and usually spend their declining years; (5) *Permanent*, where economic or other reasons have caused a permanent displacement of population from one place to another.

The information which is collected at the time that the census is taken does not distinguish between the different types of migration; but some idea as to

the extent to which each prevails can be obtained by a reference to the proportion of the sexes, by comparison with the figures of previous censuses, by the variations from district to district and by consideration of the known factors at any given time. Sometimes a clear line cannot be drawn between the different types of migration. For instance, agricultural conditions in the western Chhattisgarh states caused emigration in search of work to the industrial centres of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. After a temporary absence much of the labour returned to its home with the approach of the next monsoon, but many must have stopped permanently in their new abode. Each kind of migration occurs in the Central Provinces and Berar. Casual migration is universal, though for the reason already given it was probably at a minimum at the time of the census. Temporary migration is found in connection with railway construction, as in the case of the Nagpur-Itarsi Railway, or of large irrigation works such as the Mahanadi and Tandula Canals, and of the movement of troops. Periodic migration is due mostly to the influence of labour for the harvesting of the wheat crop in the north of the Province. As the crop matured early in 1921, the maximum had probably been attained for the year, but unfavourable agricultural conditions must have made the demand for labour less than usual. Another example of periodic migration is found in the attraction of labour to the cotton gins of the Maratha Plain Division. As the cotton crop was below the average, many of the gins had ceased their season's work by the time of the census, and migration on this account must have been much less than normal. Semi-permanent migration is confined to particular classes engaged in trade, such as Marwaris, Bohras, and Kabulis, or to the imported European official. Finally, permanent migration is due to the attraction of labour to coal and manganese mines, to the cotton mills of the Maratha plain or to the cement and pottery works of Jubbulpore, while the factor of agricultural expansion is undoubtedly less powerful than it has been in the past.

67. Migration between the Central Provinces and Berar and countries outside India is practically negligible. Emigrants calculated to the nearest thousand do not appear in the statistics, while immigration is confined to the districts of Jubbulpore and Nagpur, and falls into the temporary category, being caused almost entirely by the presence of British troops and their families. The few English officials or members of the commercial community are not sufficiently numerous to affect the statistics. The balance of migration at the present census is in favour of the province by 203,000, but the figures are much smaller than in 1911, when there were 437,000 more immigrants than emigrants. The falling off is due to a larger number of emigrants to and a smaller number of immigrants from British territory in India. The greatest variation comes from Bihar and Orissa, where the number of immigrants fell from 123,000 in 1911 to 26,000 in 1921. The corresponding figure is not available for 1901, as that Province had not been formed, but there were then 65,000 immigrants. It is probable that there was some considerable influx into Chhattisgarh at the end of the last and the beginning of this century consequent on the opening of through railway communication with Calcutta, and that there was then a permanent stream of immigration which has now largely dried up. Of the 610,000 immigrants from other parts of India, the largest number come from the Central India Agency (194,000), the United Provinces British territory (101,000), Bombay British territory (91,000), and Hyderabad State (91,000). Of these the majority have settled in British territory, but some 17,000 from the Central India Agency states have found their way into the adjoining states of Chhota Nagpur. The situation of the territories from which the immigrants are largely drawn shows that there are two main streams of immigration; the one comes in a south-westerly direction from the United Provinces and the Central India Agency states, and the other flows to the north-east from Bombay and Hyderabad. The district of Jubbulpore, with 49,000 from contiguous parts of other provinces and 44,000 from non-contiguous, contains the largest immigrant population. The increase from 28,000 to 49,000 among immigrants of the former category represents an increase in the periodic immigration, due to the fact that in 1911 the wheat harvest was late and labourers from outside the province had not yet reached the district. Other districts affected by the south-westerly stream of immigrants are Saugor and Damoh, and in both of these districts the high proportion of females among the immigrants indicates that casual migration is an important factor. Another district with a high proportion of immigrants in the Nerbudda valley division is Nimar. In 1921 there were

34,000 immigrants from non-contiguous parts of other provinces and 17,000 from contiguous parts. The corresponding figures for 1911 were 40,000 and 13,000. It can, therefore, be inferred that those who came from outside to take up land as the district developed are dying off, and that there was a large temporary influx from the neighbouring parts of Bombay owing to scarcity of water. In addition to the Nimar district, immigration from the south-west has been mainly to the cotton country. The border districts of Akola, Buldana and Yeotmal between them contain 73,000 immigrants from neighbouring districts, and the high proportion of females indicates that a portion of them are casual visitors. 94,000 from these three districts and 25,000 in Amraoti from non-contiguous places indicate the attraction to outsiders of the fertile plain of Berar; and the fact that there is an increase in these numbers during the decade in spite of the early closing of the ginning season in 1921, combined with the known fact that there is little waste land available for cultivation in Berar, suggests that trade is the dominating factor in this area.

Of the 407,000 emigrants from the Provinces to other parts of India the largest number have gone to Assam (91,000), Central India Agency states (86,000), Bihar and Orissa (77,000) and Bengal (55,000). During the decade there was an increase of 14,000 in the emigrants to Assam, who are of course mainly labourers for the tea-gardens. Government returns show that the number of labourers who left for Assam totalled 93,231 from 1911—1920, and 10,731 in 1921. The principal districts which supplied this labour are shown in the marginal table.

	1911-1920.	The number of emigrants to Bihar and Orissa has nearly
Jubbulpore ...	32,783	doubled during the decade. This represents to a large
Raipur ...	11,293	extent temporary migration from Chhattisgarh to Messrs.
Bilaspur ...	33,275	Tata & Company's works at Jamshedpur. Many of these

emigrants went from the Chhattisgarh states, and it is evident from the figures in Subsidiary Table II that the district of the station of entrainment has frequently been recorded in the census records instead of the district of birth. An attempt was made to estimate the extent of this migration of the population by obtaining from the Bengal-Nagpur Railway a return of the excess above the normal of passengers carried from stations in Chhattisgarh to the labour centres, but it was found that the traffic was below the normal, thereby indicating that at a time of unfavourable agricultural conditions the decrease in casual migration exceeds the abnormal movement of labour in search of work. Emigration of labour for war purposes was not on a large scale in this province, and most of the emigrants returned before the date of the census, the statistics of which are not therefore appreciably affected by this cause. Owing to the fact that the census returns from Bombay, Madras and Hyderabad State contain a preponderance of entries which do not show the particular district or state in the Central Provinces and Berar in which the emigrant was born, it is not possible to examine in detail the stream of extra-provincial emigration. In particular, the figures in Table II owing to this reason give an entirely misleading picture of the migration from the Maratha Plain Division, which probably exceeds that of the other divisions of the province.

68. Migration inside the province is to a large extent casual, and there are not the same well-defined streams of moving population as occur in the case of immigration from outside the province. Except in the Plateau division, migration from without has had more effect on the composition of the population than its movements between the districts and states of the province; and from the figures for natural divisions given in Subsidiary Table III it is seen that migration from division to division is very small indeed compared with that between natural divisions and other parts of India. In all districts of the Nerbudda division, except Nimar, and in the Makrai state, females predominate among the immigrants from contiguous districts, whereas the opposite holds good for the immigrants from the distant parts of the province. The same is true of migration from this division. Nimar has received 38,000 persons from other parts of the province as against 48,000 in 1911, and on both occasions males are more numerous than females. This district has a large but decreasing immigrant population, and the figures plainly indicate a large influx of population for colonisation, which is now giving place to a native born population as the earlier immigrants die off. After Nimar, Jubbulpore has attracted the largest number of immigrants from the province. This is due to the demand for labour for the industries in Jubbulpore City and in the rest of the district, and to the natural tendency towards urbanisation. An increase during the decade in the figures of this district and in those of Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad is due to the

presence of labour for the wheat harvest. Regarded as a whole, the division draws its immigrants mainly from the Plateau and Maratha Plain divisions, but the abnormal increase in the former from 14,000 to 28,000 during the decade is due to the influx of labour from the Plateau for the wheat harvest. Nearly three-quarters of the immigrants to the districts of the Plateau division come from contiguous districts, and the failure to attract any population either from more distant districts or from other parts of India is evidence of the undeveloped state of the country. During the decade immigration to this division has shown a marked decrease, partly owing to the smaller amount of work in progress on the Nagpur-Itarsi Railway in the Betul district, but in view of the opening of the Satpura branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway it is astonishing to find that the number of those enumerated in the districts of this division, but born in non-contiguous parts of the province, has during the decade fallen from 15,000 to 11,000, or by approximately the number of deaths which might have been expected in that period. During the same time emigration has remained fairly constant, and is generally in excess of immigration. The cotton country of the Maratha Plain, in spite of the industries dependent on that commodity, is still mainly agricultural, and, as Berar first began to develop rapidly about 50 years ago with the introduction of British rule, an increase of the immigrant population in an area where there is little land now available for new cultivation is not to be expected. The immigrants who do come, apart from casual migration, must be mainly attracted by industrial development. Immigrants from neighbouring districts to Berar districts have diminished in the decade from 261,000 to 222,000; but as the decrease is greater among the male sex, it is probable that this is largely due to the fact that in 1921 at the time of the census many of the seasonal cotton gins had ceased to work. Immigration from other parts of the province, in which there is a preponderance of males, shows an increase, and is due to the attraction of trade. The figures in the cotton-growing districts of Wardha and Nagpur follow those of Berar. Emigration, as is natural in an area of high wages where labour is in keen demand, is, apart from casual migration, very low, and during the decade has been almost stationary. Chanda is a backward district, and the number of immigrants and emigrants alike is consequently small, and shows an actual decrease during the decade. Bhandara is known to export labour, particularly of the weaving castes, to Nagpur and Berar for work in the mills. It shows an increase from 58,000 to 75,000 in the number of emigrants to contiguous districts, but a decrease to the more distant parts of the province. In Balaghat the development of the manganese industry must be responsible for an appreciable increase in the number of the immigrant population. The districts and states of Chhattisgarh, where the Chamars are perhaps the most mobile class of labour in the Province, are the favourite haunts of the labour recruiter. From the three British districts of Raipur, Bilaspur and Durg emigration to contiguous districts has decreased from 213,000 to 157,000 during the decade; but there has been an enormous increase from 45,000 to 110,000 in emigration to other parts of the province, and there is a noticeable, though smaller increase in the figures for the states.

Immigrants to the Chhattisgarh division from distant parts of the province have increased from 16,000 to 18,000 during the decade, but whereas in 1911 the sexes were evenly balanced, in 1921 males number 7,000 and females 11,000. Immigrants from contiguous parts of the province show a slight decrease. Both Durg and Bilaspur show a large increase from 4,000 and 8,000 to 25,000 and 14,000 respectively in immigrants from other parts of the province during the decade; in the first named district this is accompanied by a fall from 74,000 to 36,000 in the number of immigrants from neighbouring places. Of the states Nandgaon has the largest number of immigrants, probably as a result of the spinning and weaving mill situated at its capital, and in Sakti, owing to its small size, there is a very high proportion of immigrants from neighbouring places, of whom two-thirds are females, thus showing that the immigration is of the casual type. In the Chhota Nagpur states, owing to their undeveloped condition, migration is an unimportant factor in the constitution of the population. The only noticeable feature of the statistics is the presence in the Surguja state of 38,000 immigrants from non-contiguous parts of the province as compared with 1,000 in 1911. As males are more numerous than females, this represents a permanent movement of the population. Most of the immigrants come from the Raipur district.

CHAPTER III.
SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—IMMIGRATION (ACTUAL FIGURES).

DISTRICT AND NATURAL DIVISION WHERE IMMIGRATED.	BORN IN 1000'S OMITTED.														
	DISTRICT OR NATURAL DIVISION.			CONTIGUOUS DISTRICT IN PROVINCE.			OTHER PARTS OF PROVINCE.			CONTIGUOUS PARTS OF OTHER PROVINCES, ETC.			NON-CONTIGUOUS PARTS OF OTHER PROVINCES, ETC.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	15370	7659	7711	...	...	...	...	...	...	342	163	179	262	154	108
NIRBHUTA VALLEY DIVISION	2,441	1,245	1,196	37	10	18	11	6	5	68	12	13	141	58	63
1 Saugor	473	247	225	15	4	6	5	3	2	22	9	13	18	0	0
2 Damoh	250	139	120	10	6	9	...	...	...	13	6	7	9	5	4
3 Jabalpur	617	309	308	25	12	13	8	4	4	49	26	23	44	24	...
4 Narsinghpur	285	143	142	21	10	11	1	1	1	3	1	1	5	3	...
5 Hoshangabad	398	205	193	20	9	11	4	2	2	12	4	8	12	3	2
6 Nimar	307	160	147	31	16	15	7	4	3	17	8	9	34	17	5
7 Makur	9	5	4	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
PIATEAU DIVISION	15,524	7,522	7,722	43	20	23	7	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Mandla	361	181	182	14	7	7	2	1	1	5	2	3	...	...	...
9 Seoni	328	160	168	17	9	8	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Betul	348	172	176	11	5	6	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Chhindwara	458	227	231	24	10	11	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
MARATHA PLAIN DIVISION	5,880	2,662	2,927	53	26	20	33	17	16	68	43	5	115	38	57
12 Wardha	167	189	178	69	30	39	17	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Nagpur	694	354	340	26	12	14	15	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Chanda	620	309	311	26	12	14	4	2	2	6	3	3	23	14	4
15 Bhandara	674	335	339	31	13	18	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Balaghat	433	214	219	63	30	33	12	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Amraoti	713	367	346	67	30	37	23	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Akola	679	350	327	56	23	33	12	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Buldana	610	311	299	22	9	13	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Yeotmal	599	305	291	77	37	40	22	12	10	31	14	17	20	13	7
CHHATTISGARH PLAIN DIVISION	4,666	2,241	2,395	31	16	15	18	7	11	30	16	20	42	24	18
21 Raipur	1,319	640	679	54	27	27	15	7	8	4	2	2	15	9	6
22 Bilaspur	1,132	558	574	38	15	23	14	5	9	15	6	6	13	8	5
23 Durg	678	326	352	36	15	21	25	11	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Bastar	441	222	219	12	6	6	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Kanker	113	56	57	8	4	4	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Nandgaon	108	54	54	25	10	15	16	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Khairagarh	109	52	57	11	5	6	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Chhuikhalan	10	10	9	6	2	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Kawardha	49	20	29	7	5	4	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Sakti	14	27	14	12	4	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Raigarh	217	109	108	5	2	3	15	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Sarangarh	95	49	46	16	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION	633	321	312	4	2	2	39	20	19	23	12	17	5	3	2
33 Changbhakar	20	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Korea	51	26	25	13	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 Surguja	336	171	165	...	...	...	38	20	18	...	...	...	15	7	8
36 Udaipur	62	31	31	8	5	3	...	...	...	3	2	1	1	1	1
37 Jashpur	142	72	70	6	4	2	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...

ENUMERATED IN [000'S OMITTED].

DISTRICT AND NATURAL DIVISION OR BIRTH.	DISTRICT OR NATURAL DIVISION				CONTIGUOUS DISTRICT IN PROVINCE.				OTHER PARTS OF PROVINCE.				CONTIGUOUS PARTS OF OTHER PROVINCES, ETC.				NON-CONTIGUOUS PARTS OF OTHER PROVINCES, ETC.				OUTSIDE INDIA.					
	Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.	Males.		Females.		Total.	Males.		Females.		Total.	Males.		Females.		Total.	Males.		Females.	
	2	3	4	7,711	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	15,370	7,559	7,711								265	119	146	142	85	57										
NEARBY VALLEY DIVISION																										
1. Sagar	473	247	226	1,105	14	5	9	8	4	4	21	9	12	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Dand	250	130	120	...	23	11	12	2	1	1	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Jabalpur	617	301	3-8	...	15	7	8	15	8	7	5	2	3	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Narsinghpur	285	141	141	...	15	7	8	3	1	2	2	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Hoshangabad	398	205	103	...	34	15	16	5	3	2	20	9	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Nimar	337	163	147	...	0	4	5	2	1	1	21	10	11	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Mandla	9	5	4	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PRATAP DIVISION																										
8. Mandla	1,131	257	222	...	64	30	31	0	1	1	3	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Seoni	333	169	108	...	16	8	8	2	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Betul	328	172	176	...	23	12	12	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Chhindwara	458	227	231	...	22	9	13	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MARATHA PRINCE DIVISION																										
12. Wardha	1,880	2,063	2,027	...	45	22	23	17	3	7	34	19	18	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Nagpur	267	183	178	...	47	21	20	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Chandur	604	351	340	...	04	27	27	20	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Bhindara	620	310	310	...	57	27	30	5	2	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Balghat	624	335	339	...	75	36	39	45	24	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Amravati	413	214	219	...	24	11	13	8	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Akola	713	367	310	...	88	39	49	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Buldhana	670	330	330	...	10	31	31	6	3	3	3	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Yeshwantpur	606	311	200	...	13	0	13	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	590	305	294	...	22	14	18	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHHATTISGARH PRINCE DIVISION																										
21. Raipur	1,100	640	679	...	19	20	20	64	32	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Bilaspur	1,132	538	574	...	54	26	23	15	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Durg	678	336	352	...	51	21	21	31	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Baster	111	200	210	...	5	3	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Kanker	113	200	210	...	10	5	5	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Nandgaon	100	52	57	...	12	5	7	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Khairagarh	100	52	57	...	20	9	11	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Chikhalgaon	100	52	57	...	6	3	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Kanker	100	52	57	...	8	3	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Sakti	217	111	113	...	2	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Rengali	217	101	108	...	8	3	3	10	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Sakti	15	40	40	...	5	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION																										
33. Chharghat	20	10	10	...	12	6	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34. Korai	20	10	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35. Seraik	33	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36. Udaipur	62	31	31	...	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37. Jashpur	112	72	73	...	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note.—The total of natural divisions is 11, and 14,000 persons were returned as emigrants to other provinces under "C. P. unspecified." The difference is due to the fact that 45 persons were returned as emigrants to other provinces under "C. P. unspecified."

**SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—MIGRATION BETWEEN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR
AND OTHER PARTS OF INDIA.**

PART II.—BRITISH TERRITORY OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

Serial No.	PROVINCE OR STATE.	IMMIGRANTS TO BRITISH TERRITORY OF CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.			EMIGRANTS FROM BRITISH TERRITORY OF CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.			EXCESS (+) OR DEFICIENCY (—) OF IMMIGRATION OVER EMIGRATION.	
		1921.	1911.	Variation	1921.	1911.	Variation	1921.	1911.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	A.—British Territory.	214,000	320,641	—106,641	229,006	164,710	+64,296	—15,006	+155,931
	B—Native States	338,980	344,172	—5,192	142,216	122,665	+19,551	+196,764	+221,507
1	Bihar and Orissa (B. T.)	10,683	93,735	—83,102	45,885	10,743	+35,142	—35,202	+74,044
2	Do. (States)	6,870	4,889	+1,981	10,932	18,712	—7,780	—10,052	+13,823
3	Bengal (B. T.)	3,021	3,549	—519	43,246	18,016	+25,230	—46,225	+14,476
4	Do. (States)	42	2	+40	2,507	1,362	+1,145	—2,465	+1,360
5	United Provinces (B. T.)	93,551	118,106	—24,555	8,549	11,749	—3,200	+85,032	+106,357
6	Do. (States)	637	716	—79	41	25	+16	+646	+721
7	Bombay (B. T.)	90,573	85,042	+4,931	30,686	33,075	—2,389	+60,187	+53,567
8	Do. (States)	15,773	14,715	+1,058	1,166	1,645	—479	+14,627	+13,070
9	Madras (B. T.)	4,892	5,357	—465	13,376	6,281	+6,095	—7,484	—924
10	Do. (States)	11	1	+10	1	10	—9	—10	—9
11	Assam (B. T.)	92	146	—54	77,061	72,471	+4,590	—76,972	—72,325
12	Do. (States)	12	49	—28	18	20	—2	—6	—20
13	North-West Frontier Province (B. T.)	593	617	—24	69	80	—17	+524	+531
14	Do. do. (States)	13	1	+12	...	...	...	+13	+1
15	Punjab (B. T.)	7,261	9,450	—2,219	2,121	1,375	+746	+5,140	+8,105
16	Do. (States)	413	630	—217	50	12	+38	+357	+808
17	Ajmer-Merwara	1,929	2,644	—715	1,643	341	+1,302	+886	+2,303
18	Andamans and Nicobars (B. T.)	1	19	—18	469	887	—418	+463	+868
19	Baluchistan (B. T.)	627	1,004	—377	127	124	+3	+508	+940
20	Furruk (B. T.)	68	229	—161	1,425	548	+877	—1,357	—319
21	Coorg	9	12	—3	8	14	—6	—1	—2
22	Dehra	602	...	+602	268	...	+268	+424	...
23	Central India Agency	176,874	177,717	—843	85,701	82,059	+3,642	+61,773	+97,658
24	Hydrabad (State)	9,000	90,778	+81,778	25,410	18,206	+7,204	+65,493	+78,572
25	Barda	376	375	+1	565	321	+244	—100	+54
26	Kasur	50	103	—53	30	11	+19	+26	+92
27	Cochin	...	12	—12	55	12	+43	—55	...
28	Travancore	80	13	+67	203	41	+162	—144	+26
29	Mysoor	422	76	+346	83	1,183	—1,100	—371	+467
30	Rajasthan Agency	42,417	52,031	—9,614	629	1,106	—477	+42,758	+31,355
31	Sikkim	1	2	—1	...	...	...	+1	...
32	Cashmir	2,500	...	+2,500	8,074	...	+8,074	—5,864	...
33	French and Portuguese Settlements	486	70	+416	...	...	...	+486	...
34	India unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C.—Native States of the Central Provinces and Berar.	92,123	103,357	—11,234	149,217	143,916	+5,301	—57,094	—49,566
35	Malwa	2,022	2,715	—784	2,665	4,215	—1,550	—1,34	+469
36	Bastar	956	4,000	—3,044	9,427	10,707	—1,280	—3,001	+6,647
37	Kanger	7,702	5,349	+2,353	9,406	24,257	—14,851	+1,704	+18,027
38	Nandgaon	13,112	17,570	—4,457	2,001	26,103	—24,102	+5,979	+8,054
39	Kharagh	13,207	11,335	+1,872	8,784	17,305	—8,521	+5,443	+1,940
40	Chhachhad	6,037	6,108	—71	3,619	4,685	—1,066	+3,118	+1,213
41	Kawartha	8,007	10,210	—2,203	10,250	14,808	—4,558	+1,262	+4,049
42	Sakti	2,459	2,429	+30	10,218	6,748	+3,470	—6,732	+7,309
43	Kanduch	10,382	13,342	—2,960	12,025	15,871	—3,846	+2,043	+2,529
44	Sarangah	7,745	10,400	—2,655	12,635	11,257	+1,378	—4,910	—831
45	Chungbhakar	23	7	+16	14	23	—9	+9	+16
46	Korea	1,067	1,360	—293	1,309	1,585	—276	+432	+210
47	Surguja	7,491	5,035	+2,456	36,624	705	+35,919	—29,133	+4,900
48	Udaipur	2,244	2,148	+96	353	1,795	—1,442	+1,801	+1,353
49	Jashpur.	352	587	—235	1,037	392	+645	—685	+285

**SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—MIGRATION BETWEEN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR
AND OTHER PARTS OF INDIA.**

(PART III).—NATIVE STATES OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

Serial number.	PROVINCE OR STATE.	IMMIGRANTS TO NATIVE STATES OF CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.			EMIGRANTS FROM NATIVE STATES OF CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.			EXCESS (+) OR DEFICIENCY (-) OF IMMIGRATION OVER EMIGRATION	
		1921.	1911.	Variation.	1921.	1911.	Variation.	1921.	1911.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	A.—British Territory	27,358	50,432	- 23,074	30,475	18,003	+ 12,482	- 3,117	+ 32,339
	B.—Native States	23,586	27,822	- 4,236	4,003	6,308	- 1,405	+ 18,083	+ 21,514
1	Bihar and Orissa (B. T.)	14,885	20,291	- 14,406	9,506	7,883	+ 1,623	+ 5,079	+ 21,468
2	Do. (States)	1	633	- 642	4,700	6,298	- 1,598	- 4,690	- 5,665
3	Bengal (B. T.)	211	2,252	- 2,041	2,916	1,599	+ 1,317	- 2,708	+ 653
4	Do. (States)	...	4	- 4	141	...	+ 141	- 141	+ 4
5	United Provinces (B. T.)	7,827	12,693	- 4,866	2,553	3,047	- 494	+ 5,274	+ 9,646
6	Do. (States)	39	22	+ 17	...	...	...	+ 39	+ 22
7	Bombay (B. T.)	780	361	+ 419	370	43	+ 330	+ 410	+ 321
8	Do. (States)	122	349	- 227	...	4	- 4	+ 122	+ 345
9	Madras (B. T.)	1,602	4,863	- 3,260	152	915	- 763	+ 1,450	+ 3,947
10	Do. (States)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Assam (B. T.)	21	5	+ 16	14,306	4,530	+ 9,776	- 14,283	- 4,525
12	Do (States)	1	...	+ 1	4	...	+ 4	- 3	...
13	North-West Frontier Province (B. T.)	44	80	- 36	...	1	- 1	+ 44	+ 79
14	Do. (States)	...	...	...	23	...	+ 23	- 23	...
15	Punjab (B. T.)	1,832	549	+ 1,033	393	3	+ 390	+ 1,579	+ 846
16	Do. (States)	89	336	- 367	35	...	+ 35	+ 54	+ 366
17	Ajmer-Merwara	5	29	- 24	...	...	...	+ 5	+ 29
18	Andamans and Nicobars	...	...	...	7	...	+ 7	- 7	...
19	Baluchistan (B. T.)	...	...	...	1	...	+ 1	- 1	...
20	Burma (B. T.)	12	7	+ 5	...	75	- 75	+ 12	- 68
21	Coorg	...	3	- 3	...	...	...	...	+ 3
22	Dehli	89	...	+ 89	61	...	+ 61	+ 23	...
23	Central India Agency	17,323	20,843	- 3,514	...	4	- 4	+ 17,329	+ 20,839
24	Hyderabad (State)	21	1,953	- 1,932	...	2	- 2	+ 21	+ 1,951
25	Baroda	17	34	- 17	...	...	...	+ 17	+ 34
26	Kashmir	141	2	+ 139	...	...	...	+ 141	+ 2
27	Kochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Travancore	...	3	- 3	...	...	...	...	+ 3
29	Mysore	18	32	- 14	...	...	...	+ 18	+ 32
30	Rajputana Agency	3,760	3,530	+ 2,260	...	...	...	+ 5,750	+ 3,530
31	Sikkim	8	...	+ 8	...	...	...	+ 8	...
32	Gwalior	10	...	+ 10	...	...	...	+ 10	...
33	French and Portuguese Settlements	...	21	- 21	...	...	...	...	+ 21
34	India unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	British Territory of the Central Provinces and Berar.	140,217	143,912	+ 5,301	92,123	103,357	- 11,234	+ 57,094	+ 46,559
35	Saugor	727	458	+ 269	942	18	+ 924	- 215	+ 440
36	Damoh	210	125	+ 85	32	21	+ 11	+ 178	+ 104
37	Jubbulpore	762	641	- 179	593	136	+ 367	+ 250	+ 805
38	Mandla	2,861	1,233	+ 1,628	443	139	+ 304	+ 2,488	+ 1,094
39	Soni	160	182	- 22	13	14	- 1	+ 147	+ 168
40	Narsinghpur	102	131	- 29	12	22	- 10	+ 90	+ 109
41	Hoshangabad	2,410	3,664	- 1,254	1,500	1,910	- 410	+ 910	+ 1,754
42	Nimar	477	416	+ 61	1,572	2,009	- 437	+ 1,095	+ 1,593
43	Betul	459	250	+ 209	100	91	+ 18	+ 350	+ 159
44	Chhindwara	231	50	+ 181	26	15	+ 11	+ 205	+ 35
45	Wardha	1,282	80	+ 1,202	13	21	- 8	+ 1,269	+ 59
46	Nagpur	1,631	1,803	- 182	810	101	+ 609	+ 821	+ 1,612
47	Chinda	1,964	3,988	- 1,124	2,126	2,528	- 402	- 162	+ 560
48	Bhandara	2,586	3,882	- 1,296	1,470	2,509	- 1,079	+ 1,156	+ 1,373
49	Balaghat	2,096	2,093	+ 4	6,985	1,845	+ 4,240	- 3,989	+ 247
50	Amraoti	57	290	- 233	38	90	- 31	+ 19	+ 221
51	Akola	78	12	+ 66	63	35	+ 27	+ 15	- 24
52	Buldana	...	10	- 10	...	237	- 287	...	+ 277
53	Yeomaal	5	23	- 28	16	47	- 31	- 11	- 14
54	Raipur	16,642	25,774	+ 30,058	15,625	17,418	- 1,493	+ 49,717	+ 8,266
55	Bilaspur	37,391	43,510	- 6,218	31,745	35,018	- 3,273	+ 5,556	+ 8,501
56	Drug	37,050	55,963	- 18,913	28,720	32,603	- 10,283	+ 8,330	+ 16,660
57	Central Provinces unspecified	126	...	+ 126	...	...	...	+ 126	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE NO. V.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS BORN IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR AND ENUMERATED IN OTHER PROVINCES.

District and Natural Division of birth.	BIHAR AND ORISSA.			UNITED PROVINCES.			BOMBAY.			MADRAS, INCLUDING COORG.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	77,323	37,818	39,505	11,113	6,241	4,872	31,922	17,219	14,703	12,537	7,021	5,516
NERBUDDA VALLEY DIVISION ..	1,679	928	751	3,987	1,749	2,238	2,131	1,523	608	191	114	77
1. Saugor ..	233	134	99	1,528	527	1,001	148	97	51	...	...	...
2. Damoh ..	9	4	5	32	17	15	4	...	4	...	...	...
3. Jubbulpore ..	1,391	765	626	1,786	879	907	1,783	1,282	501	191	114	77
4. Narsinghpur ..	21	8	13	74	38	36	17	8	9	...	...	...
5. Hoshangabad ..	17	13	4	567	288	279	103	75	28	...	...	...
6. Nimar ..	8	4	4	...	...	...	70	61	15	...	...	...
7. Makrai ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PLATEAU DIVISION ..	171	95	76	111	58	53	39	16	23	...	...	...
8. Mandla ..	38	17	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Seoni ..	45	23	22	63	35	28	1	1	...	...	...	...
10. Betul ..	34	20	14	35	17	18	27	13	14	...	...	...
11. Chhindwara ..	54	35	19	13	6	7	11	2	9	...	...	...
MARATHA PLAIN DIVISION ..	4,804	2,573	2,231	1,764	920	864	4,789	2,938	1,851	1,420	669	760
12. Wardha ..	3	...	3	23	14	9	144	79	65	1	1	...
13. Nagpur ..	4,118	2,172	1,946	1,118	573	545	3,142	1,903	1,239	1,349	622	727
14. Chanda ..	28	13	16	5	3	2	24	18	6	11	7	4
15. Bhandara ..	351	208	143	23	13	10	112	108	4	...	...	...
16. Balaghat ..	155	76	79	60	29	31	10	9	1	...	...	...
17. Amraoti ..	66	60	6	413	203	210	584	315	269	68	39	29
18. Akola ..	76	41	35	94	49	45	497	338	159	...	...	...
19. Buldana ..	7	4	3	17	9	8	231	133	98	...	...	...
20. Yeotmal ..	...	...	...	11	7	4	45	35	10	...	...	...
CHHATTISGARH PLAIN DIVISION ..	63,555	30,678	32,877	4,120	3,210	910	268	174	94	3,393	1,818	1,575
21. Raipur ..	38,489	19,376	19,113	2510	129	121	216	163	53	2,889	1,523	1,366
22. Bilaspur ..	16,416	7,930	8,486	1,317	657	660	17	10	7	504	295	209
23. Drug ..	692	349	343	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Bastar ..	26	18	8	...	...	...	35	1	34	...	...	...
25. Kanker ..	3	2	1	81	73	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Nandgaon ..	127	14	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Khairagarh ..	165	100	65	2,472	2,351	121	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Chhuikhadan ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Kawardha ..	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Sakti ..	10	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Raigarh ..	4,413	1,901	2,452	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Sarangarh ..	3,211	922	2,289	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION ..	6,542	3,207	3,335	...	...	...	335	301	34	...	...	...
33. Changbhakar ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34. Korea ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35. Surguja ..	3,520	1,846	1,674	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36. Udaipur ..	414	226	188	...	...	...	334	300	34	...	...	...
37. Jashpur ..	2,608	1,135	1,473	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
38. Central Provinces and Berar unspecified.	572	337	235	1,131	324	807	...	...	...	7,372	4,309	3,063
39. Central Provinces unspecified.	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,360	12,267	12,093	...	...	...
40. Berar unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41. Central Provinces states unspecified.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	111	41

SUBSIDIARY TABLE NO. V.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS BORN IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR AND ENUMERATED IN OTHER PROVINCES.—(Contd.)

District and Natural Division of birth.	BENGAL.			BURMA.			NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.			DELHI.			PUNJAB.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Per-sons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Per-sons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Per-sons.	Males.	Fe-males.
I	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	54,810	29,327	25,483	1,425	1,115	310	92	55	37	329	234	95	2,515	1,426	1,089
NERBUDDA VALLEY DIVISION ...	2,202	1,294	908	194	150	44	31	23	8	139	117	22	673	364	309
1. Saugor	2	2	...	6	2	4	...	...	...	77	75	2	52	34	18
2. Damoh	18	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Jubbulpore	2,088	1,214	874	129	94	35	31	23	8	62	42	20	621	330	291
4. Narsinghpur	5	5	...	52	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Hoshangabad	89	59	30	7	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Nimar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Makrai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PLATEAU DIVISION	79	26	53	8	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	12	11
8. Mandla	65	17	48	6	6	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	23	12	11
9. Seoni	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Betul	9	7	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Chhindwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MARATHA PLAIN DIVISION	15,115	8,164	6,951	378	229	149	29	...	29	96	73	23	266	165	101
12. Wardha	175	166	9	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	13	5	8
13. Nagpur	13,675	7,273	6,402	323	188	135	29	...	29	95	73	22	172	96	76
14. Chanda	26	24	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Bhandara	945	451	494	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Balaghat	74	33	41	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Amraoti	191	189	2	23	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	64	17
18. Akola	22	21	1	22	21	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Buldana	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Yeotmal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHHATTISGARH PLAIN DIVISION.	32,212	16,801	15,411	91	89	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	73	6
21. Raipur	10,939	5,434	5,505	31	30	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	73	6
22. Bilaspur	20,292	10,756	9,536	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Drug	738	457	281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Bastar	23	6	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Kanker	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Nandgaon	26	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Khairagarh	3	1	2	55	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Chhuikhadan	12	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Kawardha	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Sakti	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Raigarh	138	105	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Sarangarh	10	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION	2,473	1,178	1,295	335	263	42	...	...	...	61	33	28	285	111	174
33. Changbhakar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34. Korea	44	27	17	97	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35. Surguja	1,146	537	609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36. Udaipur	73	54	19	162	162	...	...	...	...	61	33	28	285	111	174
37. Jashpur	1,210	560	650	46	4	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38. Central Provinces and Berar unspecified.	2,729	1,864	865	449	377	72	...	...	...	29	11	18	1,189	701	488
39. Central Provinces unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40. Berar unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41. Central Provinces states unspecified.	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE NO. V.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS BORN IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR AND ENUMERATED IN OTHER PROVINCES.—(Contd.)

District and Natural Division of birth.	KASHMIR.			COCHIN.			TRAVANCORE.			MYSORE.			RHODESIA.			BRITISH MALAYA.		
	Per- sons	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.
	55	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	30	24	6	55	34	21	203	203	...	823	480	343	7	7	...	31	31	...
NERBUDDA VALLEY DIVISION	25	17	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Saugor
2. Damoh
3. Jubbulpore	27	17	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Narsinghpur
5. Hoshangabad	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Nimar
7. Makrai
PLATEAU DIVISION
8. Mandla
9. Seoni
10. Betul
11. Chhindwara
MARATHA PLAIN DIVISION	203	203	...	117	58	59	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Wardha
13. Nagpur	203	203	...	117	58	59	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Chanda
15. Bhandara
16. Balaghat
17. Amraoti
18. Akola
19. Buldana
20. Yeotmal
CHHATTISGARH PLAIN DIVISION.
21. Raipur
22. Bilaspur
23. Durg
24. Bastar
25. Kanker
26. Nandgaon
27. Khairagarh
28. Chhuikhadan
29. Kawardha
30. Sakti
31. Raigarh
32. Sarangarh
CHHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION
33. Changbhakar
34. Korea
34. Surguja
36. Udaipur
37. Jashpur
38. Central Provinces and Berar unspecified.	31	31	...
39. Central Provinces unspeci- fied.	55	34	21	...	...	...	677	404	273	...	...	...	...	...	...
40. Berar unspecified	...	30	24	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...
41. Central Provinces states unspecified.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE NO. V.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS BORN IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR AND ENUMERATED IN OTHER PROVINCES.—(Conclud.)

District and Natural Division of birth.	CEYLON.			KENYA			NYASALAND.			TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.			TOTAL.		
	Per-sons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Per-sons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Per-sons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Per-sons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
I	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	61	33	28	21	13	8	1	1	...	15	10	5	406,736	203,734	203,002
NERBUDDA VALLEY DIVISION	108,817	49,892	58,925
1. Saugor	20,772	9,065	11,707
2. Damoh	4,220	1,274	2,946
3. Jubbulpore	32,754	15,762	16,992
4. Narsinghpur	4,873	2,116	2,757
5. Hoshangabad	22,220	10,118	12,102
6. Nimar	23,944	11,533	12,411
7. Makrai	34	24	10
PLATEAU DIVISION	7,587	3,841	3,746
8. Mandla	3,965	1,964	2,001
9. Seoni	2,827	1,423	1,404
10. Betul	280	161	119
11. Chhindwara	515	293	222
MARATHA PLAIN DIVISION	56,810	30,652	26,158
12. Wardha	545	303	242
13. Nagpur	30,237	16,294	13,943
14. Chanda	5,846	3,881	1,965
15. Bhandara	2,674	1,433	1,241
16. Balaghat	4,892	2,597	2,295
17. Amraoti	2,772	1,743	1,029
18. Akola	4,677	2,397	2,280
19. Buldana	1,187	619	568
20. Yeotmal	3,980	1,475	2,505
CHHATTISGARH PLAIN DIVISION	155,938	79,169	76,769
21. Raipur	71,361	36,940	34,421
22. Bilaspur	69,127	34,134	34,993
23. Durg	3,285	1,792	1,493
24. Bastar	223	162	261
25. Kanker	91	78	13
26. Nandgaon	279	96	183
27. Khairagarh	2,718	2,519	199
28. Chhuikhadan	12	5	7
29. Kawardha	6	5	1
30. Sakti	26	19	7
31. Raigarh	5,324	2,452	2,872
32. Saragarh	3,286	567	2,319
CHHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION	22,973	11,644	11,329
33. Changbhakar	2	1	1
34. Korea	151	128	23
35. Surguja	15,963	8,036	7,927
36. Udaipur	1,407	933	474
37. Jashpur	5,450	2,546	2,904
38. Central Provinces and Berar unspecified.	61	33	28	21	13	8	1	1	...	15	10	5	13,878	8,182	5,696
39. Central Provinces unspecified.	30,982	15,896	15,086
40. Berar unspecified	9,567	4,315	5,252
41. Central Provinces states unspecified.	184	143	41

CHAPTER IV.

Religion.

69. The principal statistics connected with religion will be found in Imperial

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Table VI, which gives the numerical strength of each religion by districts and states. Imperial Table V gives the same information for the urban population, while in Imperial Table XX religion is correlated with occupation. Details of the age distribution of Europeans and allied races and of Anglo-Indians may be found in Imperial Tables XVI (a) and (b). In addition to this a number of Subsidiary Tables are appended to this chapter in which the most prominent features of the statistics are set forth by means of proportionate and comparative figures :—

Subsidiary Table No. I.—General distribution of the population by religion.

Subsidiary Table No. II.—Distribution by districts of the main religions.

Subsidiary Table No. III.—Christians, numbers and variations.

Subsidiary Table No. IV.—Religions of urban and rural population.

Subsidiary Table No. V.—Races and sects of Christians.

Subsidiary Table No. VI.—Distribution of Christians per mille by (a) races by sect and (b) sects by race.

The general strength of each religion in the Province in 1911 and 1921 is shown

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION.

	1921.	1911.
Hindus	13,131,802	12,796,796
Animists	2,114,046	2,504,242
Mohammedans	582,032	585,140
Christians	77,718	73,473
Jains	69,794	71,477
Parsis	1,807	1,758
Sikhs	1,681	2,345
Hindu-Arya	521	983
Hindu-Brahmo	173	32
Jews	54	125
Buddhists	28	9

in the margin. Hindus and Animists form the bulk of the population, the former numbering nearly five-sixths and the latter somewhat less than one-seventh of the total. Mohammedans with 3½ per cent are the only other religion of numerical importance, while Christians and Jains each with nearly one-half per cent follow next in order. It must be remembered that the term Hindu is a somewhat elastic one, and that many cases arise in which the individual himself does not know whether he is a Hindu or not. India is a country extremely tolerant of religious beliefs and it is often

an act of courtesy to worship at one's neighbour's temple. There will be many claimants to Hinduism whom the more orthodox will refuse to recognise as co-religionists, and rare instances will also be found in which a religious belief is assumed or set aside in the fancied pursuit of material advantage, as in a village in the Chanda district which successively declared itself to be Hindu, Christian and Mohammedan according to the faith of the then Deputy Commissioner. The line which it was most difficult to draw at this, as well as at the preceding censuses, is that which divides the Hindu from the Animist, to which reference is made below. The term Hindu as used at the census is however a very comprehensive one, and it may generally be taken that the onus of proving an individual not to be a Hindu will in most cases have been laid upon him by the enumerator, most frequently himself a Hindu. From this it follows that it is unsafe to base upon the census figures any conclusions as to the spread of Hinduism, if they are based on a corresponding diminution of the number of Animists; and ample evidence of this can be found in a detailed examination of the figures given in Subsidiary Table II. The population per 10,000 of Hindus was 8,137 in 1891 and 8,132 in 1901; it dropped to 7,981 in 1911, and at the present census has again risen to 8,218. The rise is largely due to the figures of the Mandla, Jubbulpore and Balaghat districts and the Bastar, Kanker, Khairagarh, Chhuikhadan, Kawardha, Chhangbhakar, Korea, Udaipur and Jashpur states, and is everywhere accompanied by a corresponding decrease in the number of Animists; but remarkable variations are apparent at each decade. The small state of Chhuikhadan returned 20 Animists per 10,000 in 1901 and 2 in 1921, as against 1,555 in 1891 and 1,463 in 1911, while in Udaipur the number of Animists in 1911 far exceeds that at any other of the three censuses. The other places mentioned all show the same large and irregular variations, but it cannot be concluded that this is

a war between rival religions, in which sometimes one and sometimes the other is victorious ; it must be held that any change in the number of adherents of the two religions is obscured by the individual idiosyncracies of the enumerators, or of those who instructed them in the interpretation of the term Animist.

70. The discussion as to what constitutes a Hindu has been threshed out at length in the reports of previous censuses, and reference should be made to them for further information on this point.

Hindus.

No attempt has been made to collect and tabulate information as to the numbers who belong to the various sects of this religion, but for two sects, those of Satnamis and Kabirpanthis, which owing to their size and to the fact that, although they recognise the priesthood of the Brahman, their tenets are in many respects different from those of the true Hindu, separate statistics are compiled. A detailed account of their beliefs will be found in the Census Report of 1911 and in Mr. Russell's book on Tribes and Castes of the Central Provinces. The total number of Kabirpanthis has decreased from 597,199 to 565,907 and the decline is more or less uniformly distributed over the province. It is due not to any real set back to the religion, but to the fact that in Berar, where there is an increase in the total population, very few Kabirpanthis are found. In some of the states there has been a notable decrease, particularly in Jashpur, where less than one-seventh of the numbers at the previous census are found. This represents the dying out of the religion in that particular locality, and cannot be ascribed to any inaccuracy in tabulation, as the figures were compiled a second time in view of the large variation in them. Satnamis are less numerous than Kabirpanthis, and 430,361 have been found as against 460,280. Both sects are found in large numbers among the Chamars, and alike are found mainly in the Feudatory States and Chhattisgarh. The figures are considerably affected by emigration, which is known to have been large from those areas just prior to the census ; and the fact that the Chamar more than any other caste in Chhattisgarh is accustomed to emigrate in search of work is reflected in the statistics.

While as has already been pointed out no conclusions can be drawn from the census statistics as to the real increase in the number of adherents of the Hindu religion, it is not out of place to record that that religion is not a proselytising one, and cannot appreciably add to its numbers by conversion. It, however, receives recruits by the gradual recognition as Hindus of those who profess a more primitive religion, or by the natural increase of the population. Indian thought changes very slowly in religious matters, and the intercensal period of ten years is too short for any marked change in the classes recognised as Hindus. For census purposes the Hindus must be taken as the population obtained after omitting those who profess a distinct religion, such as Parsis, Mohammedans, Christians and the Animists. For purposes of comparison the total of the Hindus and Animists taken together gives a reliable figure on which to base conclusions, but the separate totals do not. In other words, discussion of the growth of the other religions is much more productive of useful conclusions.

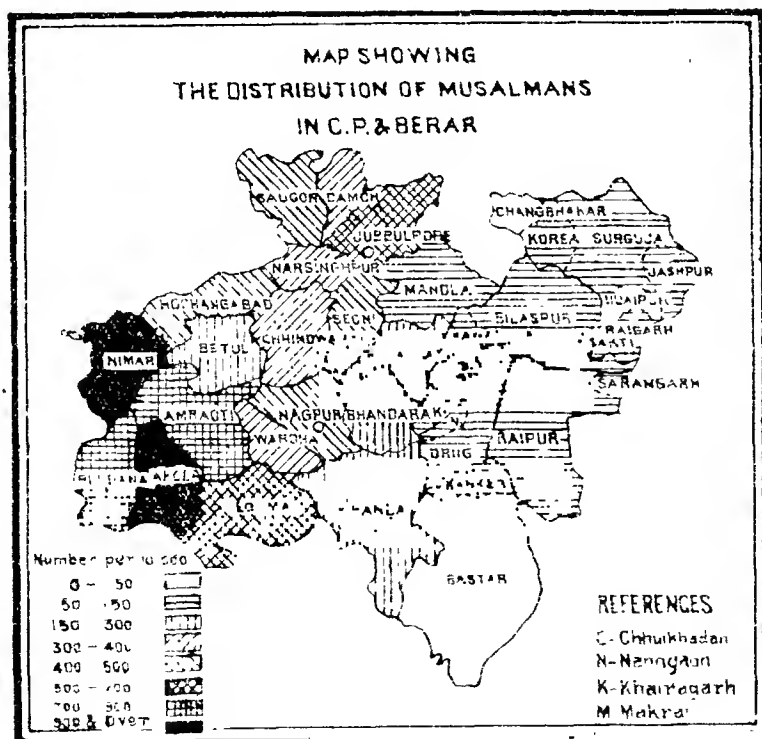
71. The languages spoken in the Province contain no equivalent to the

ANIMISTS.

English word Animist, and in the instructions to the enumerators it was laid down that, if any doubt existed as to whether a person was a Hindu or not, he was to be asked what gods he worshipped most. If he gave the names of recognised Hindu deities, he was to be recorded as a Hindu, but if he gave the names of personifications of natural phenomena such as hills, trees, forests or of purely local deities, the name of his caste or tribe was to be entered in the column for religion. Such caste names were then collated, and give the figures for Animists as they appear in the census statistics. While no better method has as yet been devised for recording the distinction between Hindus and Animists, it is obvious that the present method must continue to lead to much diversity of practice. Animists are found almost entirely among the jungle tribes, who venerate different deities more highly at different times of the year or under different circumstances. It is probable that at the time of a small-pox epidemic, the most revered deity would be said to be '*Mata devi*' the goddess of small-pox. Much also will depend on the enumerator, who in all probability will not have been selected from the illiterate jungle tribes. He will be influenced by one of two motives ; either he will object to recognising as a co-religionist the adherents of a more primitive faith, or he will desire to make the numbers of Hindus as large as possible. The writer of this report

verified a number of entries at the 1911 census in one district, and he found that the inhabitants of villages under the control of the forest department were recorded as Animists, and their caste-fellows under the revenue department as Hindus. Questions put to individuals left it doubtful to which category they should belong. The extraordinary variations in some of the Feudatory States, to which reference has already been made, make it probable that the personal wishes of the State authorities are often the deciding factor. Any conclusions as to the extent to which the primitive religions of the forest are dying out must therefore be drawn from observation and not based on the census figures. In the depth of the jungles Hinduism has still made little way. For example, during the influenza epidemic of 1918 the Gonds of Bastar State surrounded their villages with fences and placed guards armed with bows and arrows at the gates to shoot the evil spirit. In parts of the open country the Gond, the most numerous of the jungle tribes, is in much demand as a farm labourer, and in most cases is recognised before long as a Hindu. In fact recognition as a Hindu indicates a step upwards on the ladder of social precedence, and a Gond will often impress his importance on a stranger by declaring himself to be a Hindu. The discussion, however, is foreign to a census report, and the student who wishes to pursue this interesting subject further must look elsewhere for his information.

72. There is no scope for inaccuracy in the record of the Mohammedan religion such as exists in the case of Hinduism. During the decade the number of Mohammedans decreased from 585,140 to 582,032 or by 5 per cent, while the provincial population remained almost stationary. The Mohammedan religion receives converts, particularly from the lower castes of the Hindu hierarchy, and seldom loses its adherents; and the decrease in the Mohammedan population must, therefore, be due either to unfavourable social conditions which are accompanied by a high infant mortality, or an inability to resist epidemic diseases. Further discussion of the comparative birth-rate among followers of the different religions will be found in Chapter V.



Of the 582,032 Mohammedans enumerated in the province 245,024 are inhabitants of Berar, where the number has increased from 238,637 at the preceding census. This increase of nearly 3 per cent compares with one of 6 per cent in the total population, and appears to indicate a greater natural increase of Mohammedans than of Hindus in a place where the former are numerically strong. The large population of Mohammedans in Berar is due to the fact that it was for a long period under the sway of Mohammedan rulers, and is still a portion of the dominions of the Nizam of Hyderabad. The incursions

of Aurangzeb's armies into the Deccan left behind them many Mohammedan landowners and cultivators of the soil, and their descendants now form a strong Mohammedan community. The districts of Amraoti and Akola both boast more than 70,000 Mohammedan inhabitants, while Buldana has 59,000 and Yeotmal 42,000. In the Central Provinces the largest proportion of Mohammedans is found in Nimar, where 40,000 are found, or somewhat more than 10 per cent of the population. Their chief stronghold is the city of Burhanpur, which was once the capital of the *Faruki* dynasty, and was the gateway of the Deccan against invasion from the North. Other districts where Mohammedans are numerous are Jubbulpore with 42,000, and Nagpur with 37,000. In both of these places they have been attracted by the opportunities for trade and service which are found at large commercial centres.

73. Practically all the Mohammedans in these provinces belong to the Shia and Sunni sects and are recorded as such at the census. Sunnis number no less than 98 per cent, and Shias are shown to have decreased in number during the decade by more than half. It may, however, be doubted whether this phenomenon is not largely due to inaccurate enumeration. The indigenous Mohammedans belong almost exclusively to the Sunni sect, and Shias are either immigrants here from up-country, or members of the trading classes like the Bohras. The Mohammedan religion is always ready to accept converts, but the incentive to adopt the religion of a foreign ruler no longer exists. The converts, therefore, are frequently drawn from castes which are held in low esteem among the Hindus. There are a number of castes, some of whose members profess the Mohammedan religion, but have not discarded their caste names.

74. The number of Christians has increased from 73,403 to 77,718, but it has not been swollen by any wholesale conversion such as occurred among the Oraons of Jashpur State between 1901 and 1911. The number of European British subjects has decreased from 7,033 to 5,627. This is not due to the removal of troops to any large extent, though the total of Jubbulpore city has fallen from 3,822 to 3,032, but to an all-round decrease, which may be ascribed largely to the number of Englishmen who took part in the war and have not yet returned to the country. As far as Government servants were concerned, the arrears of leave which had accumulated during the war and were worked off in the subsequent years, accounts for the general decrease in the districts.

The Anglo-Indian community shows a small increase of less than 100 persons. There is a considerable fall from 1,395 to 943 in Nagpur city, which must be due to the exclusion of Indian Christians from the category, as the importance of Nagpur as a railway centre has increased during the decade. Jubbulpore city, owing to the extension of the Gun Carriage Factory, records an increase from 531 to 792, and in Hoshangabad, where the community has grown by more than five times, the explanation must be found in the number of railway employees now stationed at Harda. Other variations are not large enough to call for comment.

CHRISTIAN SECTS.

75. The Roman Catholics with a total of 47,416 adherents as against 44,553 in 1911 are the most numerous of the Christian sects, containing as they do 61 per cent of the Christian community. No less than 34,036, a slight increase during the decade, come from the Jashpur State, where there was a wholesale conversion of the aboriginal Oraons prior to the census of 1911. In the present decade no such event has occurred, and in the diocese of Nagpur, which, however, excludes the districts of Saugor and Damoh and the Chhattisgarh Feudatory States, the Bishop reports that mission work properly so called is only carried on at two stations in the Amraoti district and two in Nimar. In the former district he estimates that some 2,000 Mahars have become Christians, while in Nimar there are about the same number of Roman Catholic Balahis. The number of converts during the decade must be very small, as the census tables give the Roman Catholic population of Nimar as 3,050, as against 2,829 in 1911, while in Amraoti the number has only increased from 938 to 1,041. In all there are 15 stations of Roman Catholic priests in the Nagpur diocese, and though the number of converts is very small, a great deal of

valuable charitable and educational work is done among the general population as well at the larger centres, where there is an appreciable European and Anglo-Indian community.

76 The Anglicans have increased during the decade from 8,240 to 11,092,

ANGLICANS.

but it is doubtful if the increase is a real one. In spite of careful instructions it is extremely difficult to obtain accurate returns of Christian sects from Hindu enumerators in places where the Christian community is not concentrated, and there can be a little doubt in view of the fact that the clergymen employed by the state are forbidden to seek for converts that an increase from 325 to 2,638 in the Chhattisgarh division is accounted for by a failure of the enumerators to distinguish the sect. The only districts where there can be any appreciable number of conversions are Hoshangabad and Chanda, where the number of Indians belonging to this community have increased in ten years from 31 and 133 to 612 and 394, though it is possible that in the former a number of Quakers have been included by mistake.

77. In British territory there is a Swedish mission maintaining in addition some

LUTHERANS

educational establishments in the Satpura districts, and the number of Lutherans shows a small increase in the Chhindwara district, where their activities are greatest, and in Saugor. In the Jashpur State, however, there is a fall in their numbers from 4,201 to 254. As however at the 1911 census no Europeans belonging to this creed were recorded in that State, it is possible that the figures at that census were inaccurate.

78. Methodists returned at the census number 4,585 as against 4,713 in

METHODISTS.

1911, although the Superintendent of the mission reports that the numbers have more than doubled in the intercensal period. The mission pays particular attention to education, and has in its charge 8 boarding schools, 2 high schools, 1 normal school, 9 middle schools, and 76 primary schools. A special feature is the number of girl schools maintained, in which about half of the students are Christians. The main activities of the mission lie in the Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Nimar, Akola and Chanda districts, and in the Bastar State.

79. There is a decline from 4,152 to 2,845 in the Presbyterian community.

PRESBYTERIANS.

The entries against this sect come mainly from the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh divisions. In Nagpur itself the United Free Church of Scotland maintains the Hislop College and high schools for boys and girls and the Muir Memorial Hospital. All these institutions are attended by Indians of all classes, and supply a much felt want. In the district and neighbouring districts the mission maintains a number of schools, mainly for low-caste children, but the number of Indian converts appears to have declined during the decade. In Chhattisgarh the American Evangelical Mission with head-quarters at Raipur has in all 64 educational establishments, including a high school, a theological college and a number of dispensaries. It is also in charge of the Chandkhuri leper asylum. The total number of recorded Indian adherents has declined from 2,969 to 2,102, but it is probable that the estimate of the Superintendent is nearer the mark at 3,200. The Superintendent reports that the Satnami Chamars some 10 years ago were eager to become Christian, but that at present only isolated individuals present themselves for baptism.

80. The Baptists have 2,340 adherents, against 1,170 in 1911, mainly in the

BAPTISTS AND QUAKERS.

Chhattisgarh and Berar divisions. It may be estimated that they have obtained about 1,000 converts during the decade. The Quakers, or members of the Society of Friends, who are nearly all found in the Hoshangabad district, however, show a small decrease.

81. The numbers under minor Protestant denominations have increased

MINOR DENOMINATIONS.

to 4,742 from 2,752 in 1911 in spite of the fact that the adherents of the American Evangelical mission in Chhattisgarh, which at the previous census was classed as the German Evangelical synod of North America, are now classed as Presbyterians under the classification in force. It is probable that in many cases the old nomenclature has found its way into the census schedules and that misclassification has in

consequence arisen. Of the minor denominations, the Mennonite mission is perhaps the most important. In addition to other branches in Chhattisgarh and the Feudatory States, it has an industrial school at Dhamtari in the Raipur district, and is also in charge of the leper asylum at that place. There would appear to be a considerable increase in the number of its converts.

82. It is quite clear that the number of proselytes to Christianity is so small that the result is not sufficient to disturb the census statistics. During the decade the number of Indian Christians has only increased from 62,580 to 68,252 or by less than 6,000. Of this increase nearly one half comes from Chhattisgarh, where the Chamars always provide a number of converts. In spite of the fact that there have been two famine years towards the end of the decade and of the large number of orphans left by the influenza epidemic, the conditions favourable to conversion have had little tangible result. There have been no wholesale conversions. During the war it has doubtless been difficult for the missions to provide the same amount of funds, and the same number of missionaries has not been available. From some of the reports, where the numbers of enquirers after Christianity has been shown as very large, it appears that the number of actual converts is infinitesimal. The non-cooperation movement, particularly in the Maratha country, has led to some hostility to the missionaries owing to the stirring up of racial feeling. Whatever may be the cause, there is little in the census figures to disturb the mind of the most orthodox Hindu.

83. There are now 69,794 Jains in this province, or nearly 2,000 less than at last census. There is a considerable preponderance of males over females, the proportion amounting roughly to 12 to 11. This is of course due to the fact that the Jain is a sojourner in the country, his real home being in Rajputana or Bundelkhand, to which he makes periodic visits, often of long duration, sometimes even keeping his family there. The Jains are almost entirely engaged in trade, and consequently are much wealthier than other castes, but, possibly owing to their sedentary habits or the custom of *purdah*, the birth-rate is low, and the natural rate of increase small. Jains are most numerous in the Jubbulpore division, probably owing to its proximity to their homes, and in Berar, where the openings for successful trade are more numerous.

Jains are divided into two main sects—Digambars and Svetambars,—but owing to representations made by two Jain Associations of Bombay and Calcutta, instructions were issued to the enumerators to record separately Digambars, Svetambars, Svetambar Terapanthis, and Sthanikbasis. 40 per cent were returned as Jains unspecified, while of the remainder the percentages in each of the above four sects were 32, 16, 8, and 4. The Digambars are everywhere the most numerous, but the proportion is not so high in Nagpur and Berar as in the rest of the province.

84. 1,681 Sikhs of whom nearly more than two-thirds are males were found in this province, as against 2,345 at the last census. The decrease is mainly due to the fact that there was a Sikh regiment at Saugor in 1911. The preponderance of males is due to the Sikh regiment stationed at Jubbulpore; apart from the troops the Sikh in this province usually is either a small contractor depending for success on his ability to control labour, or a skilful artisan, and he will more often be found where a large work of construction is in progress. Thus a decrease, by more than half, of the number of Sikhs in Betul is the natural consequence of that smaller amount of work in progress on the Nagpur-Itarsi Railway in the district, while the increase in Raipur is due to the construction of the Mahanadi Canal irrigation scheme. The comparatively large number in Raigarh, however, consists of members of families permanently settled there as cultivators by the Rajah.

85. The Parsis have increased in number from 1,757 to 1,807. They are very largely a trading community, and have a considerable share in the financing and management of the manufactures dependent on the cotton crop of the Maratha plain country. They are originally immigrants from Bombay, though many families are now of long standing in the province.

86. Brahmos have increased from 32 to 173, but there still is no centre for the sect in the province. The increase roughly indicates the extent to which Bengalis not born in the province have been able to obtain posts in Government services. The few Buddhists found are foreigners, while the Jews, who have decreased by more than half, are mainly members of a Maratha speaking community from Bombay.

87. The urban population of the province amounts to 1,441,430 or 9·0 per cent of the total. The marginal table gives the percentage of the various religions found in towns. The

			Percentage of the	
			Urban population found among	Total population found among
Hindus	...	...	79	82
Mohammedans	...	...	16	4
Animists	...	...	1	13
Jains	...	...	1	...
Christians	...	...	2	...
Others	..	...	1	1

cause of the variations is of course occupational, not religious, and the table shows to what extent the members of the various main religions are attracted by rural and urban surroundings.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY RELIGION.

RELIGION AND LOCALITY.	Actual number in 1921.	PROPORTION PER 10,000 OF POPULATION IN				VARIATION PER CENT. INCREASE (+) DECREASE (—).			Net variation per cent 1891— 1921.
		1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911— 1921.	1901— 1911.	1891— 1901.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hindu (Brahmanic).									
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR									
Nerbudda Valley Division ...	13,131,802	8,218	7,981	8,132	8,137	+3	+16	—8	+9
Plateau Division ...	2,366,963	8,656	8,488	8,592	8,499	—1	+9	—9	—2
Maratha Plain Division ...	903,000	5,676	5,489	5,594	5,446	—4	+25	—5	+15
Chhattisgarh Plain Division ...	5,313,397	8,540	8,586	8,514	8,472	...	+15	—6	+79
Chhattisgarh Plain Division ...	4,073,774	8,609	8,214	8,488	8,585	+8	+19	—11	+14
Chhota Nagpur Division ...	474,668	6,743	5,379	6,156	6,362	+17	+13	+6	+11
Animist.									
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR									
Nerbudda Valley Division ...	2,114,046	1,323	1,560	1,413	1,455	—15	+30	—11	—2
Plateau Division ...	165,236	605	788	684	853	—25	+27	—28	—32
Maratha Plain Division ...	636,447	4,001	4,179	4,088	4,260	—11	+30	—11	+3
Chhattisgarh Plain Division ...	533,021	857	815	865	958	+6	+7	—16	—4
Chhattisgarh Plain Division ...	592,954	1,251	1,653	1,377	1,317	—22	+48	—6	+8
Chhota Nagpur Division ...	187,288	2,660	4,025	3,748	3,550	—38	+39	+16	+1
Musalman.									
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR									
Nerbudda Valley Division ...	582,032	364	365	382	350	—1	+13	+14	+13
Plateau Division ...	147,264	539	534	543	499	—2	+9	—3	+4
Maratha Plain Division ...	43,483	273	282	275	261	—10	+31	—2	+15
Chhattisgarh Plain Division ...	334,646	538	535	550	510	+1	+11	+1	+13
Chhattisgarh Plain Division ...	48,973	104	106	111	90	+1	+18	+11	+31
Chhota Nagpur Division ...	7,656	109	107	96	88	—5	+45	+20	+64
Christian.									
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR									
Nerbudda Valley Division ...	77,718	49	46	20	10	+6	+169	+89	+439
Plateau Division ...	15,944	58	53	38	17	+6	+56	+97	+228
Maratha Plain Division ...	2,426	15	14	12	3	+2	+44	+306	+499
Chhattisgarh Plain Division ...	12,623	20	17	18	13	+18	+13	+31	+74
Chhattisgarh Plain Division ...	12,426	26	19	18	5	+45	+31	+243	+551
Chhota Nagpur Division ...	34,259	487	489	...	...	—7	+283,685	...	...
Jain.									
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR									
Nerbudda Valley Division ...	69,794	44	45	50	47	—2	+5	—16	+2
Plateau Division ...	34,601	127	128	140	129	—4	+2	—3	—5
Maratha Plain Division ...	5,311	33	34	31	30	—9	+43	—5	+23
Chhattisgarh Plain Division ...	25,719	41	43	48	45	—2	+1	...	—2
Chhattisgarh Plain Division ...	4,128	9	7	5	3	+28	+57	+80	+262
Chhota Nagpur Division ...	35	1	...	...	...	+169	...	...	...
Zoroastrian.									
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR									
Nerbudda Valley Division ...	1,807	1	1	1	1	+3	+16	+25	+50
Plateau Division ...	456	2	2	1	2	+13	+12	+12	+41
Maratha Plain Division ...	24	...	...	...	...	—31	+84	—44	—29
Chhattisgarh Plain Division ...	1,245	2	2	2	1	+4	+12	+31	+52
Chhattisgarh Plain Division ...	39	...	...	...	...	—54	+204	...	...
Chhota Nagpur Division ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY RELIGION.—(Conclud.)

RELIGION AND LOCALITY.	Actual number in 1921.	PROPORTION PER 10,000 OF POPULATION IN				VARIATION PER CENT. INCREASE (+) DECREASE (—)			Net variation per cent 1891— 1921.
		1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911— 1921.	1901— 1911.	1891— 1901.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sikh.									
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR	1,681	1	1	1	...	—28	+17	+464	+378
Nerbudda Valley Division	808	3	5	1	...	—45	+890	+776	+4,653
Plateau Division	118	1	1	...	...	—14	...	...	...
Maratha Plain Division	456	1	1	3	1	+1	—74	+420	+37
Chhattisgarh Plain Division	293	1	1	...	...	+5	+150	+3,633	+9,667
Chhota Nagpur Division	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arya.									
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR	521	...	1	...	...	—47	+146	+54	+100
Nerbudda Valley Division	122	...	2	1	1	—79	+118	+104	—7
Plateau Division	66	1	1	...	...	+3	+814	+250	+3,200
Maratha Plain Division	237	1	1	...	...	+98	+380	—68	+200
Chhattisgarh Plain Division	94	...	...	...	...	—57	+115	+110	+96
Chhota Nagpur Division	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmo.									
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR	173	...	...	...	...	+441	—89	+7,300	+4,225
Nerbudda Valley Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	—72	...	...
Plateau Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maratha Plain Division	137	...	...	...	...	+1,270	—70	+725	...
Chhattisgarh Plain Division	29	...	...	1	...	+263	—96	...	+3,325
Chhota Nagpur Division	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jew.									
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR	54	...	...	...	...	—57	—4	—27	—70
Nerbudda Valley Division	9	...	...	...	...	—78	+17	—34	—83
Plateau Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maratha Plain Division	45	...	...	...	...	—46	—12	—7	—56
Chhattisgarh Plain Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhota Nagpur Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buddhist.									
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR	28	...	...	...	...	+211	—95	—49	—91
Nerbudda Valley Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	—93	—48	...
Plateau Division	14	...	...	...	...	+250	...	...	...
Maratha Plain Division	14	...	...	...	...	+600	—98	—57	...
Chhattisgarh Plain Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+186	—94
Chhota Nagpur Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Indefinite Beliefs.									
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nerbudda Valley Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plateau Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maratha Plain Division	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhattisgarh Plain Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhota Nagpur Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) The figures for Indefinite Beliefs in the previous Census are included in Christians.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—DISTRIBUTION BY DISTRICTS OF THE MAIN RELIGIONS.

District and Natural Division.	Number per 10,000 of the population who are											
	Hindu.				Animist.				Musalman.			
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	8,218	7,981	8,132	8,137	1,323	1,560	1,413	1,455	364	365	382	350
NERBUDDA VALLEY DIVISION.	8,666	8,488	8,592	8,499	605	738	684	853	539	534	543	499
1. Saugor	9,049	8,712	8,713	9,064	201	469	437	168	426	477	493	455
2. Damoh	9,153	9,103	8,491	9,024	244	334	946	441	349	330	317	314
3. Jabulpore	8,518	8,030	8,759	8,073	733	1,227	535	1,301	564	554	558	512
4. Narsinghpur	8,442	8,537	8,523	8,362	1,094	1,013	1,008	1,199	361	359	373	369
5. Hoshangabad	8,528	8,369	8,301	8,118	912	1,091	1,076	1,365	463	455	493	458
6. Nimar	8,468	8,695	8,617	8,720	370	174	276	193	1,008	983	1,009	1,006
7. Makrai	6,909	6,681	8,664	7,978	2,511	2,722	667	1,412	540	552	616	555
PLATEAU DIVISION.	5,676	5,489	5,594	5,446	4,001	4,179	4,088	4,260	273	282	275	261
8. Mandla	4,329	3,825	3,813	4,337	5,489	5,978	6,003	5,510	145	157	155	139
9. Seoni	5,547	5,435	5,476	5,313	3,953	4,073	4,033	4,243	446	441	445	4,005
10. Betul	6,032	6,043	6,907	6,147	3,735	3,104	2,874	3,647	177	201	174	168
11. Chhindwara	6,562	5,964	6,151	5,931	3,061	3,661	3,496	3,722	323	321	304	397
MARATHA PLAIN DIVISION	8,540	8,589	8,514	8,472	857	815	865	958	538	535	550	510
12. Wardha	8,537	8,505	8,596	8,668	1,008	1,040	956	891	394	395	381	374
13. Nagpur	8,741	8,957	8,791	8,748	657	445	512	554	472	475	566	572
14. Chanda	7,874	7,966	7,695	7,459	1,922	1,835	2,113	2,366	172	180	175	161
15. Bhandara	8,749	8,858	8,807	8,615	1,056	936	989	1,200	181	190	191	176
16. Balaghat	8,405	7,621	7,489	7,361	1,383	2,149	2,294	2,450	188	205	198	180
17. Amraoti	8,422	8,429	8,451	8,467	640	653	628	669	854	837	833	792
18. Akola	8,918	9,013	8,985	9,075	74	12	31	17	919	889	875	817
19. Buldana	9,041	9,095	9,091	9,199	44	6	21	9	845	826	794	716
20. Yeotmal	8,072	8,437	8,121	8,184	1,318	959	1,311	1,285	558	552	518	487
CHHATTISGARH PLAIN DIVISION.	8,609	8,214	8,438	8,585	1,251	1,653	1,377	1,317	103	106	111	90
21. Raipur	8,859	8,503	9,033	8,793	968	1,338	823	1,105	127	125	115	93
22. Bilaspur	9,262	9,399	9,029	9,145	587	457	829	760	118	122	118	91
23. Durg	8,877	8,694	8,931	8,640	997	1,187	912	1,249	87	90	126	101
24. Bastar	5,610	3,277	3,400	6,179	4,323	6,654	6,549	3,786	39	38	44	34
25. Kanker	5,012	4,493	4,760	4,228	4,925	5,451	5,194	5,722	56	50	41	47
26. Nandgaon	8,393	8,290	8,962	8,770	1,399	1,539	844	1,119	138	128	142	87
27. Khairagarh	9,807	9,278	9,707	8,455	6	546	109	1,424	138	145	153	105
28. Chhuikhadan	9,651	8,207	9,709	8,231	2	1,463	...	1,555	295	290	285	215
29. Kawardha	8,749	7,732	5,730	9,032	1,088	2,060	55	744	149	195	211	223
30. Sakti	8,695	8,479	9,896	9,092	1,189	1,413	...	827	94	102	103	81
31. Raigarh	9,467	9,096	8,958	9,200	466	832	971	749	58	63	64	50
32. Sarangarh	9,667	9,748	9,846	9,648	301	215	120	315	29	35	34	37
CHHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.	6,743	5,379	6,156	6,362	2,660	4,025	3,748	3,550	109	107	96	88
33. Changbhakar	9,440	4,687	9,984	9,990	532	5,288	1	...	28	25	16	10
34. Korea	5,369	3,444	6,958	9,914	4,550	6,469	2,960	22	80	87	82	64
35. Surguja	6,559	6,233	5,818	5,932	3,304	3,637	4,068	3,964	136	130	114	104
36. Udaipur	8,659	4,528	9,115	8,040	1,312	7,426	859	1,933	28	44	27	27
37. Jashpur	6,632	5,125	5,259	5,314	1,038	2,666	4,653	4,604	105	94	87	82

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—CHRISTIANS, NUMBERS AND VARIATIONS.

District and Natural Division.	ACTUAL NUMBER OF CHRISTIANS IN				VARIATION PER CENT.			
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911—1921.	1901—1911.	1891—1901.	1891—1921.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	77,718	73,403	27,258	14,415	+ 6	+ 169	+ 89	+ 439
NERBUDDA VALLEY DIVISION	15,944	14,932	9,583	4,861	+ 7	+ 56	+ 97	+ 228
1. Saugor	1,784	1,454	1,353	1,001	+ 23	+ 7	+ 35	+ 73
2. Damoh	500	437	90	18	+ 14	+ 386	+ 400	+ 2,678
3. Jubbulpore	6,993	6,880	3,688	2,237	+ 2	+ 87	+ 65	+ 213
4. Narsinghpur	481	471	363	132	+ 2	+ 30	+ 175	+ 264
5. Hoshangabad	2,331	1,897	2,691	854	+ 23	- 30	+ 215	+ 173
6. Nimar	3,852	3,793	1,403	619	+ 2	- 170	+ 127	+ 522
7. Markai	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
PLATEAU DIVISION	2,420	2,375	1,526	405	+ 2	+ 44	+ 306	+ 490
8. Mandla	724	871	561	148	- 17	+ 55	+ 279	+ 399
9. Seoni	287	202	183	98	+ 42	+ 10	+ 87	+ 193
10. Betul	538	547	428	74	- 2	+ 28	+ 478	+ 637
11. Chhindwara	877	755	474	85	+ 16	- 59	+ 458	+ 932
MARATHA PLAIN DIVISION	12,625	10,657	9,422	7,240	+ 15	+ 13	+ 30	+ 74
12. Wardha	219	178	146	87	+ 23	+ 22	- 68	+ 152
13. Nagpur	6,635	6,237	6,156	5,514	+ 6	+ 1	+ 12	+ 20
14. Chanda	941	541	235	149	+ 74	+ 130	+ 58	+ 531
15. Bhandara	430	477	283	107	- 10	+ 69	+ 164	+ 302
16. Balaghat	351	404	268	43	- 13	+ 51	+ 523	+ 715
17. Amraoti	2,192	1,485	1,119	733	+ 45	+ 33	- 53	+ 199
18. Akola	959	607	679	310	+ 48	- 2	+ 119	+ 219
19. Buldana	520	378	366	205	+ 38	+ 3	+ 79	+ 151
20. Yeotmal	346	290	210	92	+ 19	+ 38	+ 128	+ 275
CHHATTISGARH PLAIN DIVISION	12,420	11,547	6,540	1,011	+ 45	+ 31	+ 243	+ 551
21. Raipur	4,975	3,365	2,456	722	+ 48	+ 37	+ 250	+ 609
22. Bilaspur	3,478	2,011	1,958	349	+ 73	+ 3	+ 466	+ 905
23. Drug	1,909	1,359	1,515	551	+ 47	- 10	+ 175	+ 263
24. Bastar	1,213	1,277	190	19	- 5	+ 572	+ 600	+ 6,284
25. Kanker	2	10	...	...	- 80	...	...	...
26. Nandgaon	358	154	184	83	+ 132	- 16	+ 122	+ 331
27. Khairagarh	315	252	231	194	+ 25	+ 9	+ 10	+ 62
28. Chhuikhadan	24	10	...	...	+ 140	...	...	...
29. Kawardha	1	28	...	1	- 96	...	...	...
30. Sakti	...	14	3	1	...	+ 367	+ 200	+ 282
31. Raigarh	42	51	5	11	- 18	+ 467	- 18	+ 1,800
32. Sarangarh	19	16	2	1	+ 19	+ 433	+ 200	...
CHHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION	34,291	36,262	12	...	- 7	+ 2,3,655	...	...
33. Changbhaker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34. Koreia	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
35. Surguja	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
36. Udaipur	6	8	...	...	- 25	...	...	...
37. Jashpur	34,291	36,880	12	...	- 7	+ 307,233	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—RELIGIONS OF URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION.

Natural Division.	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF URBAN POPULATION WHO ARE					NUMBER PER 10,000 OF RURAL POPULATION WHO ARE				
	Hindu.	Animist.	Musal-man.	Chris-tian.	Others.	Hindu.	Animist.	Musal-man.	Chris-tian.	Others.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Central Provinces and Berar ...	7,859	132	1,671	174	164	8,253	1,441	235	36	35
Nerbudda Valley Division ...	7,211	33	2,178	313	265	8,878	689	299	21	113
Plateau Division ...	7,961	274	1,436	143	186	5,577	4,162	223	10	28
Maratha Plain Division ...	7,092	161	1,611	105	131	8,629	969	365	6	31
Chhattisgarh Plain Division ...	8,560	131	1,000	257	112	8,613	1,291	72	18	6
Chhota Nagpur Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	6,743	2,663	109	487	1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—RACES AND SECTS OF CHRISTIANS (ACTUAL NUMBER).

Serial No.	Sect.	EUROPEAN.		ANGLO-INDIAN.		INDIAN.		TOTAL.		Variation + or —.
		Male	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	1921.	1911.	
I		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Anglican ...	3,863	917	591	543	2,648	2,530	11,092	8,241	+ 2,851
2	Armenian ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	—9
3	Baptist ...	21	24	17	10	1,090	1,178	2,340	1,170	+ 1,170
4	Congregationalist ...	...	1	...	...	6	...	7	10	—3
5	Greek ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	—12
6	Lutheran ...	12	8	56	56	847	898	1,877	5,799	—3,922
7	Methodist ...	17	29	51	27	2,098	2,363	4,585	4,713	—128
8	Minor Protestant denominations ...	46	29	42	171	2,432	2,022	4,742	2,752	+ 1,990
9	Presbyterian ...	18	40	13	15	1,369	1,390	2,845	4,152	—1,307
10	Protestant (un-sectarian or sect not returned) ...	30	13	27	47	160	73	350	...	+ 350
11	Society of Friends ...	6	2	...	...	437	371	816	1,160	—344
12	Roman Catholic ...	439	368	1,075	833	22,614	22,087	47,416	44,553	+ 2,863
13	Sect not returned ...	7	...	...	...	880	759	1,646	808	+ 838
Total ...		7,61	1,431	1,872	1,702	34,581	33,671	77,718	73,381	+ 4,337

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—DISTRIBUTION OF CHRISTIANS PER MILLE
(a) RACES BY SECT AND (b) SECTS BY RACES.

Serial No.	Sect.	RACES DISTRIBUTED BY SECT.				SECT DISTRIBUTED BY RACE.			
		European.	Anglo-Indian.	Indian.	Total.	European.	Anglo-Indian.	Indian.	Total.
I		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Anglican ...	811	317	76	143	431	103	467	1,000
2	Armenian ...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
3	Baptist ...	8	7	33	30	19	12	69	1,000
4	Congregationalist ...	...	...	...	...	143	...	857	1,000
5	Greek ...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
6	Lutheran ...	4	31	26	24	11	66	929	1,000
7	Methodist ...	8	22	65	59	10	17	973	1,000
8	Minor Protestant denominations ...	13	60	65	61	16	46	938	1,000
9	Protestant (un-sectarian or sect not returned) ...	7	21	3	13	123	211	666	1,000
10	Presbyterian ...	10	8	41	36	20	10	970	1,000
11	Society of Friends ...	1	...	12	1	10	...	990	1,000
12	Roman Catholic ...	137	534	655	612	17	40	943	1,000
13	Sect not returned ...	1	...	24	21	4	...	996	1,000
Total ...		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	76	46	878	1,000

CHAPTER V.

Age.

88. The statistics of the age distribution and the population of the province are given in Imperial Table VII, while similar information for certain selected castes is given in Imperial Table XIV, and for European and allied races in Table XVI. Comparative and proportionate figures illustrating the most important features of the statistics are contained in the 10 subsidiary tables appended to this chapter. They are as follows :—

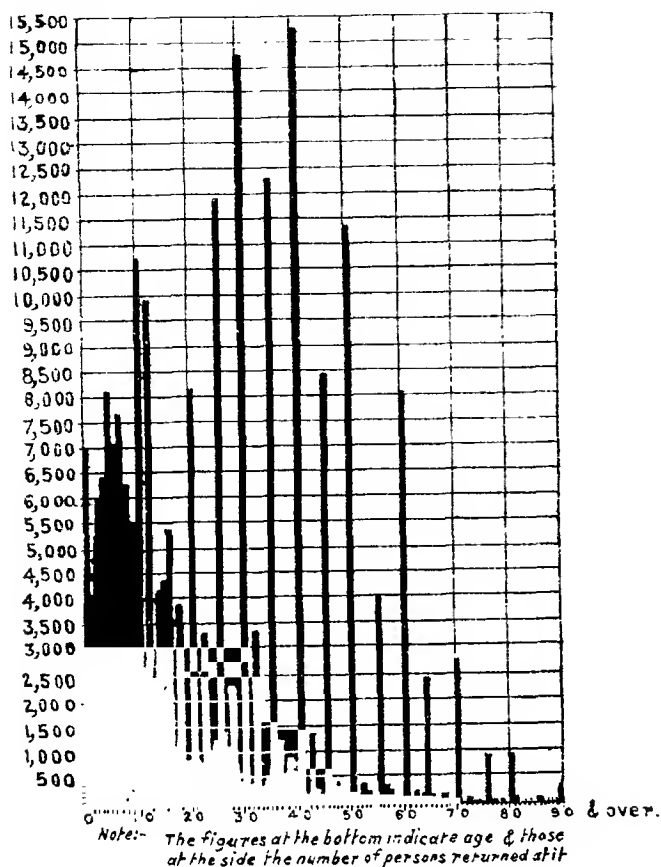
REFERENCE TO STATISTICS.

- (i) Age distribution of each sex (actual population) by annual periods.
- (ii) Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in the Central Provinces and Berar and each natural division.
- (iii) Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in each main religion.
- (iv) Age distribution of 1,000 of each sex in certain castes.
- (iv-a) Proportion of children under 12 and of persons over 40 to those aged 15—40 in certain castes; also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females.
- (v) Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15—40; also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females.
- (v-a) Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15—40 in certain religions; also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females.
- (vi) Variation in population at certain age periods.
- (vii) Reported birth-rate by sex and natural divisions.
- (viii) Reported death-rate by sex and natural divisions.
- (ix) Reported death-rate by sex and age in the decade and in selected years per mille living at the same age according to the census of 1911.
- (x) Reported deaths from certain diseases per mille of each sex.

89. In discussing the statistics of age obtained in India it is important to remember that the statistics are unusually unreliable in this respect. Certain peculiarities of the age curve are found in every census, but they are not so pronounced as in India. The chief causes of error have often been pointed out in Indian Census Reports, but it is convenient to recapitulate them here. The first and most important factor is that many of the inhabitants do not know their age. The form provided in magisterial courts for the examination of witnesses contains a blank space following the printed words "the age of the witness appears to be", and the Magistrate then fills in the age according to the appearance of the witness. The census enumerator is even more handicapped in that in certain cases, *e. g.*, of women of some castes, he has not even appearance to go by, as he only sees the head of the household. The more backward portions of the population are extraordinarily ignorant as to their age. The writer can remember an old man saying that his age was four years, which was the period to which his memory extended.

The diagram in the margin shows the actual ages returned by a section of the population as tabulated for actuarial purposes. The return of round numbers of course represents the guess as to age made by the enumerator. There is, in addition, a preference, which is not nearly so marked, for even numbers, with the exception of infants whose age will be 2 next birthday. On the whole there is a general tendency for males to be returned at a lower age than their real one. Unmarried girls who are approaching puberty are shown below their real age, while the age of young married women is enhanced to such an extent as seriously to dislocate the statistics—a tendency in direct opposition to that which prevails in western countries. Finally, there is a tendency to exaggerate the age of the very old. While the actual age returns are unreliable, the errors are of a nature likely to remain constant from census to census and among different classes, so that the deductions which are drawn from the comparative figures are of considerable practical value.

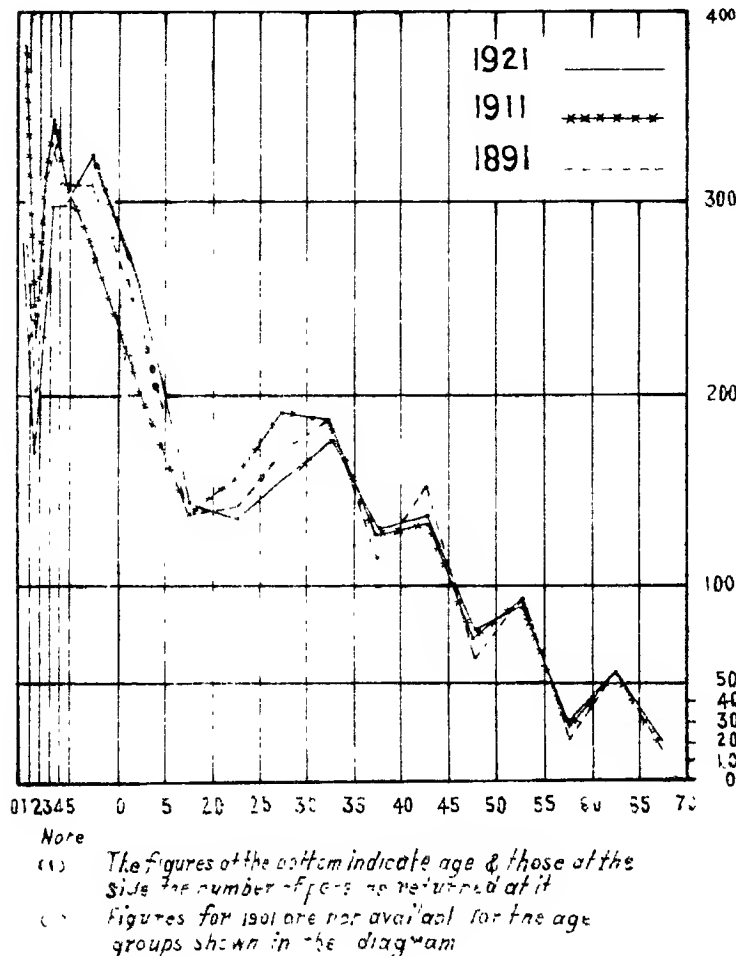
Diagram showing the actual number of males returned at each age.



stant from census to census and among different classes, so that the deductions which are drawn from the comparative figures are of considerable practical value.

90. The factors which determine the age distribution in any area may be divided into permanent and temporary classes. The permanent factors are the fecundity of the population and its natural expectation of life, and they are subject to alteration over long periods of time. For example, in many European countries a complete change in the age constitution is brought about by resort to birth control, postponement of the date of marriage and improved sanitation, all of which are associated with the progress of civilisation. Apart from the movement towards the abolition of child marriage, which is not yet sufficiently advanced to be noticeable in the statistical results, there is no appreciable change in India in the permanent causes which effect the age distribution, though the tendency to the postponement of the date of marriage, of which there is some evidence, particularly among the high castes, should result in an increase in the number of births and a decrease in the number of deaths among women of child-bearing age. The temporary disturbances of the age distribution, however, are much more important in India than in western countries, though in Europe the effect of the absence of the male population of military age will doubtless be apparent when the census returns are analysed. In this province the factors which are of importance in the decade just completed are the famines of 1918 and 1920, and the influenza epidemic of 1918-19, while the effect of the calamitous famine of 1900 have not yet disappeared. The effect of the action of temporary causes on the age distribution is that it sets in motion a system of oscillation, and in due time the population tends to return to its previous condition. If in a time of famine the very young and very old are the chief sufferers, the higher population of potential fathers and mothers will restore the birth-rate, and themselves in a short time pass into the category of the aged. If those in the prime of life are cut off by influenza, the children will grow up to take their places, and the high proportion of old people will disappear through natural causes.

The diagram in the margin shows the variation in the age constitution of the males of the province at the censuses of 1921, 1911 and 1891. The features of the position at present are the excessive number of persons above 40, which is somewhat accentuated at higher ages, and the deficit in the age periods 0—5 and 20—40. The causes of this are the comparative immunity of the old from influenza, the drop in the birth-rate due to influenza, and the infant mortality at the time of the 1900-1901 famine. The population is therefore at present in a position favourable to a high death-rate and low birth-rate, and any considerable increase in the near future is not to be expected. The fall in the birth-rate will be further accentuated by the increase, at the time of the epidemic, in the number of child widows, many of whom will not remarry. Towards the end of the decade, however, the position will be reversed; the birth-rate will increase as the children grow to maturity, and the death-rate will decrease as the old people die off.



During the decade, therefore, there will be, unless any unforeseen factor arises, a small increase in the population, but its age constitution will improve considerably.

91. The Nerbudda Valley Division has the most favourable age distribution, and may therefore be expected to show the greatest increase of population during the present decade. The Maratha Plain Division, which, owing to the fertility of its soil, attracts the most immigrants, has at present a large proportion of old people, and the lowest proportion of persons in the prime of life. Its population cannot therefore be expected to increase materially, unless immigration is exceptionally heavy. Of the other divisions, Chhota Nagpur is the most favourably situated, followed by Chhattisgarh and then by the Plateau Division, though the last-named may perhaps secure a more rapid increase towards the end of the decade.

92. It is not of course possible to isolate the causes which lead to the age distribution of any one section of the population, and the argument in this paragraph is not conclusive, in that there may be other reasons for the age distribution.

THE EFFECTS OF THE CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL ON THE AGE DISTRIBUTION.

besides that of liquor drinking.

Total population dealt with.	Liquor drinking castes in the Shahpur, Ranipur, Chicholi and Nandi Revenue Inspectors' Circles.		Animists in the whole of the Betul district.	
	Number per 1,000 of the population.			
Age period.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0—10 ..	399	392	336	339
10—20 ..	185	181	202	179
20—40 ..	282	298	260	290
40—60 ..	115	103	163	139
60 and over	19	21	39	53

liquor drinking shortens life.

Four Revenue Inspectors' circles—Shahpur, Ranipur, Chicholi and Nandi in the Betul district, where the average consumption of liquor per head is the highest in the province—have been selected, and the age constitutions of certain aboriginal castes, which are addicted to liquor drinking, are analysed in the marginal table and compared with that of the Animists in the whole of the Betul district, who may be expected to be in other respects subject to similar conditions. The figures show that the number of persons in the age groups 40—60 and 60 and over is very much higher in the case of the Animists over the whole district, and point to the conclusion that excessive

93. In subsidiary Table III proportionate figures for Hindus, Animists, Mohammedans, Christians and Jains are given. The Jains have a high proportion of women of child-bearing age, but are naturally less fertile. On the other hand, the number of aged is exceptionally high. A high death-rate and a normal birth-rate may therefore be expected. Mohammedans will probably have a high birth-rate as well as a high death-rate, but the rate of increase compared to other religions should fall off towards the end of the decade. The Animists should show a low birth-rate and a high death-rate, if allowance be made for the fact that ordinarily the proportion of aged among the aborigines is low, while the Hindus are favourably placed for a high but decreasing birth-rate and an average death-rate. For Christians the acquisition of converts, usually at an early age, makes any deductions based on the expected natural increase of the population misleading. It is expected that the prolificness usually ascribed to the forest tribes will not be so prominent during the decade, and that Hindus will increase at a higher rate than Mohammedans.

In subsidiary Table IV figures are given for certain castes. The Kacchis, a higher cultivating caste, are in the most favourable position for an increase of numbers, followed by Banias, Brahmans, Rajputs, Bahnas—a Mohammedan artisan caste—and Halbas—a Dravidian tribe. Generally, the higher cultivators are in the worst position, and the higher artisans and the twice-born the most favourably placed, though in the latter case allowance must be made for the fact that natural fertility is low.

94. The mean age of the population is 24·39 for males and 24·72 for females, as against 24·18 and 24·48 in 1911. It does not, however, represent a true increase in the longevity of the inhabitants, but is due to a smaller proportion of very young children, and a large number of old people as a result of the influenza epidemic.

Calculated on the death-rate of 46·1 per mille for males and 42·2 for females, the mean age should be 21·6 and 28·6 for the two sexes. This calculation, however, is based on the assumption that deaths are distributed more or less evenly through the age periods, and the difference only illustrates the fact that a high death-rate in certain sections of the population may result in an average increase of life. The table

Religion.	Mean age (males' only).	Proportion per cent to persons aged between 15 and 40 of persons aged	
		Below 10.	Above 60.
Hindu ..	24·50	78	16
Animist ...	23·50	87	14
Musalman ...	25·24	70	16
All religions ...	24·39	79	16

in the margin illustrates the mean age for different religions. The high proportion of children and the few aged among Animists is noticeable, while the low proportion of children among the Mohammedans, who are naturally fecund, indicates that the death-rate among children is unusually high in the case of new adherents of that religion.

95. Subsidiary Table VII shows the reported birth-rate by natural divisions. The effect of the influenza epidemic is apparent in 1919, when the birth-rate fell to 17·6 for males and 16·7 for females. This is partly due to miscarriages, which were the direct result of the disease, and partly to the decrease in the numbers in the central age-periods. To this latter cause the low figures for 1919 are also due.

		Number of married females aged 15—40 per 100 of females of all ages.	
		1911.	1921.
Whole Province	..	36	32
Nerbudda Valley Division	..	37	33
Plateau Division	...	36	31
Maratha Plain Division	..	36	32
Chhattisgarh Plain Division	..	36	32
Chhota Nagpur Division	..	34	31
Hindus	..	37	32
Mohammedans	..	34	32
Animists	..	35	32

women of child-bearing ages. Owing to the prevalence of child-marriage a large number of widows, many of whom will not remarry, were left after the influenza; and in every division and in every religion the number of married women between 15—40 has decreased to an extent which cannot fail to be reflected in the birth-rate of the next decade. The most favourable division in this respect is the Nerbudda Valley Division, where Animists show the lowest proportion.

96. In the preceding discussion the effect of the influenza epidemic has repeatedly been mentioned, and it is therefore convenient to sum up the result which it had on the present and future condition of the people. In the statistics of reported deaths no separate record is kept of those due to this cause, and it is necessary to obtain an approximate figure by subtracting the average number of deaths from fever from the total deaths. The primary effect of the epidemic is the large increase in the death-rate, which is discussed in Chapter I. Then follows the decreased birth-rate due to miscarriages, decrease in the age periods 15—40, increase in the number of widows, and the general lowering of the vitality of the population which is evident from the enhanced death-rate at every age period in the year 1919. The deterioration in age constitution must be followed by an increased death-rate owing to the large proportion of old persons. The effects of the low birth-rate will of course be further felt 15 years afterwards, as fewer women of child-bearing age grow up from childhood. The only favourable feature is the comparative large number of survivors from 5—15 years of age. Assuming that there is no further recurrence of this calamitous disease on the same scale, at least 10 years must elapse before the age constitution of the population begins to return to the normal.

97. The death-rate based on the reports of registered deaths is shown in Table VIII; and from the figures there given the rate is found to be considerably higher in the Nerbudda Valley Division, while the Plateau and the Maratha Plain Divisions are particularly favoured. At the census of 1911 mortality was highest in the Maratha Plain Division. It is obvious, however, that a true picture of the comparative mortality of different places can only be obtained if the death-rate is considered in connection with the age distribution of the population. Various methods have been devised by which to compute the real incidence of the death-rate, and for the one now

adopted it is necessary to obtain a standard age distribution of the province. For this purpose we may take the average age distribution of the province for the four censuses from 1881 to 1911, omitting that of 1921, when it was abnormally disturbed by the influenza epidemic.

Adjusted death-rate for the provinces. (British districts only) for the year 1921.

Age group in years.	Population.	Number of deaths in one year.	Specific death-rate per 1,000.	Standard age distribution per 1,000.	Computed deaths per 1,000 of total population.
1	2	3	4	5	6
MALES.					
0—5 ...	868,514	143,171	164.84	144	23.73
5—10 ...	1,103,750	23,486	21.28	143	3.04
10—20 ...	1,378,033	21,437	15.56	187	2.91
20—40 ...	2,044,749	48,199	23.57	320	7.64
40—60 ...	1,185,009	44,353	37.43	160	6.99
60 and over ...	371,344	39,239	105.67	46	4.86
Total ...	6,951,399	319,885	46.02	1,000	48.17
FEMALES.					
0—5 ...	927,186	126,855	136.82	153	20.93
5—10 ...	1,107,129	20,253	18.29	142	2.60
10—20 ...	1,199,984	13,655	15.55	167	2.60
20—40 ...	2,151,182	47,530	22.09	328	7.25
40—60 ...	1,119,934	35,423	31.62	152	4.81
60 and over ...	455,946	43,721	95.89	58	5.56
Total ...	6,961,361	292,437	42.01	1,000	43.75

A similar computation has been made separately for each natural division

—	Specific death-rate per 1,000.		Computed death-rate per 1,000.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5
Whole Province ...	46.02	42.01	48.17	43.75
Nerbudda Valley Division...	46.84	44.89	51.88	49.95
Maratha Plain Division ...	50.67	45.46	42.67	39.52
Plateau Division ..	40.39	38.28	53.33	48.14
Chhattisgarh Plain Division (British Districts only).	52.33	41.81	53.19	44.43

NOTE.—Figures for Feudatory States are excluded.

and the result is embodied in the table in the margin. It is thus seen that the Maratha Plain Division in spite of its apparently high death-rate is owing to its present unfavourable age distribution in reality much more favourably placed than the rest of the province, while exactly the contrary is true of the Plateau Division. For the province as a whole the effective death-rate is appreciably higher than the specific rate,

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF EACH SEX (ACTUAL POPULATION) BY ANNUAL PERIODS.

AGE.	MALE.			FEMALE.		
	Hindu.	Musalman	Two Religions.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Two Religions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	226,150	8,172	234,322	223,073	7,431	230,504
0	6,759	227	6,986	6,766	225	6,991
1	3,778	131	3,909	3,835	142	3,977
2	5,143	146	5,289	5,543	210	5,753
3	5,830	195	6,025	6,763	219	6,982
4	6,135	183	6,318	6,740	241	6,981
5	7,911	279	8,181	7,775	241	8,016
6	6,703	212	6,915	6,401	211	6,612
7	7,594	262	7,856	7,806	246	8,052
8	5,990	252	6,242	5,939	224	6,163
9	5,203	185	5,388	5,471	191	5,662
10	10,316	375	10,691	9,072	313	9,385
11	2,603	111	2,714	3,039	140	3,179
12	9,571	345	9,916	6,928	235	7,163
13	2,416	92	2,508	2,118	85	2,203
14	4,094	126	4,220	3,521	114	3,635
15	4,203	162	4,365	3,527	125	3,652
16	5,162	182	5,344	4,376	155	4,531
17	1,045	38	1,083	1,041	38	1,079
18	3,792	167	3,959	4,093	155	4,248
19	831	49	880	719	30	749
20	7,738	257	8,095	11,424	414	11,838
21	200	10	210	624	29	653
22	3,131	137	3,268	3,147	113	3,260
23	908	37	945	762	28	790
24	1,186	34	1,220	1,151	30	1,181
25	11,353	472	11,825	13,478	466	13,944
26	1,254	53	1,307	1,142	32	1,174
27	1,018	43	1,061	852	33	885
28	2,135	91	2,226	2,544	61	2,605
29	501	14	515	424	11	435
30	14,291	520	14,811	15,955	521	16,476
31	410	6	416	213	7	225
32	3,264	86	3,350	2,705	77	2,782
33	326	17	343	355	6	361
34	456	11	467	377	14	391
35	11,791	457	12,248	10,612	310	10,922
36	1,534	37	1,571	785	20	805
37	460	15	475	342	5	347
38	778	29	807	726	20	746
39	250	9	259	204	5	209
40	14,748	532	15,280	14,157	483	14,640
41	154	4	158	146	3	149
42	207	26	233	680	17	697
43	195	7	202	160	8	168
44	191	4	195	187	3	190
45	8,159	261	8,420	6,543	195	6,738
46	383	18	401	270	6	276
47	288	22	310	286	15	301
48	344	8	352	380	5	385
49	151	5	156	208	4	212

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF EACH SEX (ACTUAL POPULATION) BY ANNUAL PERIODS.—(Concl'd.)

AGE.	MALE.			FEMALE.		
	Hindu.	Musalman.	Two Religions.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Two Religions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
50	10,956	364	11,320	10,107	317	10,424
51	115	1	116	114	1	115
52	339	21	360	275	9	284
53	197	1	198	119	1	120
54	183	3	185	80	6	86
55	3,871	122	3,993	3,039	77	3,116
56	274	5	279	156	2	158
57	190	1	191	97	3	100
58	193	5	200	111	2	113
59	130	1	137	62	1	63
60	7,750	282	8,032	8,653	255	8,908
61	79	3	82	68	1	69
62	159	1	160	133	7	140
63	64	...	64	38	...	38
64	65	1	66	42	5	47
65	2,331	83	2,414	1,778	70	1,848
66	80	...	80	80	2	82
67	42	3	45	42	3	45
68	70	1	71	57	1	58
69	59	...	59	39	1	40
70	2,661	95	2,756	2,849	76	2,925
71	13	...	13	5	4	9
72	42	5	47	43	3	46
73	19	...	19	5	...	5
74	9	...	9	54	...	54
75	943	43	986	828	21	849
76	19	1	20	15	...	15
77	10	...	10	14	2	16
78	18	1	19	19	...	19
79	3	1	4	4	...	4
80	945	34	979	1,151	39	1,190
81	76	1	77	5	...	5
82	10	1	11	9	...	9
83	...	1	1	7	...	7
84	7	...	7	3	...	3
85	154	7	161	194	8	202
86	4	1	5	6	...	6
87	2	1	3	...	...	...
88	14	1	15	2	...	2
89	6	1	7	10	...	10
90	187	5	192	223	14	237
91	14	...	14	2	...	2
92	6	...	6	2	...	2
93	1	...	1	1	...	1
94	2	...	2	2	...	2
95	16	1	17	17	2	19
96	4	...	4	1	...	1
97	3	1	4	1	...	1
98	3	1	4	2	...	2
99	2	...	2	1	1	2
100	31	2	33	31	5	36
Over 100	5	...	5	2	...	2

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 OF EACH SEX IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR AND EACH NATURAL DIVISION.

Age.	1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.								
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0—1	277	277	380	377	1,233	1,270	287	296
1—2	167	178	226	236			195	213
2—3	230	249	309	329			306	342
3—4	296	333	245	379			330	379
4—5	299	313	313	317			312	333
5—10	1,618	1,513	1,381	1,362	1,380	1,358	1,538	1,534
10—15	1,276	1,077	1,005	836	1,319	1,134	1,178	988
15—20	707	649	683	663	815	769	677	665
20—25	670	773	768	938	3,276	3,349	707	848
25—30	782	846	952	977			856	910
30—35	847	878	635	864			927	897
35—40	645	597	639	569			558	508
40—45	679	646	662	629	1,610	1,614	753	666
45—50	382	338	355	318			297	243
50—55	446	440	447	449			472	445
55—60	164	154	143	141			104	102
60—65	283	344	271	340	367	496	503	631
65—70	75	86	58	65				
70 and over	157	209	128	181				
Mean Age	24.39	24.72	24.18	24.48	24.11	24.67	24.04	24.02

(1) NERBUDDA VALLEY DIVISION.

Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0—5	1,165	1,248	1,503	1,559	1,330	1,329	1,316	1,447
5—10	1,409	1,514	1,364	1,336	1,121	1,080	1,486	1,482
10—15	1,356	1,165	1,038	848	1,256	1,121	1,252	1,028
15—20	852	747	758	665	933	856	761	686
20—40	3,144	3,217	3,446	3,520	3,349	3,571	3,130	3,307
40—60	1,616	1,613	1,539	1,612	1,710	1,861	1,670	1,551
60 and over	368	496	352	460	301	382	385	499
Mean Age	23.90	24.45	23.67	24.39	24.23	25.08	23.89	24.11

(2) PLATEAU DIVISION.

Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0—5	1,212	1,274	1,635	1,675	1,466	1,467	1,493	1,612
5—10	1,680	1,676	1,479	1,450	1,272	1,253	1,593	1,591
10—15	1,421	1,178	997	839	1,200	1,129	1,259	1,071
15—20	743	666	655	627	888	856	698	691
20—40	2,848	3,048	3,280	3,428	3,324	3,329	2,969	3,093
40—60	1,664	1,573	1,567	1,449	1,490	1,509	1,529	1,369
60 and over	432	575	387	532	270	407	459	573
Mean Age	23.79	24.36	23.48	23.84	23.09	23.86	23.13	23.12

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 OF EACH SEX IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR AND EACH NATURAL DIVISION.—(Concl'd.)

Age.	1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(3) MARATHA PLAIN DIVISION								
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0—5	1,234	1,348	1,489	1,582	1,057	1,121	1,357	1,500
5—10	1,513	1,587	1,275	1,300	1,330	1,376	1,391	1,447
10—15	1,264	1,085	984	811	1,352	1,192	1,131	974
15—20	673	637	638	676	750	743	618	647
20—40	2,880	3,018	3,253	3,320	3,284	3,352	3,077	3,165
40—60	1,783	1,607	1,767	1,619	1,765	1,654	1,809	1,570
60 and over	663	718	596	659	401	562	617	697
Mean Age	25'55	25'09	25'65	25'14	25'39	25'29	25'53	24'88

(4) CHHATTISGARH PLAIN DIVISION.

Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0—5	1,380	1,412	1,700	1,712	1,302	1,290	1,605	1,722
5—10	1,788	1,650	1,455	1,370	1,626	1,540	1,766	1,661
10—15	1,176	960	973	788	1,296	1,046	1,123	912
15—20	661	596	705	656	799	719	664	639
20—40	2,945	3,132	3,393	3,382	3,274	3,403	2,985	3,103
40—60	1,593	1,570	1,485	1,481	1,394	1,475	1,399	1,294
60 and over	457	671	379	611	309	527	458	669
Mean Age	23'82	24'90	23'23	24'39	22'87	24'35	22'56	23'29

(5) CHHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.

Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000		
0—5	1,375	1,505	1,640	1,831	1,514	1,822		
5—10	1,772	1,823	1,673	1,722	1,734	1,712		
10—15	1,378	1,168	1,263	1,030	1,457	1,169		
15—20	756	705	700	680	806	716		
20—40	2,927	3,141	3,038	3,174	2,823	2,982		
40—60	1,420	1,254	1,357	1,157	1,324	1,156		
60 and over	352	404	324	416	342	403		
Mean Age	22'42	22'13	21'91	21'52	21'67	21'30	Not available.	Not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 OF EACH SEX IN EACH MAIN RELIGION.

Age.	1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(1) HINDU.								
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0-5	1,260	1,342	1,558	1,618	1,221	1,256	1,427	1,561
5-10	1,607	1,509	1,359	1,343	1,373	1,361	1,523	1,521
10-15	1,263	1,060	1,066	836	1,315	1,127	1,164	974
15-20	709	651	687	664	512	763	671	657
20-40	2,053	3,095	3,290	3,374	3,279	3,355	3,060	3,173
40-60	1,679	1,593	1,672	1,507	1,625	1,631	1,643	1,476
60 and over	524	651	469	598	375	597	510	638
Mean Age	24.50	24.85	24.34	24.68	24.24	24.82	24.19	24.16

(2) ANIMIST.

Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0-5	1,342	1,395	1,716	1,761	1,334	1,350	1,521	1,638
5-10	1,777	1,721	1,527	1,454	1,477	1,418	1,673	1,619
10-15	1,334	1,117	983	819	1,353	1,168	1,193	1,000
15-20	664	615	642	645	822	793	627	648
20-40	2,797	3,084	3,214	3,410	3,201	3,340	2,892	3,117
40-60	1,639	1,503	1,532	1,391	1,502	1,497	1,590	1,367
60 and over	447	565	381	520	301	424	504	611
Mean Age	23.50	23.97	23.15	23.49	23.12	23.76	23.41	23.35

(3) MUSALMAN.

Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0-5	1,182	1,341	1,353	1,518	1,157	1,259	1,232	1,386
5-10	1,379	1,543	1,302	1,396	1,238	1,312	1,316	1,420
10-15	1,233	1,079	1,050	884	1,261	1,125	1,123	953
15-20	770	707	723	679	820	767	702	668
20-40	3,154	3,118	3,393	3,332	3,308	3,278	3,322	3,245
40-60	1,670	1,554	1,641	1,557	1,683	1,697	1,746	1,619
60 and over	583	658	516	634	434	542	559	709
Mean Age	23.24	24.69	25.07	24.73	24.99	25.01	25.51	25.29

(4) CHRISTIAN.

Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0-5	1,593	1,630	1,591	1,919	898	1,094	1,007	1,448
5-10	1,640	1,838	1,399	1,570	1,365	1,513	978	1,560
10-15	1,373	1,272	1,123	985	1,571	1,785	799	1,065
15-20	807	653	784	905	831	939	661	1,024
20-40	3,247	3,033	3,754	3,134	3,971	2,630	3,043	3,322
40-60	1,208	1,205	1,103	1,122	1,141	1,103	1,246	1,236
60 and over	332	409	246	365	223	256	266	345
Mean Age	22.00	21.66	21.67	21.14	22.77	21.02	24.62	22.23

(5) JAIN.

Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0-5	1,175	1,224	1,208	1,253	1,131	1,218	1,088	1,212
5-10	1,077	1,276	1,169	1,322	977	1,069	1,180	1,264
10-15	1,203	1,072	1,068	921	1,156	983	1,181	948
15-20	864	842	851	741	959	915	841	751
20-40	3,275	3,157	3,443	3,356	3,439	3,447	3,371	3,336
40-60	1,777	1,722	1,741	1,730	1,873	1,808	1,818	1,807
60 and over	629	707	490	637	415	560	512	682
Mean Age	26.27	26.02	25.56	25.90	25.96	26.17	25.91	26.41

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF EACH SEX IN CERTAIN CASTES.

Group No.	CASTES.	Males.					Females.				
		Number per mille aged					Number per mille aged				
		0—5	5—12	12—15	15—40	40 and over.	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—40	40 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I-A	The Twice-born	123	160	92	403	222	138	174	79	377	232
	Bania	116	151	87	416	230	126	166	70	394	244
	Brahman	110	159	81	421	229	126	179	65	388	242
	Rajput	141	166	107	377	209	154	171	96	361	218
II-A	Higher Cultivators	122	195	82	369	232	127	197	70	374	232
	Ahir (Hindu)	123	212	82	381	202	135	208	83	377	197
	„ (Animist)	124	221	87	377	191	149	232	72	351	196
	Kachhi	112	178	99	421	190	125	183	98	408	186
	Kunbi	117	193	77	359	254	123	203	62	364	248
	Kurmi	138	195	94	377	196	122	178	88	385	227
	Lodhi	132	205	96	383	184	142	193	78	383	204
	Mali	124	186	82	355	253	127	195	59	369	250
	Maratha	114	183	73	370	260	124	186	61	381	248
II-B	Higher Artisans	121	183	79	394	223	128	192	72	385	223
	Barhai	120	184	74	391	231	124	195	69	389	223
	Sunar	121	183	82	397	217	131	190	74	383	222
II-C	Serving Castes	131	211	82	371	205	143	206	68	375	208
	Dhimar	132	223	80	363	202	144	214	68	374	200
	Kewat	128	234	78	352	208	128	233	61	389	189
	Nai	129	190	86	386	209	142	191	68	375	224
III-B	Lower Artisans and Traders	140	198	78	364	220	141	198	71	368	222
	Bahna (Musalman)	154	176	111	332	227	132	151	72	399	246
	Banjara	127	231	81	340	221	153	227	71	362	187
	Kalar	129	206	80	373	212	132	205	65	375	223
	Koshti	139	179	80	371	231	146	187	71	369	227
	Lohar	135	204	66	373	222	135	204	66	373	222
	Teli	145	193	75	366	221	143	194	73	365	225
IV	Dravidian tribes	136	217	87	349	211	153	207	72	356	212
	Gond (Hindu)	128	192	88	374	218	201	170	71	354	204
	„ (Animist)	133	226	84	345	212	136	219	71	363	211
	Gowari	128	215	76	335	246	131	222	60	365	222
	Halba	126	229	108	360	177	135	207	59	403	196
	Kawar	155	199	71	379	196	137	175	68	348	272
	Korku	137	215	117	337	194	171	193	87	303	246
	Oraon (Animist)	234	182	113	302	169	256	194	98	279	173
	„ (Christian)	168	246	97	343	146	178	258	81	329	154
V	Untouchables	137	211	78	352	222	141	210	68	367	214
	Chamar	135	206	80	357	222	127	202	70	387	214
	Dhobi	131	207	82	372	208	134	203	73	379	211
	Ganda	166	221	82	348	183	169	216	61	363	191
	Kumhar	127	195	83	381	214	151	197	77	373	202
	Mehra	138	219	73	343	227	148	220	60	358	214
	Panka	147	188	85	362	218	136	186	80	346	252

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV-A.—PROPORTION OF CHILDREN UNDER 12 AND OF PERSONS OVER 40 TO THOSE AGED 15—40, ALSO OF MARRIED FEMALES AGED 15—40 PER 100 FEMALES.

Group No.	CASTES.			PROPORTION OF CHILDREN BOTH SEXES PER 100.		PROPORTION OF PERSONS OVER 40 PER 100 AGED 15—40.		Number of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females of all ages.
				Persons aged 15—40.	Married females aged 15—40.	Males.	Females.	
1	2			3	4	5	6	7
I-A.	The Twice-born	...	...	76	228	55	62	27
	Bania	...	...	69	194	55	62	30
	Brahman	...	...	70	208	54	62	30
	Rajput	...	...	84	270	56	60	24
II-A.	Higher Cultivators	...	...	86	207	63	62	31
	Ahir (Hindu)	...	...	89	220	53	52	31
	„ (Animist)	...	...	100	261	51	56	28
	Kachhi...	...	...	73	200	45	46	30
	Kunbi ...	...	...	88	203	71	68	32
	Kurmi ...	...	...	83	214	52	59	29
	Lodhi ...	...	...	88	222	48	53	30
	Mali ...	...	...	87	199	71	68	32
	Maratha	...	...	81	198	70	65	31
II-B.	Higher Artisans	...	...	80	199	57	58	32
	Barhai ...	...	...	80	196	59	57	33
	Sunar ...	...	...	80	201	55	58	31
II-C.	Serving Castes	...	...	93	219	55	56	31
	Dhimar	...	...	97	227	56	53	31
	Kewat...	...	...	97	217	59	49	32
	Nai ...	...	...	86	205	54	60	31
III-B.	Lower Artisans and Traders	...	...	92	220	60	60	31
	Bahna (Musalman)	...	...	84	233	68	62	26
	Banjara	...	...	105	262	65	52	29
	Kalar ...	...	...	90	214	57	60	31
	Koshti...	...	...	88	205	62	62	32
	Lohar ...	...	...	92	236	58	59	29
	Teli ...	...	...	92	216	60	62	31
IV.	Dravidian Tribes	...	...	101	254	60	60	27
	Gond (Hindu)	...	...	96	272	58	58	24
	„ (Animist)	...	...	101	244	61	58	29
	Gowari	...	...	99	223	74	61	31
	Halba ...	...	...	91	225	49	49	31
	Kawar...	...	...	92	248	52	78	27
	Korku...	...	...	112	312	58	81	23
	Oraon (Animist)	...	...	144	392	56	62	23
	„ (Christian)	...	...	127	317	43	47	27
V.	Untouchables	...	...	97	227	63	58	30
	Chamar	...	...	91	215	62	56	31
	Dhobi...	...	...	90	214	56	56	31
	Ganda ..	...	...	108	247	53	53	31
	Kumhar	...	...	89	219	56	54	30
	Mehra...	...	...	104	236	66	60	30
	Panka...	...	...	93	233	60	73	27

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—PROPORTION OF CHILDREN UNDER 10 AND OF PERSONS AGED 60 AND OVER TO THOSE AGED 15—40, ALSO OF MARRIED FEMALES AGED 15—40 PER 100 FEMALES.

DISTRICT AND NATURAL DIVISION.	PROPORTION OF CHILDREN BOTH SEXES PER 100.						PROPORTION OF PERSONS AGED 60 AND OVER PER 100 AGED 15-40.						Number of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females of all ages.		
	Persons aged 15-40.			Married females aged 15-40.			1921.		1911.		1901.		1921	1911	1901
	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	79	74	64	183	164	153	14	17	11	15	9	12	32	36	34
NERBUDDA VALLEY DIVISION ...	68	69	57	167	158	148	9	13	8	11	6	10	33	37	33
1 Saugor ...	71	69	54	175	164	145	9	12	8	10	6	8	33	37	33
2 Damoh ...	68	71	57	169	163	147	8	11	8	9	7	7	33	37	34
3 Jubbulpore ...	66	69	57	167	160	145	7	10	8	11	7	10	33	37	33
4 Narsinghpur ...	70	68	59	163	153	143	8	13	7	11	7	9	34	37	34
5 Hoshangabad ...	67	66	59	160	149	154	12	16	10	13	7	9	33	37	34
6 Nimar ...	67	63	57	164	154	151	12	15	11	12	8	10	34	38	33
7 Makrai ...	72	75	61	176	167	184	11	13	11	14	11	12	32	35	26
PLATEAU DIVISION	80	75	65	187	169	161	12	15	10	13	6	10	31	35	33
8 Mandla ...	80	70	65	181	169	154	9	12	7	10	5	9	33	38	35
9 Seoni ...	72	74	65	172	158	159	11	16	9	13	6	11	31	37	33
10 Betul ...	89	80	63	205	178	157	14	18	12	14	9	12	30	35	33
11 Chhi dwara ...	79	79	66	190	172	171	14	16	11	15	6	8	30	35	32
MARATHA PLAIN DIVISION	79	72	50	181	159	141	19	20	15	15	11	14	32	35	35
12 Wardha ...	73	63	54	165	148	125	19	19	17	17	12	14	33	37	36
13 Nagpur ...	72	71	61	165	157	139	18	20	18	19	16	18	33	35	34
14 Chanda ...	88	76	65	200	167	162	18	18	14	16	10	14	31	36	32
15 Bhandara ...	86	74	71	199	158	167	19	22	15	17	13	16	30	36	31
16 Balaghat ...	87	75	67	235	169	151	21	24	12	17	10	16	29	36	32
17 Amraoti ...	73	68	54	170	155	128	21	20	17	16	11	12	32	36	36
18 Akola ...	75	68	56	172	152	131	18	18	15	16	10	12	33	36	36
19 Buldana ...	79	71	55	182	159	130	16	18	13	14	9	11	32	36	36
20 Yeotmal ...	82	75	60	184	164	142	18	18	14	15	10	12	32	36	35
CHHATTISGARH PLAIN DIVISION.	85	77	70	187	167	163	13	18	10	15	5	13	32	36	34
21 Raipur ...	85	76	60	184	162	155	13	19	10	17	8	15	33	36	35
22 Bilaspur ...	83	79	69	190	171	161	13	17	9	14	7	12	31	36	34
23 Drug ...	83	72	...	176	151	...	15	21	10	18	...	...	33	38	...
24 Bastar ...	85	84	72	203	198	188	9	9	8	9	8	9	33	35	33
25 Kanker ...	103	85	83	261	199	211	12	18	10	13	8	13	27	33	30
26 Nandgaon ...	89	77	66	187	158	140	14	23	10	18	8	14	32	37	35
27 Khairagarh ...	98	77	70	214	160	159	20	36	10	10	8	14	28	37	34
28 Chhuikhadan ...	84	79	75	160	163	172	11	23	10	18	7	13	30	37	34
29 Kawardha ...	74	74	61	159	155	138	13	22	10	13	6	10	33	39	37
30 Sakti ...	89	80	75	189	168	206	13	19	10	14	7	10	34	38	30
31 Raigarh ..	82	82	81	184	183	195	9	11	8	12	6	9	34	35	33
32 Sarangarh ...	85	76	75	185	163	178	10	15	9	13	7	11	34	37	33
CHHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION	80	60	92	211	205	221	10	11	9	11	9	11	31	34	31
33 Changbhakar ...	85	83	74	209	194	170	7	8	8	10	9	10	32	35	33
34 Korea ...	72	88	77	213	198	188	12	7	7	9	7	8	29	36	34
35 Surguja ...	83	88	94	199	200	226	9	11	9	11	10	11	32	34	30
36 Udaipur ...	95	95	95	231	223	236	9	9	10	11	11	11	31	32	30
37 Jashpur ...	97	96	94	236	218	221	9	12	8	11	9	10	30	33	32

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V-A.—PROPORTION OF CHILDREN UNDER 10 AND OF PERSONS OVER 60 TO THOSE AGED 15—40, ALSO OF MARRIED FEMALES AGED 15—40 PER 100 FEMALES.

RELIGION AND NATURAL DIVISION.	PROPORTION OF CHILDREN BOTH SEXES PER 100.						PROPORTION OF PERSONS OVER 60 PER 100 AGED 15-40.						Number of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females of all ages.		
	Persons aged 15-40.			Married females aged 15-40			1921.		1911.		1901.				
	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	Male	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.															
All Religions ..	79	74	64	183	164	153	14	17	11	15	9	12	32	36	34
Hindu ..	78	72	63	180	163	140	14	17	12	15	9	12	32	37	34
Musalman ..	79	66	59	177	170	156	15	17	13	19	10	13	32	34	32
Animist ..	87	78	65	203	167	163	13	15	10	13	7	10	36	36	32
NERBUDDA VALLEY DIVISION.															
All Religions ..	68	69	57	167	158	148	9	13	8	11	6	10	33	37	33
Hindu ..	68	69	57	166	157	147	9	12	8	11	7	6	33	37	33
Musalman ..	64	65	56	166	159	160	12	14	10	13	7	9	34	36	31
Animist ..	80	77	55	185	162	141	10	13	8	11	6	8	31	37	32
PLATEAU DIVISION.															
All Religions ..	80	78	65	187	169	161	12	15	10	13	6	10	31	36	33
Hindu ..	76	77	66	178	168	162	12	16	11	14	7	11	32	36	34
Musalman ..	68	74	58	172	168	152	11	15	11	15	6	11	32	35	33
Animist ..	86	80	64	201	171	165	11	15	9	12	5	8	36	37	34
MARATHA PLAIN DIVISION.															
All Religions ..	70	72	60	181	159	141	10	20	15	16	11	14	32	36	35
Hindu ..	79	71	60	170	157	140	19	20	15	17	12	13	32	36	35
Musalman ..	74	72	61	185	174	158	17	18	10	17	12	15	32	33	33
Animist ..	87	75	63	195	162	158	20	19	14	15	10	12	30	36	32
CHHATTISGARH PLAIN DIVISION.															
All Religions ..	85	77	70	187	167	163	13	18	10	15	8	13	32	36	34
Hindu ..	85	76	70	186	166	160	13	18	10	16	8	13	32	37	35
Musalman ..	62	59	59	164	145	151	12	16	9	18	6	16	32	36	34
Animist ..	88	77	73	208	169	158	11	15	10	18	8	11	28	35	32
CHHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.															
All Religions ..	86	80	92	211	206	221	10	11	9	11	9	11	31	34	31
Hindu ..	83	...	...	204	...	...	10	11	...	...	...	...	32	...	...
Musalman ..	67	...	...	168	...	...	11	10	...	...	...	...	32	...	...
Animist ..	89	...	...	221	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	31	...	...

Figures by age-periods for all Feudatory States for 1911 and for 1901 for Chhota Nagpur Division only are not available, and they have not been taken into account while calculating the proportion. Figures for the Chhota Nagpur Division by religions are not available. The population of Sambalpur and the States that have been transferred to Bihar and Orissa have been deducted from that of the province for 1901.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—VARIATION IN POPULATION AT CERTAIN AGE PERIODS.

NATURAL DIVISION.	Period.	VARIATION PER CENT IN POPULATION (INCREASE +, DECREASE -).					
		All ages.	0—10	10—15	15—40	40—60	60 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(1) Nerbudda Valley Division.	1891—1901 ..	- 16.4	- 24.0	- 6.7	- 3.2	- 0.7	- 30.6
	1901—1911 ..	+ 10.7	+ 31.2	- 12.0	+ 9.2	- 2.4	- 31.5
	1911—1921 ..	- 2.8	- 8.4	+ 30.1	- 7.7	- 0.2	+ 3.1
(2) Plateau Division	1891—1901 ..	- 7.2	- 19.4	- 3.8	+ 4.6	- 2.3	- 38.8
	1901—1911 ..	+ 27.3	- 45.5	- 5.3	+ 21.1	+ 25.8	+ 72.6
	1911—1921 ..	- 6.9	- 12.8	+ 32.4	- 14.8	...	+ 2.0
(3) Maratha Plain Division ...	1891—1901 ..	- 6.8	- 20.0	+ 12.6	+ 1.0	- 5.8	- 27.4
	1901—1911 ..	+ 13.9	+ 30.7	- 18.1	+ 10.5	+ 12.8	+ 39.7
	1911—1921 ..	+ 0.9	+ 1.5	+ 29.7	- 8.0	+ 1.0	+ 11.0
(4) Chhattisgarh Plain Division.	1891—1901 ..	- 10.2	- 23.5	+ 3.0	- 0.03	- 4.1	- 33.0
	1901—1911 ..	+ 23.3	+ 33.6	- 7.2	+ 21.0	+ 27.4	+ 45.7
	1911—1921 ..	+ 3.0	+ 4.2	+ 26.4	- 5.5	+ 12.1	+ 18.3
(5) Chhota Nagpur Division.	1891—1901 ..	+ 9.9	...	...	...	...	...
	1901—1911 ..	+ 29.4	+ 30.9	+ 13.0	+ 34.0	+ 20.1	+ 28.3
	1911—1921 ..	- 6.7	...	...	...	...	...
(6) Total	1891—1901 ..	- 7.0	- 21.8	+ 4.1	+ 0.08	- 4.0	- 30.5
	1901—1911 ..	+ 17.9	+ 33.5	- 11.3	+ 15.0	+ 15.0	+ 42.2
	1911—1921 ..	- 0.3	- 2.1	+ 27.4	- 8.1	+ 3.0	+ 10.3

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—REPORTED BIRTH-RATE BY SEX AND NATURAL DIVISIONS.

YEAR.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS PER 1000 OF TOTAL POPULATION (CENSUS OF 1911).														Remarks.
	Central Provinces and Betar.		Berhampore Valley Division.		Patna Division.		Madrass Plain Division.		Chhattisgarh Plain Division.		Chhota Nagpur Division.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
1911	253	242	263	251	240	231	250	235	259	251	Figures for Feudatory States by sex are not available and their population has therefore been omitted while calculating proportions.		
1912	247	236	250	217	232	223	248	235	241	235	..	..	
1913	252	241	262	248	243	230	257	244	239	233	..	..	
1914	262	251	270	267	225	222	265	252	260	253	..	..	
1915	245	234	234	221	223	216	250	237	257	250	..	..	
1916	224	214	216	223	202	194	227	216	238	232	..	..	
1917	246	235	254	240	219	209	245	233	257	248	..	..	
1918	221	211	230	218	195	187	221	210	228	221	..	..	
1919	176	167	180	172	145	138	179	169	183	176	..	..	
0	201	191	108	186	173	164	210	199	200	194	..	..	
Total	233	222	237	225	210	201	235	223	236	229			
1921	195	184	204	191	168	159	203	191	185	179			

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.—REPORTED DEATH RATE BY SEX AND NATURAL DIVISION.

Year.	NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF SEX CONCERNED (CENSUS OF 1911).												Remarks.
	CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.		NERBUDDA VALLEY DIVISION.		PLATEAU DIVISION.		MARATHA PLAIN DIVISION.		CHHATTISGARH PLAIN DIVISION.		CHHOTA-NAGPUR DIVISION.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1911	36.8	32.6	42.9	39.5	32.2	28.2	36.4	32.6	34.4	28.9	...	...
1912	44.4	40.3	46.9	45.4	35.7	32.3	48.6	44.7	38.6	31.9	...	...
1913	32.2	28.4	35.4	32.9	27.2	22.9	31.2	27.5	34.0	28.9	...	...
1914	38.8	31.6	40.1	37.4	32.9	28.8	41.1	37.2	37.1	30.6	...	...
1915	37.4	34.4	40.2	39.2	33.1	30.4	36.6	34.1	35.8	33.2	...	...
1916	41.9	38.1	42.1	39.2	33.9	30.4	47.1	44.2	35.6	29.9	...	...
1917	27.9	34.2	44.8	42.7	31.8	28.0	37.8	34.3	35.3	29.3	...	...
1918	104.1	101.2	121.1	119.5	11.9	106.6	105.6	107.2	70.5	72.1	...	...
1919	45.7	40.8	40.3	45.6	38.5	34.1	42.1	36.7	57.3	47.7	...	...
1920	42.4	37.9	54.5	49.8	58.5	51.1	32.6	29.6	42.3	36.2	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Census of 1921.													
1921	45.0	42.0	45.8	44.9	50.1	45.5	40.4	38.3	52.3	44.8	...	...

NOTE.—Figures for Feudatory States are not available, and their population has therefore not been taken into consideration while calculating the proportions.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.—REPORTED DEATH RATE BY SEX AND AGE IN DECADE AND IN SELECTED YEARS PER MILE LIVING AT SAME AGE ACCORDING TO CENSUSES OF 1911 AND 1921.

Age.	AGE AND DECADE.		Census of 1911.										Census of 1921.	
			1911.		1913.		1915.		1917.		1919.		1921.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
All ages.	12.1	12.2	10.8	12.6	12.2	21.3	7.4	...	7.1	11.2	7.7	...	4.9	42.0
0—5	143.0	110.7	133.9	105.7	120.2	99.2	124.8	116.5	118.5	99.9	128.7	102.7	164.8	136.8
5—10	127	134	138	127	113	121	135	126	153	150	250	210	213	185
10—15	147	159	92	59	70	71	88	114	118	133	175	167	128	128
15—20	195	213	136	150	97	102	104	121	132	141	167	151	187	201
20—40	228	232	139	133	112	109	126	129	160	153	218	201	250	221
40—60	37.0	32.4	26.5	21.6	22.4	17.5	25.8	21.4	23.0	25.5	30.7	31.1	37.4	31.6
60 and over.	100.2	85.0	68.7	58.4	65.3	54.5	87.9	76.9	57.4	50.9	114.9	97.3	105.7	95.8

NOTE.—Figures for Feudatory States are not available and their population has therefore not been taken into consideration while calculating the proportions.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X.—REPORTED DEATHS FROM CERTAIN DISEASES PER MILLE OF EACH SEX.

Year.	CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.						ACTUAL NUMBER OF DEATHS IN									
	ACTUAL NUMBER OF DEATHS.			RATIO PER MILLE OF EACH SEX.		NERBUDDA VALLEY DIVISION.		PLATEAU DIVISION.		MARATHA PLAIN DIVISION.		CHHATTISGARH PLAIN DIVISION.		CHHOTA-NAGPUR DIVISION.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Cholera.	1911...	2 998	1 582	1 416	0·21	0 20	28	26	13	13	1 186	1 055	355	222	...	...
	1912...	34 313	16 985	17 328	2 45	2 48	3 732	4 148	1 309	1 285	10 932	11 155	1 012	737	...	...
	1913...	15 286	7 702	7 584	1·12	1·08	2 514	2 791	125	120	1 037	950	4 081	3 003	...	...
	1914...	20 345	10 157	10 188	1·47	1 46	1 989	1 673	487	408	6 841	6 967	840	780	...	...
	1915...	5 662	2 949	2 713	0·43	0·39	709	711	143	170	280	308	1 826	1 524	...	...
	1916...	39 205	19 858	19 347	2 87	2 77	583	617	866	915	18 204	17 648	205	167	...	...
	1917...	691	331	360	0·04	0·05	290	316	7	8	2	6	26	30	...	...
	1918...	3 351	1 735	1 616	0·25	0·23	471	463	381	372	235	222	648	559	...	...
	1919...	62 089	32 272	29 817	4·60	4·27	6 601	6 698	2 384	2 502	7 454	7 162	15 773	13 455	...	...
	1920...	3 491	1 748	1 743	0·25	0·25	159	124	1	...	431	413	1 157	1 170	...	...
Small-pox.	1911...	1 714	624	790	0·13	0 11	128	94	52	46	689	592	55	58	...	...
	1912...	4 559	2 457	2 092	0 35	0 30	125	122	214	185	1 687	1 473	431	319	...	...
	1913...	6 416	3 330	3 086	0 48	0 44	321	334	408	352	1 859	1 776	748	624	...	...
	1914...	4 581	2 432	2 149	0 35	0 31	396	359	334	295	873	780	829	745	...	...
	1915...	1 151	617	534	0 09	0 08	16	13	59	60	158	110	393	351	...	...
	1916...	339	153	186	0 03	0 02	12	9	7	9	71	50	93	88	...	...
	1917...	452	234	218	0 03	0 03	17	21	7	8	117	113	91	76	...	...
	1918...	2 186	1 123	1 063	0 16	0 15	36	42	5	6	808	779	274	236	...	...
	1919...	7 342	3 902	3 440	0 55	0 49	223	233	70	48	1 958	1 698	1 051	1 461	...	...
	1920...	2 176	1 186	990	0 17	0 14	82	57	301	269	357	281	446	293	...	...
Fever.	1911...	234 489	122 494	111 995	17·67	16 03	20 501	27 235	15 631	14 597	43 205	38 614	34 157	31 589	...	...
	1912...	270 162	130 049	130 110	20·21	18 63	30 044	38 815	15 257	14 743	57 090	52 127	37 655	34 431	...	...
	1913...	195 534	102 273	93 261	14·75	13 35	23 097	21 325	12 605	11 348	38 152	33 571	28 419	20 817	...	...
	1914...	234 528	121 754	112 774	17 57	16 14	26 741	25 198	14 831	13 837	48 992	44 535	31 190	22 204	...	...
	1915...	237 834	121 664	116 170	17 47	16 72	28 481	28 189	14 775	14 788	42 703	40 346	25 105	23 444	...	...
	1916...	254 785	131 677	123 108	18 91	17 71	32 166	30 804	15 028	15 059	48 155	45 200	35 008	32 645	...	...
	1917...	226 204	116 923	109 281	15 83	15 69	29 357	27 529	14 353	13 531	39 750	36 359	33 127	31 862	...	...
	1918...	1 145 770	571 144	575 626	82 41	82 40	140 118	138 405	78 309	78 605	257 139	263 679	95 521	94 874	...	...
	1919...	304 742	158 810	145 932	22 92	20 89	36 901	33 859	19 002	17 860	53 682	43 312	42 825	45 901	...	...
	1920...	346 276	181 219	165 057	26 15	23 63	50 776	45 172	35 940	32 511	47 807	43 733	46 096	43 641	...	...
Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	1911...	43 777	22 075	20 702	3 92	2 97	6 094	5 668	1 476	1 222	12 593	11 416	2 832	2 176	...	...
	1912...	58 825	30 656	28 166	4 42	4 03	5 657	5 330	1 729	1 595	19 563	18 430	3 307	2 695	...	...
	1913...	34 660	18 132	16 528	2 62	2 37	3 416	3 339	1 025	869	10 893	10 042	2 798	2 281	...	...
	1914...	48 045	25 082	22 963	3 62	3 29	4 525	4 433	1 721	1 602	15 555	14 216	3 281	2 712	...	...
	1915...	46 122	23 524	22 598	3 39	3 23	5 096	5 301	1 713	1 564	12 834	12 428	3 881	3 305	...	...
	1916...	40 467	21 210	19 257	3 03	2 79	4 194	3 931	1 286	1 189	12 537	12 062	2 993	2 475	...	...
	1917...	35 438	18 260	17 178	2 63	2 46	4 249	4 327	1 106	969	9 896	9 502	3 018	2 439	...	...
	1918...	42 053	22 681	19 972	3 19	2 86	4 106	3 795	1 665	1 433	11 187	10 518	5 123	4 226	...	...
	1919...	44 612	22 793	20 609	3 12	2 86	4 802	4 418	1 304	1 095	13 130	12 055	4 467	3 641	...	...
	1920...	30 281	15 766	14 515	2 27	2 08	3 335	3 232	1 054	1 017	8 902	8 329	2 475	1 937	...	...
Respiratory Diseases.	1911...	36 351	21 085	15 266	3 04	2 19	9 751	7 569	1 653	552	6 736	5 261	2 945	1 484	...	...
	1912...	44 729	25 435	19 294	3 67	2 76	10 567	8 500	1 798	1 085	9 902	8 073	3 368	1 636	...	...
	1913...	37 535	22 059	15 476	3 18	2 22	6 141	6 060	1 677	937	7 910	5 788	3 331	1 782	...	...
	1914...	44 575	25 502	19 073	3 68	2 73	9 880	8 083	2 126	1 313	9 764	7 999	3 732	1 978	...	...
	1915...	44 155	25 402	18 753	3 67	2 68	9 973	7 889	2 296	1 443	9 447	7 483	3 686	1 938	...	...
	1916...	47 434	27 248	20 186	3 93	2 89	10 526	8 027	2 420	1 550	10 681	8 736	3 621	1 873	...	...
	1917...	49 027	28 661	20 366	4 14	2 92	11 450	9 050	2 827	1 510	10 635	7 910	3 749	1 916	...	...
	1918...	60 288	35 219	25 069	5 08	3 59	12 254	9 434	4 441	2 698	13 121	9 350	5 403	3 087	...	...
	1919...	41 630	24 177	17 453	3 49	2 50	9 683	7 148	2 304	1 340	9 109	7 067	3 681	1 898	...	...
	1920...	42 853	24 856	17 997	3 59	2 58	10 110	7 937	2 538	1 590	8 530	6 479	3 678	1 991	...	...
Plague.	1911...	27 938	14 164	13 774	2 04	1 97	2 891	3 356	1 105	1 154	10 152	9 252	16	12	...	...
	1912...	19 199	9 351	9 848	1 25	1 41	3 945	4 398	1 409	1 535	3 643	3 579	354	333	...	...
	1913...	512	253	259	0 04	0 04	40	56	...	...	209	203	4	...	...	...
	1914...	896	409	487	0 07	0 06	382	357	3	1	83	69	1	...	...	...
	1915...	20 264	10 257	10 007	1 48	1 43	1 073	1 313	578	971	8 303	7 721	3	2	...	...
	1916...	28 629	14 939	13 690	2 46	1 96	1 265	1 192	409	417	13 197	12 607	68	74	...	...
	1917...	48 036	24 533	23 503	3 54	3 36	6 493	7 265	932	1 046	10 559	14 577	639	615	...	...
	1918...	11 093	5 420	5 664	0 78	0 81	2 555	2 967	278	325	2 457	2 228	139	114	...	...
	1919...	9 219	4 536	4 683	0 65	0 67	1 081	1 132	435	470	3 016	3 681	4	...	...	...
	1920...	14 374	6 871	7 503	0 99	1 07	2 617	3 044	1 487	1 709	2 767	2 750	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—Figures for Feudatory States are not available they are therefore not taken into consideration while calculating the proportions.

CHAPTER VI.

Sex.

98. The statistics of the population divided according to sex in each district and state are found in Imperial Table II, and the figures for the smaller unit of the tahsil are contained in Provincial Table I. Most of the Imperial Tables divide the population into males and females. The difference in sex has an important bearing on the discussion of the statistics, and references to it will be found in the appropriate chapters. In the present chapter the discussion is mainly confined to the comparative distribution of the two sexes. The six subsidiary tables attached to this chapter present the statistics in a convenient manner as follows:—

Subsidiary Table No. I.—General proportions of the sexes by natural divisions and districts.

Subsidiary Table No. II.—Number of females per 1,000 males at different age periods by religions at each of the last three censuses.

Subsidiary Table No. III.—Number of females per 1,000 males at different age periods by religions and natural divisions.

Subsidiary Table No. IV.—Number of females per 1,000 males in selected castes.

Subsidiary Table No. V.—Actual number of births and deaths reported for each sex during the decades 1891-1900, 1901-1910 and 1911-1920.

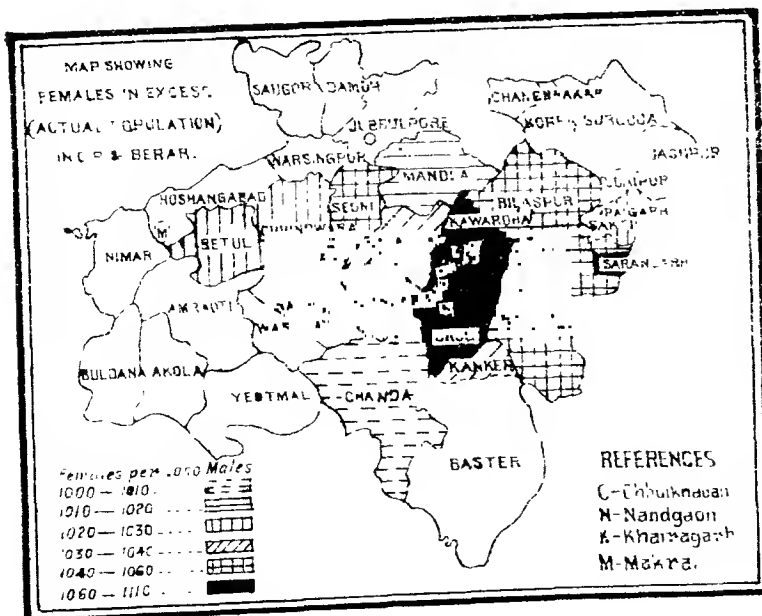
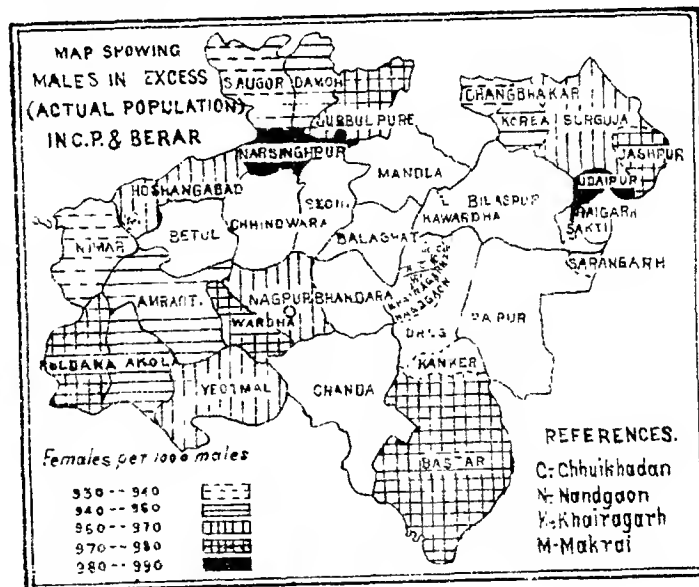
Subsidiary Table No. VI.—Number of deaths of each sex at different ages.

99. The total number of persons enumerated in the province at the census of 1921 was 15,979,660. Of these 7,980,797 were males and 7,998,863 females, giving a proportion of 1,002 women to 1,000 men, so that the sexes have now nearly

THE PROPORTION OF THE SEXES IN THE PROVINCES AND NATURAL DIVISIONS.

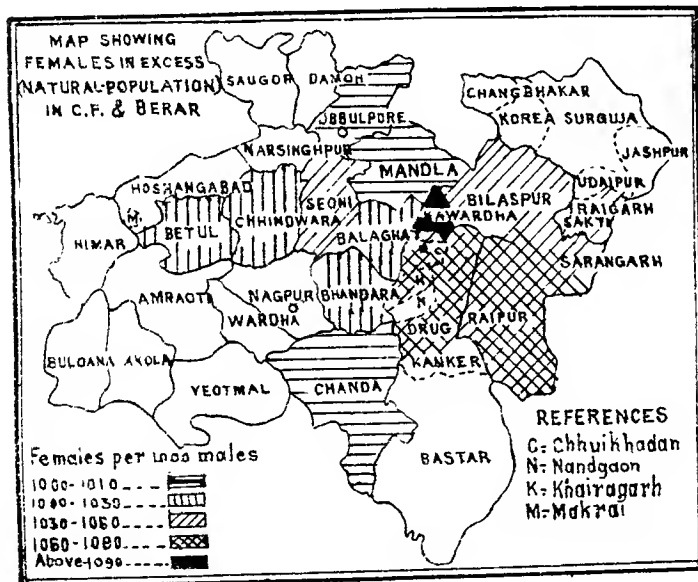
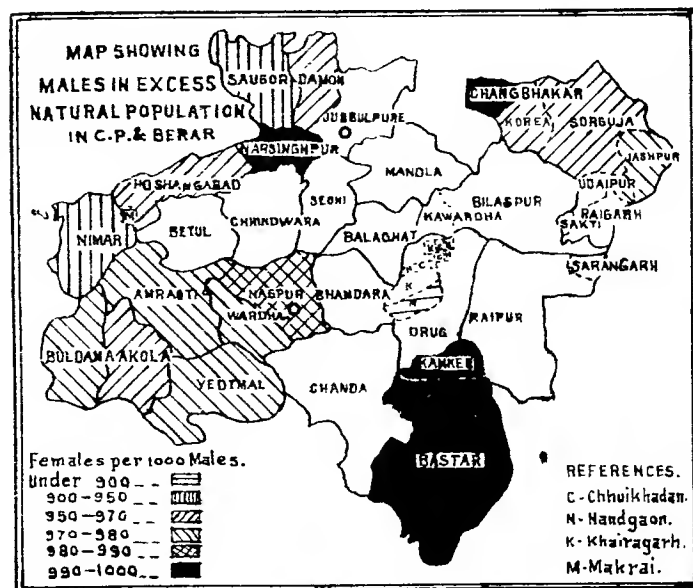
	Number of females per 1,000 males.
India ...	945
Bengal ...	933
Bombay ...	901
United Provinces... ..	908
Madras ...	1,028
Central Provinces and Berar ...	1,002
Ceylon ...	887
United States ...	946
Japan ...	979
France ...	1,034
England and Wales ...	1,068

approached equilibrium. In spite of this equality for the province as a whole, there are very considerable local variations



in the sexes, and the figures vary from 930 females in Nimar to 1,097 in Drug, to 1,000 males. In the western Chhattisgarh States the proportion of females is even higher, which is doubtless due to the fact that there was a considerable efflux of labour from those states in search of work. There is, therefore, not such a high proportion in the figures of the natural population. To a similar

cause is due the high proportion of males in Nimar, to which district many persons had immigrated from Khandesh in search of work. Apart from the Nerbudda Valley division, in which the proportion of females has declined during the decade from 981 to 961, the figures for natural divisions show very little variation in the intercensal period. The predominance of females is apparent in nearly all the districts



in which rice is the staple food, and is most pronounced in the forest areas. An exception, however, must be made in the case of the Chhota Nagpur states and Bastar, which show a very small proportion of women. Whatever may be the cause, it is clear that the variation in the sexes is not fortuitous, but shows a surprising uniformity through homogeneous areas.

100. At the present census Animists in all divisions, except Chhota Nagpur, and Christians and Hindus in Chhattisgarh alone have an excess of females. The latter are distinctly low in the Hindu caste hierarchy and are often of Dravidian origin. Christians, whose figures are affected by immigration to India, and to a small extent by the higher number of male converts, and Mohammedans generally show a small proportion of women. The same can be said of Jains, except in the Chhota Nagpur states, where their numbers are very small.

The number of females per 1,000 males shows some interesting variations for the selected castes, and it would appear that the proportion of men is highest in the more intellectually developed communities. Brahmans number only 867 women per 1,000 men, and the order among the various classes is as follows; the twice-born with 921, higher artisans, higher cultivators, lower artisans and traders, serving castes, untouchables and finally Dravidian tribes with 1,051 females. This rule does not act uniformly over the various age periods, notably from 12-15 and 40 and over. For the first of these periods it is probable that the misstatement of the age of females, which would not have the same comparative effect on different strata of society, is responsible, while there would appear to be a definitely lower proportion of old women among the untouchables and Dravidian tribes.

101. It is a fact familiar to all students of vital statistics that the male birth-rate is everywhere higher than the female, and this also holds good for the Central Provinces. The number of females born per 1,000 males was 955 and was practically the same as in the previous decade.

Natural Division.	Number of females per 1,000 males Actual population.	Number of female births per 1,000 male births.	Number of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths.
Total Province	1,002	955	922
Nerbudda Valley Division.	961	949	932
Plateau Division.	1,026	958	919
Maratha Plain Division.	982	948	925
Chhattisgarh Plain Division.	1,053	971	907
(British districts only)			
Chhota Nagpur Division.	966	NOT AVAILABLE.	

From the table in the margin it appears that in the Chhattisgarh and Plateau Divisions the excess of females is due to a higher proportion of female births as well as to the higher male mortality, and in this respect the census statistics correspond with the vital statistics. The law that a high birth-rate accompanies a high death-rate, though it is true of the population as a whole, does not operate with equal force in the case of the two sexes. The continuous fall that has been apparent in the proportion of females in the last three decades and has now almost equalised the sexes, is due, not to any change in the proportion of birth, but to the higher female mortality; for while the birth ratio in each natural division has remained constant, the death ratio has everywhere varied in favour of the male. It may, however, be expected, if the coming decade is free from phenomena which operate adversely to females, that at the next census the proportion of males will again decrease, for the proportion of women over forty, which fell from 1.086 in 1901 to 1.038 in 1911, has further declined to 1.016 at the present census, and the effect on the statistics of the more unfavourable age distribution of females has now practically disappeared.

102. As has already been stated, the number of male children born everywhere exceeds that of the females, but the male infant is much more delicate, and in two out of the five natural divisions, the Maratha Plain and Chhattisgarh, the number of female infants less than 1 year of age predominates; this preponderance increases with each year, and the number of females exceeds that of the males in every natural division in the first five years of life. During the subsequent age periods the statistics follow a peculiar course. From 5—10 there is a distinct decrease in the number of females, further accentuated in the following quinquennium, while from 15—20 the females increase, but still only number 914 to every 1,000 males; then in the following two periods there is a very marked increase in the number of females, followed by a drop and then a gradual increase, until the well known preponderance of old women finally asserts itself in the figures. The question of the failure to enumerate women has been discussed in previous census reports, and it is held that the error from that cause is insufficient to vitiate the statistics, in view of the fact that there is no apparent decrease of women in the classes which observe *purdah*. It is obvious that the periods from 20—40 in the case of females are overloaded with a number of recruits from the 15—20 period, while that period itself has received a less number from the 10—15 period. Similarly there will be a tendency to under-state the age of an unmarried girl in order to enhance her value in the matrimonial market. The misstatements must be more or less conscious, as statistics of the reported deaths of each sex do not follow a much more regular course, and it is not until the age period of 15—20 that the number of female deaths, enhanced owing to the dangers of childbirth, overtakes those of the other sex. During the next age period 20—30 this difference, which subsequently disappears, is much more marked.

103. As at last census, the Chhota Nagpur states present statistics of sex which would appear to be abnormal. The population which inhabits these states consists largely of aborigines, and a preponderance of females might be expected. To judge by the proportion of female infants below one year of age, 992 to 1,000 males, the excess of male over female births must be very small, but the total excess of males over females is the highest in the province except in the Nerbudda Valley division. If we

exclude the period from 20—30, when the number of females is artificially swollen as in other divisions by incorrect statements as to age, it is not until the last age period that the number of females is in excess. A similar phenomenon is to be observed in Bastar, and unless there is something exceptional about the local tribes, who are ethnologically distinct from their neighbours, it is probable that omissions to enumerate women in this wild and sparsely inhabited country are sufficiently numerous to affect the statistics in a manner that would be impossible in more settled tracts. Vital statistics have now been introduced in these states, but the system of registration is as yet too imperfect for a result of any statistical value.

104. The rise in prices owing to the war, the two famines at the end of the decade, together with the influenza epidemic at the end of 1918, were extremely important from the statistical point of view, and, although perhaps the disturbance to the age curve is the most noticeable result, the sex constitution of the province is also affected.

Famine and influenza are held to be more unfavourable to females than to males, and in 1918 the female deaths reported were 980 to 1,000 males—a figure which is the highest during the last 30 years. The loss among women of child-bearing age was particularly heavy, and the birth-rate in the two subsequent years was very low, with the result that there was then an exceptionally low death-rate among women in those years. The cumulative effects of the epidemic, however, were unfavourable to women, and the proportion was lower at the end of the decade than at the beginning. The theory has been sometimes advanced that male births increase in number after a time of stress, but there is no confirmation of this in the figures. Indeed, as far as any inference can be drawn from the statistics, the contrary would appear to be the case: for although there is a small increase over the decade as a whole in the proportion of male births, the contrary is the case in the two years immediately following the influenza epidemic.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

105. The general conclusions of the foregoing discussion may therefore be summarised as follows:—

- (1) There has been a further increase of males during the decade, and the sexes are now equally balanced. Women, however, predominate in those divisions which are less developed, exception being made for the Chhota Nagpur states and Bastar, where the inhabitants are ethnically distinct.
- (2) The division by castes shows the same result. Those whose members are addicted to a sedentary life, or one which implies a higher mental development, have a higher proportion of males.
- (3) The tendency for the increase of males will now be checked, and the pendulum will, given normal conditions, probably swing in the opposite direction.
- (4) Adverse conditions, which operate unfavourably on the population as a whole, press with particular severity on the female sex but the evidence, so far as it points in either direction, is opposed to the theory that after a period of stress there is a tendency for an increase in the number of males.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—GENERAL PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES BY NATURAL DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS.

DISTRICTS AND NATURAL DIVISIONS.		NUMBER OF FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES							
		1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.	
		Actual population.	Natural population.	Actual population.	Natural population.	Actual population.	Natural population.	Actual population.	Natural population.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.		1,002	1,006	1,008	1,018	1,019	1,026	985	
NERBUDDA VALLEY DIVISION		961	958	951	951	1,000	997	952	
1.	Saugor	940	942	960	974	973	970	936	
2.	Damoh	954	951	982	976	989	969	946	
3.	Jubbulpore	973	1,004	990	1,015	1,028	1,029	950	
4.	Narsinghpur	990	999	1,013	1,003	1,040	1,038	994	
5.	Hoshangabad	967	961	983	995	1,004	1,003	960	
6.	Nimar	930	937	948	970	948	938	931	
7.	Makrai	948	792	905	885	1,008	916	886	
PLATEAU DIVISION		1,025	1,027	1,025	1,025	1,026	1,027	999	Not available.
8.	Mandla	1,012	1,003	1,017	1,022	1,027	1,033	981	
9.	Seoni	1,045	1,051	1,053	1,056	1,058	1,082	1,005	
10.	Betul	1,025	1,024	1,021	1,031	1,040	1,041	988	
11.	Chhindwara	1,026	1,039	1,029	1,032	1,046	1,032	1,016	
MARATHA PLAIN DIVISION		982	980	980	1,000	1,000	1,010	999	
12.	Wardha	973	972	983	935	987	997	972	
13.	Nagpur	967	987	981	1,000	990	1,001	979	
14.	Chanda	1,008	1,006	1,007	1,013	1,026	1,025	958	
15.	Bhandara	1,025	1,012	1,039	910	1,071	940	1,029	
16.	Balaghat	1,032	1,026	1,087	1,281	1,055	1,315	1,010	
17.	Amraoti	953	972	959	976	960		932	
18.	Akola	958	964	968	988	968		937	
19.	Buldana	979	974	985	981	992	988	952	
20.	Yectmal	968	978	980	991	988		952	
CHHATTISGARH PLAIN DIVISION		1,053	1,052	1,051	1,059	1,058	1,068	1,022	
21.	Raipur	1,055	1,072	1,053	1,064	1,059	1,087	1,024	
22.	Bilaspur	1,047	1,034	1,052	1,073	1,058	1,075	1,031	
23.	Drug	1,097	1,087	1,070	1,077	1,163	1,081	1,048	
24.	Bistar	978	991	988	901	969	951	947	
25.	Kanker	1,021	993	1,016	1,012	1,007	1,000	947	
26.	Nandgaon	1,093	938	1,084	1,058	1,102	1,066	1,030	
27.	Kharagarh	1,103	1,051	1,060	1,082	1,024	1,074	1,034	
28.	Chhuikhan	1,008	1,128	1,061	1,053	1,023	1,069	1,053	
29.	Kawardha	1,098	1,454	1,071	1,096	1,055	1,078	993	
30.	Sakti	1,052	1,022	1,048	962	1,049	991	1,017	
31.	Raigarh	1,023	1,037	1,023	1,050	1,021	1,035	1,001	
32.	Sarangarh	1,063	1,002	1,048	1,050	1,063	1,051	1,028	
CHHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION		966	973	971	981	972	981	965	
33.	Changbhakar	930	907	960	932	954	Not available.	908	
34.	Kore	954	968	950	950	956		950	
35.	Surguja	961	965	969	983	972		963	
36.	Udaipur	981	1,006	978	984	964		963	
37.	Jashpur	980	975	982	984	982		984	

NOTE.—(a) Figures by districts not available.

Figures for previous censuses have been adjusted according to the changes in areas.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES AT DIFFERENT AGE-PERIODS BY RELIGIONS AT EACH OF THE PAST THREE CENSUSES.

AGE.			ALL RELIGIONS.			HINDU.			ANIMIST.		
			1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0—1	...	...	1,002	999	Not available.	1,004	998	Not available.	995	1,001	Not available.
1—2	...	...	1,067	1,054		1,072	1,049		1,065	1,079	
2—3	...	...	1,086	1,072		1,084	1,067		1,108	1,101	
3—4	...	...	1,128	1,107		1,132	1,102		1,122	1,129	
4—5	...	...	1,052	1,020		1,049	1,016		1,076	1,037	
Total 0—5	...	...	1,067	1,049	1,019	1,067	1,045	1,046	1,078	1,069	1,069
5—10	...	...	999	994	1,009	997	994	1,009	1,004	992	1,007
10—15	...	...	846	839	875	845	837	872	868	863	899
15—20	...	...	919	979	962	919	973	957	960	1,047	1,013
20—25	...	...	1,157	1,231	1,041	1,159	1,227	1,041	1,241	1,364	1,095
25—30	...	...	1,085	1,034		1,080	1,023		1,201	1,147	
30—40	...	...	991	937		986	937		1,075	968	
Total 0—40	...	...	958	1,001	1,052	997	997	1,000	1,039	1,042	1,034
40—50	...	...	930	639	1,020	935	950	1,020	927	899	1,045
50—60	...	...	975	1,010		979	1,011		996	1,036	
60 and over	...	...	1,242	1,293		1,246	1,284	1,373	1,313	1,423	1,479
Total 40 and over	...	...	1,016	1,035	1,086	1,021	1,043	1,087	1,028	1,041	1,117
Total all ages (actual population)	...	...	1,062	1,008	1,018	1,062	1,007	1,017	1,037	1,042	1,049
Total all ages (natural population)	...	...	1,006	1,018	1,026	995	1,013	Not available.	1,038	1,041	Not available.

AGE.			MUSALMAN.			CHRISTIAN.			OTHERS.		
			1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.
1			11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
0—1	...	...	969	1,004	Not available.	1,046	1,016	Not available.	1,004	1,018	Not available.
1—2	...	...	1,022	1,047		914	998		846	1,073	
2—3	...	...	1,066	1,061		1,083	1,099		938	1,090	
3—4	...	...	1,068	1,111		1,099	1,098		1,056	1,107	
4—5	...	...	1,031	1,029		1,042	1,047		936	959	
Total 0—5	...	...	1,037	1,050	1,043	1,046	1,052	1,001	962	1,047	1,018
5—10	...	...	1,023	1,003	1,032	1,008	979	1,093	1,105	984	1,027
10—15	...	...	787	788	855	823	765	934	832	780	813
15—20	...	...	829	880	886	723	1,006	959	889	866	858
20—25	...	...	960	1,038	925	734	694	617	993	880	905
25—30	...	...	904	913		880	684		782	795	
30—40	...	...	856	854		871	795		852	865	
Total 0—40	...	...	919	934	944	892	858	823	913	885	923
40—50	...	...	850	880	967	883	829	796	834	864	878
50—60	...	...	851	839		926	999		958	949	
60 and over	...	...	1,032	1,107		1,105	1,294	944	1,023	1,208	1,254
Total 40 and over	...	...	897	941	1,014	942	961	829	916	963	945
Total all ages (actual population)	...	...	914	936	959	900	872	822	914	902	928
Total all ages (natural population)	...	...	942	997	Not available.	966	994	Not available.	964	952	Not available.

NOTES.—(1) Figures for 1911 and 1901 have not been adjusted, following the principles laid down in the printed notes for Chapter V.
(2) The figures for the natural population are not quite accurate, as they leave out of account the emigration to provinces in India for which the details have not been received.
(3) The proportions for 1891 are based on unadjusted population, as adjusted figures by age periods are not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES AT DIFFERENT AGE-PERIODS BY RELIGIONS AND NATURAL DIVISIONS (CENSUS OF 1921).

AGE.	(1) NERBUDOA VALLEY DIVISION.						(2) PLATEAU DIVISION.						(3) MARATHA PLAIN DIVISION.		
	All Religions.	Hindu.	Animist.	Musalman.	Christian.	Jain.	All Religions.	Hindu.	Animist.	Musalman.	Christian.	Jain.	All Religions.	Hindu.	Animist.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0—1	958	951	996	1,022	1,029	998	962	947	968	983	895	942	1,013	1,016	1,009
1—2	1,021	1,030	995	1,053	680	747	1,093	1,039	1,112	942	1,036	852	1,028	1,022	1,096
2—3	1,057	1,058	1,073	1,089	1,025	866	1,094	1,076	1,120	1,037	1,321	1,444	1,089	1,085	1,163
3—4	1,089	1,094	1,082	1,071	1,014	1,102	1,149	1,133	1,166	1,188	1,486	1,162	1,159	1,165	1,150
4—5	1,017	1,015	1,018	1,092	829	876	1,083	1,073	1,095	1,045	1,083	1,265	1,068	1,073	1,059
Total 0—5	1,028	1,028	1,036	1,065	924	925	1,079	1,048	1,083	1,048	1,155	1,125	1,073	1,074	1,093
5—10	970	965	1,001	996	894	897	1,024	1,022	1,009	1,104	1,160	971	1,030	1,032	1,021
10—15	825	824	875	789	752	823	858	843	878	791	668	511	842	844	861
15—20	843	847	870	781	542	918	920	886	987	784	929	704	943	943	1,017
20—25	1,023	1,041	1,215	900	357	1,077	1,154	1,121	1,235	917	1,902	1,023	1,177	1,178	1,303
25—30	1,017	1,029	1,258	818	632	683	1,163	1,114	1,256	1,002	950	1,103	1,059	1,052	1,269
Total 0—30	946	948	1,011	700	962	881	1,014	976	1,014	948	1,077	979	1,000	1,010	1,075
30—40	943	944	1,105	796	819	894	1,043	994	1,112	1,024	544	1,014	950	944	1,092
40—50	917	927	917	596	701	894	944	938	941	935	600	741	894	900	859
50—60	1,041	1,050	1,098	886	935	1,009	1,017	1,040	1,000	902	750	1,220	870	872	903
60 and over.	1,296	1,319	1,365	1,098	1,064	950	1,367	1,356	1,465	1,259	1,559	1,519	1,063	1,068	1,057
Total 30 and over.	987	993	1,069	794	826	923	1,048	1,030	1,250	1,006	731	1,037	940	940	994
Total all ages actual population.	961	964	1,032	861	706	896	1,026	997	1,022	969	959	999	982	982	1,232
Total all ages natural population.	958	955	1,032	926	851	936	1,027	1,011	1,257	1,000	902	977	983	965	1,232

AGE.	MARATHA PLAIN DIVISION—(CONCLO.)			(4) CHHATTISGARH PLAIN DIVISION.						(5) CHHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.					
	Musalman.	Christian.	Jain.	All Religions.	Hindu.	Animist.	Musalman.	Christian.	Jain.	All Religions.	Hindu.	Animist.	Musalman.	Christian.	Jain.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
0—1	957	1,086	981	1,024	1,027	1,009	863	1,145	1,403	902	984	993	1,239	1,027	...
1—2	1,036	1,064	928	1,130	1,131	1,003	897	917	1,224	1,065	1,061	1,095	1,225	996	...
2—3	1,056	1,012	995	1,093	1,037	1,051	1,065	1,195	816	1,068	923	1,105	1,328	1,095	...
3—4	1,088	1,175	1,010	1,113	1,119	1,076	1,143	1,301	1,178	1,095	1,192	1,110	1,238	1,053	...
4—5	1,014	1,035	973	1,044	1,038	1,081	936	1,522	1,281	1,026	1,064	1,085	1,292	958	1,000
Total 0—5	1,028	1,082	980	1,077	1,081	1,053	981	1,251	1,227	1,125	1,042	1,081	1,245	1,021	2,000
5—10	1,020	1,067	1,017	971	969	979	1,055	941	1,058	993	1,082	1,014	981	1,044	1,333
10—15	781	845	803	866	867	873	839	864	1,150	807	797	824	745	849	333
15—20	861	971	917	949	959	917	830	1,016	1,136	901	943	947	785	677	...
20—25	1,055	751	1,103	1,223	1,223	1,251	950	1,461	742	1,165	1,190	1,193	1,037	1,215	1,530
25—30	917	997	1,037	1,138	1,144	1,116	1,004	1,049	522	1,050	1,057	1,108	1,017	964	...
Total 0—30	945	995	921	1,019	1,021	1,011	943	1,052	974	976	972	1,060	991	1,000	1,000
30—40	846	846	862	1,063	1,070	1,048	961	987	542	960	967	953	840	834	1,000
40—50	853	651	900	990	990	999	899	1,385	462	878	802	833	1,033	880	2,000
50—60	796	718	935	1,120	1,120	1,136	1,136	803	832	807	816	747	827	1,037	...
60 and over	950	1,063	1,056	1,541	1,549	1,578	1,329	803	1,257	1,128	1,130	1,064	1,286	1,299	...
Total 30 and over.	857	792	917	1,113	1,115	1,107	1,076	1,042	974	926	939	953	943	977	1,230
Total all ages actual population.	912	870	943	1,052	1,055	1,045	974	1,048	974	976	971	975	936	975	1,659
Total all ages natural population.	938	1,002	1,005	1,052	1,055	1,045	1,046	1,036	1,225	972	970	956	978	967	1,132

NOTE.—The figures for natural population are not quite accurate as they leave out of account emigration to provinces in India for which details have not been received.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES FOR CERTAIN
SELECTED CASTES.

Group No.	Caste.	NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES.						
		All ages.	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I A	The Twice-Born.	924	1 027	903	787	847	869	966
	Bania	907	980	999	735	869	856	961
	Brahmar	867	993	979	690	799	798	917
	Rajput	983	1,074	1,016	878	879	972	1,025
II A	Higher Cultivators.	958	1,034	908	859	931	1,020	983
	Ahir (Hind.)	987	1,085	967	697	847	1,021	959
	" (Animist)	1 008	1 209	1,050	835	775	986	1,033
	Kachhi	973	1,090	999	959	684	1,058	953
	Kurbi	974	1,025	1,021	779	948	959	952
	Kurmi	1,039	923	944	976	1,040	1,068	1,200
	Lodhi	1,005	1 086	946	821	887	1,042	1,113
	Mali	989	1,010	1,038	716	950	1,048	979
	Marathi	989	1 076	1,004	838	1,106	984	943
II B	Higher Artisans.	956	1,015	1,000	874	921	947	954
	Burhan	912	942	967	841	880	916	881
	Sunari	990	1,072	1,027	897	898	972	1,015
II C	Serving Castes.	1,028	1,122	1,003	845	933	1,069	1,050
	Dhimer	1,023	1,117	953	858	923	1,092	1,014
	Kewat	1,086	1,081	1,078	853	1,039	1 236	991
	Na	1,034	1,134	1 036	824	940	1 024	1,111
III B	Lower Artisans and Traders.	1,013	1,023	1,014	914	939	1,054	1,024
	Bahna (Musliman)	984	837	845	642	1,115	1,204	666
	Banjara	953	1,151	936	824	957	1,034	808
	Kalar	1,028	1,051	1,024	830	1,010	1,022	1,084
	Koshti	991	1,044	1,032	873	878	1,019	977
	Lohar	986	976	980	803	1,111	980	1,028
	Teli	1,028	1 013	1,033	988	979	1,041	1,049
IV	Dravidian Tribes	1,051	1,181	1,003	872	922	1,113	1 059
	Gond (Hindu)	1,106	1,737	978	891	986	1,066	1,036
	" (Animist)	1,051	1,067	1,022	893	926	1,038	1,047
	Gowari	997	1,019	1,028	790	954	1 115	900
	Halba	966	1,035	875	521	1,750	909	1,071
	Kawar (Hindu)	1,009	895	885	965	780	973	1 400
	Korku	1,026	1 288	920	762	847	963	1 298
	Oraon (Animist,)	951	1,040	1,013	822	883	880	973
	" (Christian)	965	1,021	1,015	807	876	1,006	1,016
V	Untouchables.	1,032	1,055	1,026	899	1,024	1,091	995
	Chamar	1,036	982	1,022	964	1,101	1,107	999
	Dhebi	1,026	1,051	1,005	906	660	1 074	1,042
	Ganda	1,131	1,154	1,107	836	886	1,278	1,185
	Kumbhar	1,017	1,210	1,026	949	1,013	900	960
	Mehra	1,020	1,095	1,025	832	1,026	1,076	962
	Panka	1,057	978	147	998	755	1,113	1,223

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—ACTUAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED FOR EACH SEX DURING THE DECADES, 1891-1900, 1901-1910 AND 1911-1920.

Year.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS.			NUMBER OF DEATHS.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1891	...	251,104	235,063	486,167	222,523	195,852	418,375
1892	...	238,710	224,458	463,168	209,483	181,211	390,694
1893	...	237,172	222,318	459,490	186,318	160,854	347,172
1894	...	230,870	217,458	448,328	246,232	215,072	461,904
1895	...	209,905	193,814	408,719	257,972	224,277	482,249
1896	...	204,567	191,592	396,159	315,175	276,283	581,458
1897	...	182,995	170,196	353,191	440,538	356,775	797,313
1898	...	195,558	184,324	379,912	160,036	141,481	301,517
1899	...	314,645	297,824	612,469	209,354	179,536	388,890
1900	...	206,772	195,371	402,143	429,247	322,702	792,039
Total 1891-1900	...	2,272,233	2,137,218	4,409,451	2,976,278	2,222,731	5,199,009
1901	...	177,045	167,432	344,477	151,805	138,372	290,175
1902	...	305,304	291,551	596,915	171,306	156,723	328,029
1903	...	275,117	261,891	537,008	222,939	200,957	423,896
1904	...	324,860	303,339	628,208	160,879	180,380	341,259
1905	...	327,988	314,211	642,199	231,573	210,810	442,383
1906	...	314,101	300,515	614,616	238,105	248,508	516,613
1907	...	319,847	303,082	622,929	257,493	238,120	495,613
1908	...	323,051	310,524	633,575	231,476	217,005	448,481
1909	...	316,194	301,793	617,987	200,711	186,124	386,835
1910	...	340,552	322,848	663,400	281,000	255,162	536,162
Total 1901-1910	...	3,024,128	2,853,710	5,877,838	2,213,347	2,077,351	4,290,698
1911	...	352,160	336,172	688,432	254,705	227,792	482,497
1912	...	343,127	328,171	671,298	307,773	281,512	589,285
1913	...	350,797	334,790	685,557	223,300	195,035	418,335
1914	...	365,018	349,899	714,917	268,655	241,007	509,662
1915	...	341,163	326,177	667,340	259,180	240,302	499,682
1916	...	311,814	298,123	610,237	290,085	265,914	555,999
1917	...	343,016	326,826	669,842	262,788	237,046	500,834
1918	...	307,751	294,073	601,824	721,221	706,020	1,427,850
1919	...	244,686	232,867	477,553	316,708	285,012	601,720
1920	...	279,140	265,041	544,181	203,553	204,575	408,128
Total 1911-1920	...	3,238,772	3,053,399	6,292,171	3,108,128	2,655,714	5,763,842

Year.	Difference between columns 2 and 3. Excess of latter over former + and deficit -.		Difference between columns 5 and 6. Excess of latter over former + and deficit -.		Difference between columns 4 and 7. Excess of former over latter + and deficit -.		Number of female births per 1,000 male births.	Number of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths.
	8	9	10	11	12	13		
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
1891	...	-16,041	-25,671	+67,792	930	886		
1892	...	-14,252	-28,272	+72,471	940	865		
1893	...	-14,854	-25,461	+112,318	937	863		
1894	...	-13,412	-30,560	-13,576	142	876		
1895	...	-11,091	-33,095	-73,530	947	869		
1896	...	-12,075	-48,892	-185,299	937	845		
1897	...	-12,709	-83,763	-444,212	131	810		
1898	...	-11,264	-13,555	+78,395	142	884		
1899	...	-16,821	-29,818	+223,579	947	858		
1900	...	-11,401	-66,455	-399,896	48	845		
Total 1891-1900	...	-134,820	-302,145	-571,655	41	853		
1901	...	-9,613	-13,435	+54,302	946	911		
1902	...	-13,813	-14,583	+208,886	955	915		
1903	...	-13,226	-14,932	-106,112	952	933		
1904	...	-15,530	-13,479	+247,999	952	933		
1905	...	-13,777	-20,763	+199,316	953	910		
1906	...	-13,586	-19,507	+98,003	957	927		
1907	...	-16,165	-19,363	-127,926	940	925		
1908	...	-12,527	-21,871	+176,404	961	939		
1909	...	-14,401	-23,287	+221,852	954	889		
1910	...	-17,704	-24,928	+122,148	948	911		
Total 1901-1910	...	-141,342	-156,238	+1,027,591	954	917		
1911	...	-16,083	-26,913	+265,935	954	894		
1912	...	-14,026	-26,261	-82,013	950	915		
1913	...	-10,037	-25,325	+254,162	954	887		
1914	...	-15,119	-26,658	+204,265	959	901		
1915	...	-14,985	-18,678	+167,658	956	928		
1916	...	-13,391	-24,171	+54,238	957	917		
1917	...	-16,190	-23,742	+168,008	953	910		
1918	...	-13,678	-14,592	-82,026	956	920		
1919	...	-11,819	-31,606	-124,167	952	900		
1920	...	-13,199	-28,978	-13,047	953	901		
Total 1911-1920	...	-145,463	-247,014	+1,83,039	955	923		

**ANNEXURE TO SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—ACTUAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS
REPORTED FOR EACH SEX BY NATURAL DIVISIONS DURING THE DECADE 1911-20.**

BIRTHS.

Years.	NERBUDDA VALLEY DIVISION.			PLATEAU DIVISION.			MARATHA PLAIN DIVISION.			CHHATTISGARH PLAIN DIVISION EXCLUDING STATES.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1911	73,107	70,156	143,333	41,048	39,457	80,505	154,037	145,105	299,142	83,978	81,474	165,452
1912	72,568	69,074	141,582	39,679	38,057	77,736	152,709	144,809	297,518	78,231	76,231	154,462
1913	73,685	69,416	142,501	41,453	39,360	80,813	158,690	150,303	308,993	77,569	75,681	153,250
1914	78,074	74,540	152,614	50,178	37,931	77,109	163,418	155,315	318,733	84,348	82,113	166,461
1915	65,411	61,762	127,223	38,019	36,563	74,582	154,257	146,277	300,534	83,426	81,175	164,601
1916	66,261	56,708	116,969	34,478	33,216	67,694	139,732	133,124	272,856	77,343	75,375	152,718
1917	71,991	67,200	138,291	37,381	35,695	73,076	151,208	143,412	294,620	83,336	80,519	163,855
1918	64,228	60,825	125,053	33,241	31,940	65,181	136,181	129,686	265,867	74,101	71,622	145,723
1919	50,439	48,056	98,495	24,715	23,488	48,203	110,252	104,090	214,342	59,280	57,233	116,513
1920	55,222	52,106	107,328	29,621	27,994	57,615	129,236	122,797	252,033	65,061	63,044	128,105
Total	663,510	627,123	1,290,633	358,513	344,101	702,614	1,449,720	1,374,911	2,824,631	766,673	744,467	1,511,140

DEATHS.

Years.	NERBUDDA VALLEY DIVISION.			PLATEAU DIVISION.			MARATHA PLAIN DIVISION.			CHHATTISGARH PLAIN DIVISION EXCLUDING STATES.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1911	60,457	55,124	115,581	27,191	24,361	52,552	112,823	99,914	212,737	54,234	48,393	102,627
1912	66,099	62,808	128,907	30,083	27,918	58,001	150,693	137,378	288,071	60,898	53,408	114,306
1913	49,594	45,494	95,488	22,977	19,776	42,753	96,743	84,424	181,167	53,646	48,341	101,987
1914	56,508	51,816	108,324	27,763	24,910	52,673	127,510	114,167	241,677	56,874	51,104	107,978
1915	56,656	54,250	110,906	27,919	26,254	54,173	113,483	104,509	217,992	61,122	55,489	116,611
1916	59,380	54,224	113,604	28,580	26,289	54,869	145,963	135,527	281,490	56,162	49,874	106,036
1917	63,249	59,094	122,343	26,811	24,215	51,026	117,130	105,068	222,198	55,598	50,669	106,267
1918	170,849	165,328	336,177	94,472	92,139	186,611	330,537	328,839	659,376	125,363	120,323	245,686
1919	69,527	63,191	132,718	32,459	29,453	61,912	124,356	112,658	237,014	90,366	79,710	170,076
1920	76,831	68,878	145,709	48,925	44,188	93,113	101,047	90,921	191,968	66,750	60,588	127,338
Total	729,550	680,207	1,409,757	367,180	339,503	706,683	1,420,285	1,313,405	2,733,690	681,013	617,899	1,298,912

NOTE.—Figures for Feudatory States are not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—NUMBER OF DEATHS OF EACH SEX AT DIFFERENT AGES.

Age.	1911.		1912.		1913.		1914.		1915.		1916.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0—1	92,353	76,827	107,134	89,961	86,311	71,934	102,896	85,753	93,573	79,746	87,628	74,288
1—5	52,935	47,109	68,405	61,317	44,114	39,939	62,279	56,295	54,789	51,701	59,364	55,651
5—10	12,923	11,838	16,625	14,653	10,577	9,415	11,931	10,541	12,684	11,711	17,045	16,342
10—15	6,345	5,748	7,756	6,914	4,840	4,120	5,273	4,374	6,022	5,430	8,510	7,574
15—20	6,357	6,444	6,757	7,371	4,570	4,725	4,432	5,123	4,901	5,572	6,574	6,868
20—30	15,525	17,408	17,514	21,435	12,576	14,065	12,601	15,880	13,717	16,650	18,141	20,548
30—40	16,437	14,095	18,728	17,539	13,345	11,736	14,314	13,317	15,275	13,935	20,436	18,211
40—50	15,381	11,362	17,414	13,617	12,985	8,943	14,106	10,074	14,766	10,831	12,208	14,190
50—60	14,715	12,449	17,097	14,881	12,442	10,356	14,028	11,687	14,544	12,691	18,687	15,845
60 and over	22,604	24,491	30,345	33,821	21,800	22,867	26,705	28,943	28,910	32,235	53,592	36,397
Total	254,705	227,792	307,773	281,512	223,360	195,035	298,655	241,997	259,181	247,502	290,085	265,914

Age.	1917.		1918.		1919.		1920.		Total.		Average number of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
0—1	82,385	69,571	128,901	111,391	75,781	65,990	73,492	62,058	931,454	787,549	846
1—5	45,453	43,073	116,677	107,788	61,971	57,795	45,543	42,194	610,630	562,862	922
5—10	14,298	13,988	46,750	47,000	23,711	20,448	16,673	14,911	184,115	170,887	928
10—15	8,117	7,711	22,399	31,956	12,040	9,641	9,865	8,334	101,167	91,802	907
15—20	6,207	6,407	32,843	38,190	9,287	8,366	9,665	9,072	91,622	98,228	1,072
20—30	16,891	18,585	97,505	123,113	23,530	24,686	25,132	25,885	253,022	298,250	1,179
30—40	19,919	17,624	95,612	95,564	26,519	22,896	29,588	25,456	270,173	250,174	925
40—50	19,214	13,667	65,848	51,225	24,172	16,987	25,687	18,844	228,777	169,740	742
50—60	18,261	14,389	45,350	37,788	20,903	17,200	21,516	17,981	197,543	165,170	836
60 and over	32,043	33,941	59,336	62,814	37,794	41,003	36,396	39,840	329,525	356,352	1,081
Total	262,788	239,046	721,221	706,629	316,708	285,012	293,553	264,575	3,198,028	2,951,014	923

Appendix to Chapter VI.—Size of Families.

An attempt has been made at the present census to obtain some special figures relating to the size of families in this province on which point information cannot be obtained from the census tables. A number of books were issued containing perforated slips with space thereon for information as to the age of parents, the number of children born alive, the number surviving, the length of married life and the caste of the family. These were distributed to the census officials, and they were asked to obtain the information and return the books to the tabulation office. In most cases the officials selected were Supervisors, generally of the Patwari class. In all, after rejecting obviously incorrect returns, the results for 157,181 families were tabulated.

In estimating the results it must be remembered that the following sources of error are present :—

- (1) The families were not selected at random, but according to the discretion of the census official. It is certain that he would select families larger than the average, and that families with no children would seldom be recorded.
- (2) Supervision of the work was difficult, and a dishonest official might sometimes be tempted to make fictitious entries to complete his book.
- (3) Information as regards age is very inaccurate in India.
- (4) The date of the marriage ceremony may be given instead of that of first co-habitation.
- (5) Children born alive but subsequently dying may be omitted through oversight.

TABLE I.

HINDUS.

Age-group of husband on marriage.	Number of families dealt with.	Number of children born alive.	Number of surviving children.	Average number of children per family.	Average Number of surviving children per family.
1	2	3	4	5	6
13—17	5,850	33,897	23,309	6'64	3'98
18—22	10,708	71,097	41,693	6'64	3'92
23—27	4,843	31,703	18,606	6'55	3'84
28—32	2,307	14,770	8,847	6'40	3'83
33—37	551	3,547	2,121	6'44	3'85
38—42	250	1,549	904	6'20	3'62
Over 42	113	690	422	6'11	3'73
Total	24,631	162,253	96,202	6'59	3'91

TABLE II.

ANIMISTS (GONDS).

13—17	620	3,859	2,513	6'22	4'05
18—22	1,242	7,529	4,890	6'06	3'94
23—27	503	3,098	1,964	6'16	3'90
28—32	290	1,723	1,078	5'87	3'72
33—37	67	434	269	6'48	4'02
38—42	33	211	125	6'39	3'79
Over 42	11	62	49	5'64	4'45
Total	2,766	16,896	10,888	6'11	3'94

TABLE III.
MOHAMMEDANS.

Age-group of husband on marriage.	Number of families dealt with.	Number of children born alive.	Number of surviving children.	Average number of children per family.	Average number of surviving children per family.
1	2	3	4	5	6
13-17	121	800	470	6.61	3.88
18-22	335	2,279	1,390	6.80	4.15
23-27	201	1,340	816	6.67	4.06
28-32	123	875	525	7.11	4.27
33-37	36	233	137	6.47	3.81
38-42	20	139	87	6.95	4.35
Over 42	13	96	51	7.38	3.92
Total	849	5,762	3,476	5.79	4.02

TABLE IV.
ALL CLASSES.

13-17	6,600	43,556	26,252	6.60	3.98
18-22	12,285	80,905	48,273	6.59	3.93
23-27	5,547	36,141	21,386	6.52	3.86
28-32	2,720	17,348	10,450	6.38	3.84
33-37	654	4,214	2,527	6.44	3.56
38-42	303	1,899	1,116	6.27	3.68
Over 42	137	848	522	6.19	3.81
Total	28,246	184,911	110,566	6.55	3.91

The first four tables only deal with completed families, for which purpose those in which the married state has lasted 29 or more years have been selected. In order to counteract the tendency to give ages in round numbers, quinquennial groups have been taken. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining exact information about age, and the fact that most females in India co-habit with their husbands within a very short time of attaining puberty, there are not sufficient data to obtain any information as to the effect of the age of the female when beginning married life on the ultimate size of the family. There is a greater variation in the case of men, and the tables, except for Mohammedans, where the number of families tabulated is very small, indicate that the beginning of married life by males before they have attained full maturity is likely to result in families of smaller size. The number and percentage of surviving children is also smaller in the first age-group. One fact that should be noticed is the small effect which the increasing age of the husband at marriage has on the total number of children.

Owing to the small number of families of Animists and Mohammedans tabulated, conclusive inferences cannot be drawn from these figures as to the comparative fertility of these classes and of Hindus: but it would appear probable that the order of fertility is Mohammedans, Animists and then Hindus, but that Animists should be classed before Mohammedans as far as the number of survivors in the family is concerned.

TABLE V.—Showing the size of families according to the length of married life, caste group—Hindus.

	DURATION OF MARRIED LIFE IN YEARS.														
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Number of families dealt with.	1 072	1 637	2 140	2 756	3 255	2 818	4 223	2 366	8 782	2 333	8 152	3 401	4 523	9 507	6 959
2. Number of children (both sexes) born alive.	911	1 747	2 636	4 400	5 817	5 910	9 557	6 322	24 264	7 406	27 882	12 684	17 832	38 557	30 414
3. Number of surviving children (both sexes).	762	1 447	2 067	3 339	4 311	4 201	6 837	4 382	16 937	5 225	18 955	8 447	12 021	27 839	20 136
4. Number of children born per family.	·85	1·07	1·23	1·60	1·79	2·10	2·26	2·67	2·76	3·17	3·42	3·73	3·94	4·06	4·37
5. Number of surviving children per family.	·71	·88	·97	1·21	1·32	1·49	1·62	1·85	1·93	2·24	2·33	2·48	2·66	2·93	2·89

DURATION OF MARRIED LIFE IN YAERS.—(Concl'd.)														
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29 and over.	Total.
1. Number of families dealt with.	2,605	5,659	1,809	13,421	2,195	4,351	1,711	2,192	8,332	1,909	1,298	2,245	24,631	136,282
2. Number of children (both sexes) born alive.	11,966	26,743	8,996	67,474	11,589	23,850	9,924	12,963	47,719	11,683	7,790	13,927	162,253	613,526
3. Number of surviving children (both sexes).	7,931	17,861	5,940	44,137	7,779	15,662	6,411	8,283	30,745	7,201	4,868	8,874	96,202	398,800
4. Number of children born per family.	4'59	4'73	4'97	5'03	5'42	5'48	5'80	5'91	5'73	6'12	6'00	6'20	6'59	4'50
5. Number of surviving children per family.	3'04	3'16	3'28	3'29	3'54	3'60	3'75	3'78	3'69	3'77	3'75	3'95	3'91	2'93

TABLE VI.—Showing the size of families according to the length of married life, caste group—Animist (Gond).

	DURATION OF MARRIED LIFE IN YEARS.														
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Number of families dealt with...	125	184	247	317	341	285	408	246	1 125	213	1 008	289	435	1 274	760
2. Number of children (both sexes) born alive.	100	203	298	510	642	604	959	652	3 186	686	3 364	1 063	1 733	5 192	3 463
3. Number of surviving children (both sexes).	80	181	250	393	491	444	688	464	2 305	490	2 432	712	1 219	3 705	2 406
4. Number of children born alive per family.	·80	1·10	1·21	1·61	1·88	2·12	2·35	2·65	2·83	3·22	3·34	3·68	3·98	4·08	4·56
5. Number of surviving children per family	·64	·98	1·01	1·24	1·44	1·56	1·69	1·89	2·05	2·30	2·41	2·46	2·80	2·91	3·17

	DURATION OF MARRIED LIFE IN YEARS.—(Concl'd.)														Total.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29 and over.		
1. Number of families dealt with ...	260	655	172	1,894	203	466	167	214	1,031	148	105	222	2,766	15,560	
2. Number of children (both sexes) born alive.	1,224	3,059	864	9,302	1,067	2,470	947	1,187	5,554	877	614	1,327	16,896	68,043	
3. Number of surviving children (both sexes).	853	2,113	559	6,363	733	1,654	626	816	3,790	566	379	874	10,888	46,477	
4. Number of children born alive per family.	4·71	4·67	5·02	4·91	5·26	5·30	5·67	5·55	5·39	5·93	5·85	5·98	6·11	4·37	
5. Number of surviving children per family.	3·28	3·23	3·25	3·36	3·61	3·55	3·75	3·81	3·68	3·82	3·61	3·94	3·94	2·99	

TABLE VII.—Showing the size of families according to the length of married life, caste group—Mohammedans.

	DURATION OF MARRIED LIFE IN YEARS.															
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1. Number of families dealt with...	76	110	123	134	156	152	194	95	366	94	334	129	198	369	236	
2. Number of children (both sexes) born alive.	70	135	179	208	312	343	445	266	1,097	311	1,213	534	865	1,583	1,067	
3. Number of surviving children (both sexes).	61	105	126	155	238	253	321	191	808	224	832	358	609	1,099	717	
4. Number of children born per family.	92	123	146	155	200	226	229	280	300	331	363	414	437	429	452	
5. Number of surviving children per family.	80	95	102	116	153	166	165	201	221	238	249	278	308	298	304	

	DURATION OF MARRIED LIFE IN YEARS.—(Concl'd.)														
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29 and over.	Total.	
1. Number of families dealt with ...	100	216	50	501	83	163	49	60	268	100	46	79	849	5,339	
2. Number of children (both sexes) born alive.	494	1,073	307	2,615	472	941	301	405	1,634	633	237	492	5,762	23,994	
3. Number of surviving children (both sexes).	318	731	212	1,757	329	619	207	258	1,082	395	156	287	3,476	15,924	
4. Number of children born per family..	4.94	4.97	5.20	5.22	5.60	5.77	6.14	6.75	6.10	6.33	5.15	6.23	6.79	4.49	
5. Number of surviving children per family	3.18	3.38	3.59	3.51	3.96	3.83	4.22	4.30	4.04	3.95	3.39	3.63	4.09	2.98	

TABLE VIII.—Showing the size of families according to the length of married life, caste group—All Classes.

	DURATION OF MARRIED LIFE IN YEARS.															
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1. Number of families dealt with.	1,273	1,931	2,510	3,207	3,752	3,255	4,825	2,707	10,273	2,640	9,494	3,819	5,156	11,150	7,955	
2. Number of children (both sexes) born alive.	1,031	2,085	3,113	5,118	6,771	6,857	10,961	7,240	28,547	8,403	32,459	14,281	20,430	45,342	34,944	
3. Number of surviving children (both sexes).	903	1,733	2,443	3,887	5,040	4,895	7,846	5,037	20,050	5,939	22,219	9,517	13,849	32,643	23,262	
4. Number of children born per family.	85	108	124	160	180	211	227	267	278	318	342	374	396	407	439	
5. Number of surviving children per family.	71	90	97	121	134	150	163	186	195	225	234	249	269	293	292	

	DURATION OF MARRIED LIFE IN YEARS.—(Concl'd.)														
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29 and over.	Total.	
1. Number of families dealt with.	2,965	6,530	2,040	15,816	2,481	4,980	1,927	2,466	9,631	2,157	1,449	2,546	28,246	157,181	
2. Number of children (both sexes) born alive.	13,684	30,875	10,167	79,391	13,428	27,261	11,172	14,555	54,907	13,193	8,641	15,746	184,911	705,563	
3. Number of surviving children (both sexes).	9,102	20,705	6,711	52,257	8,841	17,935	7,244	9,357	35,617	8,162	5,403	10,035	110,566	461,202	
4. Number of children born per family.	4.62	4.73	4.98	5.02	5.41	5.47	5.80	5.90	5.70	6.12	5.96	6.18	6.55	4.49	
5. Number of surviving children per family.	3.07	3.17	3.29	3.30	3.56	3.60	3.76	3.79	3.70	3.78	3.73	3.94	3.91	2.93	

Tables V, VI, VII, and VIII illustrate the number of children per year of married life for the three classes given above and for the total population. They confirm the conclusion that the Mohammedans are some what more prolific than the other classes. Another interesting inference can also be drawn from these tables, to the effect that artificial birth control after the birth of one or two children is very little practised in India. After 5 years of married life the average number of children per year of married life is '32, after 10 it has only fallen to '28, after 15 to '27, and after 20 to '26, a result which is of course amply accounted for by the advancing years of the parents.

CHAPTER VII.

Civil Condition.

106. In Imperial Table VII will be found the number of married, unmarried and widowed persons by sex and religion in each district and city arranged in certain age groups, and Table XIV shows civil condition for selected castes in age periods. Appended to the chapter are five subsidiary tables giving proportionate figures based on the above tables, whereby the comparative figures of unmarried, married and widowed are shown for different censuses according to age and natural divisions. The subsidiary tables are as follows:—

Table I.—Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex, religion, and main age period of each of the last five censuses.

Table II.—Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages in each religion and natural division.

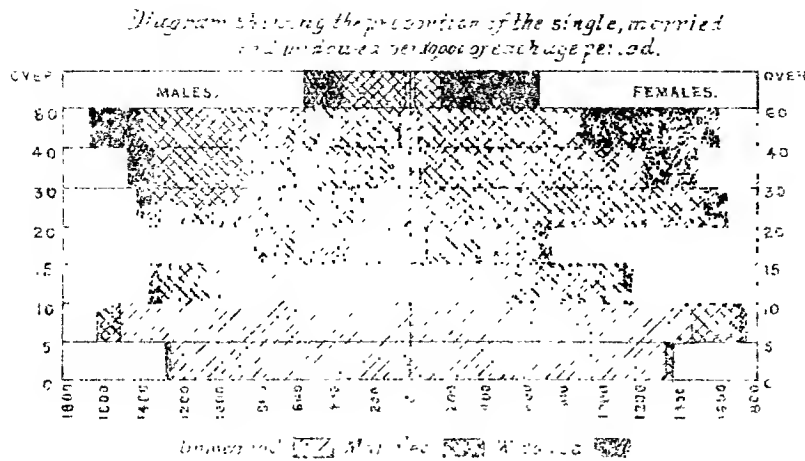
Table III.—Distribution of main age periods and civil condition of 10,000 of each sex and religion.

Table IV.—Proportion of the sexes by civil condition for religions, and natural divisions.

Table V.—Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages for selected castes.

107. In India there is a variety of forms of marriage, which are not distinguished in the census statistics. The crucial test applied by the enumerator to the fact of marriage was whether the individual was locally recognised as a married person. As marriage generally occurs before the attainment of the age of puberty, many persons are shown as married before the marriage has been consummated, when the bride may still be living with her parents. In many cases, particularly where remarried widows are concerned, or women who have left their previous husbands, or where a man of a higher caste has taken a woman from a lower one, some less binding form of marriage, such as the *pat* ceremony, has taken place; but the test of local public opinion, rough and ready though it is, is generally a satisfactory one. Indeed, the chance of error is minimised by the fact that many men will hesitate to be recorded as married in the census schedules, even though those schedules have no evidential value in a court of law, to a woman whom he does not recognise as his wife. This feeling is generally more powerful than the fear of public acknowledgment of an illicit union, and undoubtedly is very efficacious in securing accurate statements as to civil condition. Divorced persons are included among the widowed, and there are thus no separate statistics concerning them. The number of such persons must, however, be very small compared with western countries, as divorce is generally followed by remarriage of one or both of the parties.

108. India is a country in which marriage is practically universal, a fact which has frequently been commented on in census reports. The diagram which is inset in the margin shows the proportion of the married, unmarried and widowed at different ages.



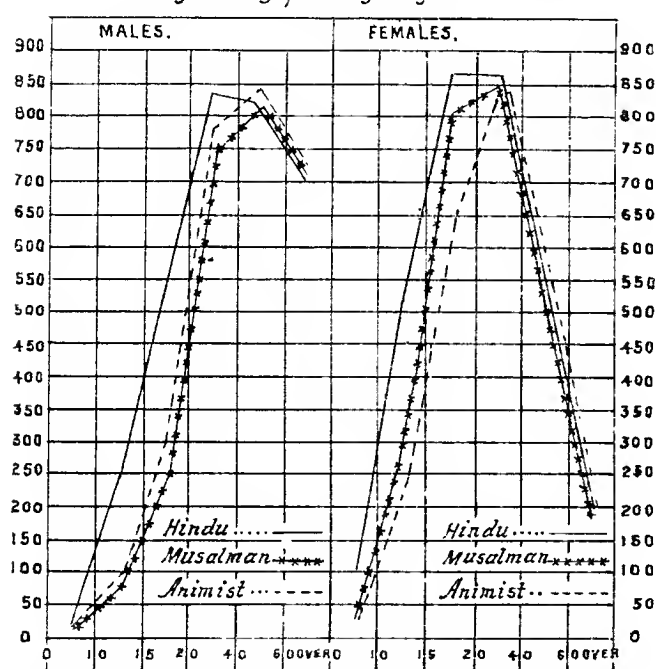
It will be seen that among males 75 per thousand, and females only 11 per thousand above the age of 20 are unmarried, while above the age of 40, when it may be assumed that few if any more marriages will occur, the figures are 31 and 13 per mille respectively for the two sexes. A curious feature is the increase from 6 to 12 per mille in the unmarried females above 60 years of age, which is a necessary consequence of the high figure of 25 in the 20—40 age period in 1901. The statistics show that the movement in favour of the postponement of the date of marriage has made little practical progress. Reports from district officers indicate that such progress as has been made is confined to the higher castes. Indeed, among males the proportion of the married in the two age groups, 0—5 and 5—10, is higher than at any census since 1881, while married girls below 5 retain the same proportion as in 1911. Girls from 5—10 who have been married number 143 per thousand, as against 159 in 1911 and 127 in 1901. In the age groups 10—15 both sexes show a decrease during the decade, but the figures are higher than in 1901, and a comparison of the figures in all age groups with those of that census indicates that the similarity of the economic conditions of 1901 after the great famine, rather than the diffusion of more advanced ideas, is responsible for the variation in the statistics. In view of the high mortality in the influenza epidemic, the statistics of the widowed have a peculiar importance, owing to their direct influence on the future birth-rate. Among males the proportion of widowers is 61 per thousand, and among females 16·1 per cent are widows. The statistics again correspond closely to those of 1901, and the high proportion of girl widows below the age of 10 is a particularly unsatisfactory feature. In the child-bearing period from 15—40, the number of widowed females, though higher than in 1911, is appreciably less than at the census of 1901. The figures of 1881, 1891 and 1911, which showed surprising similarity, probably represent the normal for the population when undisturbed by unusually high mortality, and those for 1901 and 1921 show its constitution after an abnormally high death-rate.

109. As the sexes are now evenly balanced in the province, there being 1,002 females to 1,000 males, if the population was monogamistic, there would be very little difference in the proportion of married in the two sexes, as the effect of migration on the separation of families must be very small. The effect of the practice of having more than one wife prevalent in some communities is shown by the fact that 497 per 1,000 of the females are married against 486 males and we should expect that where the proportion of women is highest, as in the Chhattisgarh Division, the proportion of married women to married men would be lowest, and that where the contrary is the case in the Jubbulpore Division, exactly the opposite should occur. This is borne out by the figures in Subsidiary Table II of Chapter VI; in the Chhota Nagpur Division, however, where the number of females to 1,000 males stands at the low figure of 966, we find that there are only 435 married women to 428 married men, and in the case of the Animists

the proportion of married males is higher than that of the females. In the absence of any evidence of polyandry it is possible that in this wild area some married females have escaped enumeration. The tendency, which is almost universal, for the female to marry earlier than the male is apparent from the proportions of married persons in the various age periods. In the period 0—5, 9 males per 1,000 are married, against 17 females. It is not until the period 40 and over that the proportion of married males exceeds that of females. The proportion of widowers for the province is 61 per 1,000, against 161 for females. Two causes for this difference exist. In the early age period the widowed male finds less social opposition to his remarriage, while at the other end of the scale, the longevity of women is the most important factor.

110. The diagram in the margin shows at a glance the difference in practice as regards the age of marriage among the Hindus, Mohammedans and Animists. Among the Hindus, both males and females marry at an early date; Mohammedan females marry young,

Diagram showing the proportion of the married per 1,000 of each age period by religion.



and males older than Animists. The sharp decline of all the curves for females indicates the high proportion of elderly widows compared with that of widowers. If we examine the figures for particular religions, we find that the number of married females below the age of puberty is greater for Hindus than for the community as a whole; that is to say, child marriage is more common in that religion. An interesting fact is that in 1881 the number of married females was 116 per thousand, as against 177 in 1891 and 167 in 1921. The practice of marrying females below the age of 10 came into greater prominence between 1881 and 1891, and has apparently varied since then only with economic changes. The prejudice too against remarriage of the widowed of either sex is apparent from the fact that there are more widowed at each age period among Hindus than among the total population. Among the Animists males do not appear to be marrying earlier under the influence of the Hindu customs; it is true that in the age periods 5—10 and 10—15 the proportion of married men has increased from 12 to 18 and 74 to 84 during the decade; but, as has already been seen, a comparison eliminating economic conditions can more properly be made with the year 1901, and there is a considerable decline since that year in both age periods, although the population as a whole shows an increase. Even in the age period 15—20 only 3 in 10 Animist males are married, a proportion which has shown remarkable uniformity in the last 40 years. As may be expected, the proportion of widowers is very small in a community which contains more than the average number of females. The same conditions as regards early marriage hold good for females as for males. The number of married girls below 10 years is the same as in 1901. The statistics for widowed females reflect the fact that remarriage is easy, and in the higher age periods the unexpected drop in the number of widows from the figures of 1911, in spite of the ravages of influenza, suggests that Animist old men were particularly immune from the disease: it is possible, however, that the epidemic carried off more aged widows than it created. The Mohammedan community stands half way between the Hindus and Animists in the matter of early marriage, and during the last twenty years the figures suggest a slight but appreciable progress

towards the postponement of the marriage ceremony. In this community, as in the case of Animists, there is the same unexpected decrease in the proportion of elderly widows. The figures for the small Christian community are influenced by two factors. In the first place a convert will retain his previous civil condition, in the second the influence of western ideas will undoubtedly postpone the date of marriage. The somewhat high proportion of married in the age period 0—5, 8 per mille for males and 6 for females, points either to young children left in the care of the mission, or the continuance of old caste customs, which, for instance, is permitted by the Roman Catholics. It is possible, however, that there is some inaccuracy in the statistics. The influence of western ideas is seen in the small proportion of married in the age periods of 10—15 for both sexes, and in the larger numbers of persons who never marry at all. The Jain community, although its numbers are small, is subject to unusual conditions. In the first place, its marriages must depend peculiarly on commercial prosperity, as the sums spent on such occasions are known to be large. In the second, Jains do not make their permanent homes in the province, but stay only for the purposes of trade. Thirdly, we are able to isolate a community which is strictly orthodox in its religious matters, and therefore inclined to be conservative in the matter of child marriage, and one which at the same time is above the average in intelligence. For both sexes there is a considerable increase in the figures of the married in the first age period 0—5. In the next age period, however, while males have increased from 12 to 35 per mille in the decade, females have declined from 116 to 88. There is further a very real decrease in the number of married girls in the 10—15 age group from 631 to 509 per mille. The conclusion can be drawn that, where child marriage is adopted, there is a tendency to put it forward from childhood to infancy, but that there is a distinct tendency to advance the marriage ceremony until after the age of puberty. The community also contains an unusually high proportion of unmarried men as a result of the preponderance of males, while the number of widowed persons is well above the average at every period of life, a fact which may point to the unhealthiness of *purdah* existence as much as to religious objections to remarriages.

111. The diagram in the margin shows at a glance the comparative prevalence of child marriage in the Province. It has its greatest hold in the Maratha Plain Division, where among Hindu females 26 per mille between the ages of 0—5, 263 from 5—10 and 668 from 10—15 are married. The members of other religions in the same area, except Mohammedans, are evidently influenced by the custom prevailing among the Hindus, and there is a larger percentage of female married

Diagram showing the number per 1000 aged 0-10 who are married (all religions) in each Natural Division.

	0	30	60	90	120	150
Nerbudda Valley Division.....	M. —					
	F. —					
Plateau Division	M. —					
	F. —					
Maratha Plain Division	M. —					
	F. —					
Chhattisgarh Plain Division.....	M. —					
	F. —					
Chhota Nagpur Division.....	M. —					
	F. —					

children than in the other divisions. The fact that in the richest and most advanced division in the province child marriage has its greatest hold is strong evidence that the reformers have not yet influenced the people in general. The number of married males in the first two age periods is also large among Hindus in the Maratha plain, though small compared with the number of females. The early marriage of males in fact is due to the desirability of approximate ages for the contracting parties of a marriage, rather than to religious sentiments. Child marriage is least prevalent among the aboriginals of the Chhota Nagpur States, but in Chhattisgarh, in spite of its backward condition, early marriage is more common. As may be expected, the proportion of widows closely follows the practice of early marriage, and the widowed are more numerous in the Maratha Plain and least so in the Chhota Nagpur states in the earlier age periods, but the unfavourable age constitution in the Nerbudda Valley and Plateau Divisions has made the proportions highest in those areas among the aged.

112. The marginal table gives statistics of child marriage and of the widowed for the cities of Nagpur and Jubbulpore compared with the province as a whole. Marriage takes place earlier in Jubbulpore City than in Nagpur, but there is clear evidence that

PROPORTION OF MARRIED PER 1,000.	WHOLE POPULATION.		HINDUS.		MOHAMMEDANS.	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Age period 0--5—						
Whole Province ...	9	17	10	19	5	6
Nagpur City ...	3	8	1	9	6	2
Jubbulpore City ..	6	7	5	6	4	7
Age period 5—10—						
Whole Province ...	47	143	54	167	20	48
Nagpur City ...	30	101	33	99	7	148
Jubbulpore City ...	18	51	20	53	14	52
Age period 10—15—						
Whole Province ...	211	492	239	549	73	295
Nagpur City ..	139	468	151	523	82	257
Jubbulpore City ..	93	364	108	423	83	338
Proportion of widowed to 1,000 of total population—						
Whole Province ...	61	161	62	165	57	164
Nagpur City ...	46	177	46	184	46	154
Jubbulpore City ...	65	168	74	182	53	143

the ceremony is performed much earlier in the country than in the cities. It is possible that we have here an indication of the effects of the teaching of the reforms on this point, while at the same time there may be a tendency to defer marriage in places where there are greater facilities for education. The number of widowers in Nagpur City is unexpectedly low, but the unhealthi-

ness of urban life is illustrated by the fact that in Jubbulpore the widowers, and in both cities the widowed of either sex are appreciably more numerous than in the Province as a whole.

113. The proportion of married at all ages is greatest among the higher cultivating castes and lowest among the Dravidian tribes, but the religious difficulties in the way of remarriage among the more orthodox portions of the community are evidenced by the fact that the number of widowers and widows is greater among the twice-born castes. Among particular castes, those which show a proportion of widowers of 10 per cent or more are Baniyas, Kachhis, Bohras, Banjaras, Korkus and Pankas, and widows number more than 20 per cent among Baniyas, Brahmans, Rajputs, Ahirs, Kachhis, Kunbis, Malis, Marathas, Nais, Bahnas, Banjaras and Korkus, the numbers among the twice-born and higher cultivating castes being particularly high. If we examine the age period 5—12 to discover the effects of the custom of early marriage in creating child widows, we find the very high figure of 37 per thousand returned against the Oraons, but it is probable that this is inaccurate, as the tribe does not practice child marriage. High figures which may be accepted are returned for Rajputs (24), Kunbis (21), Sunars (17), Kewats (17), Marathas (16) and Baniyas (15), and it is evident that the practice is most prevalent in the Marathi-speaking portion of the country.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—DISTRIBUTION BY CIVIL CONDITION OF 1,000 OF EACH SEX,
RELIGION AND MAIN AGE-PERIOD AT EACH OF THE LAST FIVE CENSUSES.

RELIGION, SEX AND AGE.		UNMARRIED.					MARRIED.					WIDOWED.				
		1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
I		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ALL RELIGIONS.																
MALE		453	442	451	452	443	486	513	488	502	511	61	45	61	46	46
0-5	...	991	994	992	994	...	9	6	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
5-10	...	951	954	955	958	971	47	45	43	41	28	2	1	2	1	1
10-15	...	783	779	809	781	761	211	216	181	214	233	6	5	10	5	6
15-20	...	490	511	538	486	480	493	476	437	502	506	17	13	25	12	14
20-40	...	169	111	125	168	118	823	846	805	849	838	68	43	70	43	44
40-60	...	32	23	20	24	26	825	870	822	864	865	143	107	152	112	109
60 and over	...	26	21	20	16	21	695	718	692	725	732	279	261	288	259	247
FEMALE		342	325	328	342	322	497	522	495	510	527	161	153	177	148	151
0-5	...	682	982	986	984	...	17	17	13	15	...	1	1	1	1	...
5-10	...	851	837	868	845	899	143	159	127	152	99	6	4	5	3	2
10-15	...	488	443	538	465	408	492	544	442	522	579	20	13	20	13	13
15-20	...	133	97	169	112	90	831	882	781	866	888	36	21	50	22	22
20-40	...	25	15	25	14	13	839	899	831	896	898	116	86	144	90	89
40-60	...	14	6	8	6	6	548	529	491	558	547	441	465	501	436	447
60 and over	...	12	6	6	4	5	199	148	166	163	157	739	846	828	833	838
HINDU.																
MALE		439	427	437	440	430	490	526	501	513	522	62	47	62	47	48
0-5	...	990	993	992	993	...	10	7	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
5-10	...	944	945	952	952	969	54	53	46	47	30	2	2	2	1	1
10-15	...	754	742	790	752	735	239	252	200	242	258	7	6	10	6	7
15-20	...	444	463	502	412	448	537	524	472	545	537	19	13	26	13	15
20-40	...	96	99	110	95	110	835	857	820	861	845	69	44	70	44	45
40-60	...	32	22	26	23	16	822	866	824	834	860	116	112	150	113	114
60 and over	...	25	21	20	16	22	691	715	687	724	723	284	264	293	260	255
FEMALE		325	305	313	328	305	510	526	503	522	500	165	158	179	150	156
0-5	...	680	979	985	983	...	19	20	14	16	...	1	1	1	1	...
5-10	...	827	802	847	819	881	167	193	147	177	116	6	5	6	4	3
10-15	...	428	370	484	408	345	549	615	494	578	639	23	15	22	14	16
15-20	...	97	62	139	82	64	865	916	812	894	912	38	22	49	24	24
20-40	...	21	12	22	11	10	861	899	835	897	893	118	89	143	92	92
40-60	...	13	5	8	5	5	540	525	489	555	536	447	470	503	440	459
60 and over	...	12	5	6	4	4	196	147	161	160	149	792	848	833	836	847
ANIMIST.																
MALE		523	567	513	518	510	425	460	428	442	452	52	33	59	40	38
0-5	...	993	996	994	995	...	7	4	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
5-10	...	981	988	968	984	989	18	12	30	15	11	1	...	2	1	...
10-15	...	913	924	890	916	909	84	74	103	82	88	3	2	7	2	3
15-20	...	687	696	681	692	657	360	296	295	299	321	13	8	24	9	12
20-40	...	148	139	174	154	143	784	827	755	808	817	63	54	71	38	40
40-60	...	32	22	23	20	18	848	896	812	884	822	120	82	105	66	90
60 and over	...	28	20	17	12	12	721	744	721	742	762	251	235	262	246	226
FEMALE		427	405	401	426	410	435	469	439	450	460	123	126	160	124	124
0-5	...	993	994	993	993	...	6	6	6	6	...	1	...	1	1	...
5-10	...	960	998	959	966	977	37	30	37	32	22	3	2	4	2	1
10-15	...	719	754	710	766	738	221	241	208	230	257	10	5	12	4	5
15-20	...	339	258	303	227	246	635	727	641	699	749	28	15	50	14	14
20-40	...	42	28	37	31	25	853	906	812	930	968	105	66	151	79	67
40-60	...	16	9	12	9	7	590	571	519	608	612	391	420	499	383	381
60 and over	...	12	8	8	6	6	222	154	166	198	192	766	828	730	796	802

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—DISTRIBUTION BY CIVIL CONDITION OF 1,000 OF EACH SEX, RELIGION AND MAIN AGE-PERIOD AT EACH OF THE LAST FIVE CENSUSES.—(Concl'd.)

RELIGION, SEX AND AGE.	UNMARRIED.					MARRIED.					WIDOWED.				
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
MUSALMAN.															
MALE	499	493	498	491	502	444	459	449	459	447	57	48	50	50	51
0-5	995	994	992	995	...	5	6	7	4	...	...	...	1	1	...
5-10	979	982	972	986	990	26	17	27	13	10	1	1	1	1	...
10-15	923	934	912	934	937	73	63	83	64	61	4	3	5	2	2
15-20	747	772	744	762	792	242	229	240	231	202	11	8	16	7	6
20-40	201	206	229	214	244	742	747	714	745	710	57	47	57	41	46
40-60	46	33	44	44	53	821	861	816	840	828	133	105	140	116	119
60 and over	34	25	31	28	42	709	721	716	704	709	257	254	253	265	249
FEMALE	382	363	365	357	354	454	425	443	459	453	164	172	180	182	193
0-5	994	990	980	992	...	6	9	19	7	...	...	1	1	1	...
5-10	949	952	939	952	971	48	45	58	45	28	3	3	3	3	1
10-15	696	680	743	680	685	295	311	247	313	303	9	9	10	7	7
15-20	167	135	274	140	154	807	830	687	836	822	26	26	39	24	24
20-40	37	25	36	24	32	849	868	815	865	849	114	107	149	111	119
40-60	17	11	15	14	18	517	485	459	475	449	466	504	526	511	533
60 and over	16	10	11	11	15	182	134	144	117	114	202	856	845	872	871
CHRISTIAN.															
MALE	605	616	658	684	675	349	391	306	290	229	40	23	16	26	29
0-5	991	999	996	1000	...	8	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
5-10	991	992	985	991	997	7	7	15	9	3	2	1	...	...	...
10-15	961	955	961	989	990	37	43	37	11	10	2	2	2	...	...
15-20	792	812	879	951	928	198	152	115	49	79	10	6	6	...	2
20-40	309	376	523	655	647	638	603	463	331	336	53	21	34	14	17
40-60	51	47	85	103	93	808	875	791	804	802	141	78	124	93	105
60 and over	46	24	23	43	67	638	746	632	664	653	316	230	239	223	230
FEMALE	521	498	553	512	497	380	407	372	335	304	22	25	105	102	109
0-5	993	999	997	1000	...	6	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
5-10	983	980	983	995	996	16	19	17	5	4	1	1	...	...	...
10-15	856	829	905	935	952	137	165	80	62	48	7	6	9	3	...
15-20	483	431	574	576	513	510	556	409	419	479	7	13	20	5	8
20-40	104	83	139	143	103	818	852	753	779	812	78	65	108	78	87
40-60	54	43	63	41	30	536	570	500	560	531	350	287	437	391	439
60 and over	42	20	31	...	27	223	172	152	175	131	735	808	817	850	842
JAIN.															
MALE	463	470	433	454	447	445	460	470	479	435	92	70	...	17	51
0-5	972	993	987	997	...	27	6	12	3	...	1	1	1	...	...
5-10	962	987	958	986	988	35	12	57	13	11	3	1	5	1	1
10-15	901	888	810	853	824	91	108	176	144	169	8	4	14	2	7
15-20	579	602	546	540	563	403	385	419	448	422	18	13	35	12	15
20-40	212	207	187	200	204	710	737	733	752	743	78	56	80	48	53
40-60	79	63	73	70	65	699	761	708	765	795	222	171	210	195	170
60 and over	54	62	54	41	54	562	559	584	592	601	384	379	392	397	345
FEMALE	399	378	352	357	341	423	477	399	402	397	231	225	211	251	252
0-5	985	990	989	991	...	14	0	10	8	...	1	1	1	1	...
5-10	904	878	867	846	910	88	119	122	150	98	8	6	11	4	2
10-15	458	341	334	289	213	109	631	630	684	700	33	25	36	27	27
15-20	86	18	23	13	15	857	921	997	929	921	57	61	71	58	64
20-40	31	8	8	3	5	753	785	757	789	735	210	207	235	168	220
40-60	22	4	4	2	3	423	393	385	380	367	555	633	608	618	650
60 and over	9	3	4	1	4	178	97	155	82	86	813	910	811	917	919

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—DISTRIBUTION BY CIVIL CONDITION OF 1,000 OF EACH

MALE.																		
RELIGION AND NATURAL DIVISION.	All ages.			0—5			5—10			10—15			15—40			40 and over.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
CENTRAL PROVINCES																		
All Religions	453	486	61	991	9	...	951	47	2	783	210	7	183	759	58	31	794	175
Hindu	439	499	62	990	10	...	944	54	2	754	239	7	163	778	59	30	791	179
Animist	523	425	52	993	7	...	981	18	1	913	84	3	252	691	57	31	821	148
Musalman	499	444	57	995	5	...	979	20	1	923	73	4	309	643	48	18	322	660
Jain	463	445	92	973	27	1	962	35	3	901	91	8	289	645	66	180	164	656
Christian	605	349	46	991	8	1	991	7	2	961	37	2	406	550	44	50	772	178
NERBUDDA VALLEY																		
All Religions	476	455	69	997	3	...	983	16	1	857	137	6	222	712	66	38	753	209
Hindu	471	459	70	998	2	...	983	16	1	848	146	6	210	723	67	35	752	213
Animist	519	423	58	996	4	...	991	8	1	926	71	3	250	687	63	23	808	169
Musalman	487	449	64	998	2	...	986	13	1	913	83	4	291	653	56	65	750	185
Jain	482	419	99	951	48	1	956	38	6	939	53	8	326	608	66	93	615	292
Christian	637	324	39	968	28	4	972	19	9	908	87	5	564	404	32	82	761	157
PLATEAU																		
All Religions	496	446	58	996	4	...	971	28	1	869	125	6	231	707	62	29	806	165
Hindu	470	469	61	996	4	...	965	35	...	837	156	7	199	738	63	27	798	175
Animist	532	414	54	995	5	...	980	19	1	908	89	3	271	666	63	32	817	151
Musalman	518	430	52	998	2	...	990	8	2	946	52	2	334	617	49	30	824	146
Jain	462	459	79	984	16	...	973	27	...	904	93	3	242	686	72	49	726	225
Christian	602	361	37	994	6	...	1,000	...	...	990	10	...	375	601	24	43	773	184
MARATHA PLAIN																		
All Religions	420	515	65	987	12	1	940	58	2	730	262	8	160	783	57	29	793	178
Hindu	406	527	67	987	12	1	933	64	3	697	294	9	140	802	58	29	789	182
Animist	497	447	56	983	17	...	973	25	2	912	84	4	250	695	55	30	821	149
Musalman	507	438	55	993	7	...	980	19	1	936	60	4	319	637	44	33	806	161
Jain	439	478	83	1,000	...	...	966	34	...	856	135	9	228	710	62	51	715	234
Christian	631	337	32	989	10	1	984	16	...	954	46	...	517	459	24	86	779	135
CHHATTISGARH																		
All Religions	459	490	51	989	11	...	938	61	1	759	236	5	165	783	52	31	817	152
Hindu	447	501	52	988	12	...	930	68	2	731	263	6	149	798	53	30	817	153
Animist	540	417	43	998	2	...	989	11	...	926	72	2	255	697	48	32	828	140
Musalman	479	467	54	994	6	...	934	64	2	857	135	8	302	649	49	66	784	150
Jain	403	438	99	978	22	...	959	41	...	878	117	5	363	564	73	65	658	277
Christian	522	380	98	990	10	...	985	10	5	951	44	5	262	657	81	42	642	316
CHHOTA NAGPUR																		
All Religions	514	428	58	993	6	1	974	24	2	873	121	6	210	722	68	30	793	177
Hindu	507	432	61	993	6	1	971	27	2	859	135	6	214	719	67	29	778	193
Animist	517	431	52	992	7	1	977	22	1	892	102	6	188	719	74	34	825	141
Musalman	444	508	48	1,000	...	...	984	16	...	790	201	9	205	746	49	25	844	131
Jain	588	412	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	667	333	...	334	666	...	333	667	...
Christian	606	356	38	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	584	15	1	274	673	53	24	840	136

SEX AT CERTAIN AGES IN EACH RELIGION AND NATURAL DIVISION.

FEMALE.

All ages.			0-5.			5-10.			10-15.			15-40.			40 and over.			RELIGION AND NATURAL DIVISION.
Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	

AND BERAR.

342	497	161	982	17	1	851	143	6	488	492	20	44	854	102	13	446	541	All Religions.
325	510	165	980	19	1	827	167	6	428	549	23	34	862	104	13	440	547	Hindu.
427	435	138	993	6	1	900	37	3	769	221	10	91	817	92	15	489	466	Animist.
382	454	164	994	6	...	949	48	3	696	295	9	61	841	98	16	418	566	Musalman.
306	463	231	985	14	1	904	88	8	458	509	33	43	775	182	18	352	630	Jain.
521	380	99	593	6	1	953	16	1	856	137	7	171	763	66	51	494	455	Christian.

DIVISION.

338	476	186	995	5	...	927	69	4	517	464	19	29	837	134	11	375	614	All Religions.
331	480	189	995	4	1	922	74	4	488	492	20	22	839	139	10	368	622	Hindu.
412	434	154	998	2	...	373	26	1	786	208	6	78	822	100	7	444	540	Animist.
365	471	164	996	4	...	952	46	2	649	543	8	42	865	93	17	402	581	Musalman.
326	435	239	973	20	1	912	33	9	530	434	36	62	735	203	28	347	625	Jain.
498	407	95	967	30	3	947	45	7	731	240	29	244	704	52	91	465	444	Christian.

DIVISION.

390	456	154	993	7	...	933	63	4	680	308	12	67	831	102	8	460	532	All Religions.
358	478	164	991	8	1	908	87	5	577	407	16	42	950	108	7	438	555	Hindu.
434	427	139	995	5	...	953	35	2	811	182	7	101	806	93	11	493	495	Animist.
398	433	169	997	3	...	977	20	3	808	186	6	76	818	106	7	420	573	Musalman.
328	478	194	983	9	8	923	50	22	500	459	41	41	826	133	3	452	539	Jain.
581	330	89	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	984	16	...	228	700	72	57	478	465	Christian.

DIVISION.

305	524	171	976	24	...	765	232	8	357	612	31	33	866	101	10	433	557	All religions.
289	536	175	973	26	1	728	263	9	299	668	33	25	872	103	9	429	562	Hindu.
405	449	146	986	14	...	941	55	4	716	271	13	89	824	87	16	487	497	Animist.
389	449	162	994	6	...	950	47	3	701	290	9	60	844	96	13	422	565	Musalman.
264	502	234	994	6	...	832	163	5	307	661	32	18	813	169	8	341	651	Jain.
550	363	87	998	2	...	958	42	...	916	80	4	234	699	67	109	450	441	Christian.

PLAIN DIVISION.

360	497	143	980	19	1	885	116	4	540	450	10	52	864	84	20	488	492	All religions.
349	507	144	977	22	1	866	129	5	498	491	11	46	871	83	20	489	491	Hindu.
432	435	133	996	3	1	967	31	2	787	218	5	90	825	85	17	494	489	Animist.
367	457	176	986	13	1	912	85	3	707	282	11	102	785	113	37	417	546	Musalman.
380	438	192	984	16	...	954	43	3	777	218	5	29	831	140	19	300	684	Jain.
479	400	121	993	7	...	987	11	2	948	45	7	175	747	78	52	535	413	Christian.

DIVISION.

438	435	127	991	6	3	958	36	6	693	275	27	75	810	115	21	502	477	All Religions.
424	442	134	991	6	3	952	41	7	690	283	27	72	811	117	17	499	484	Hindu.
458	425	117	991	6	3	967	31	2	689	279	32	78	804	118	30	513	457	Animist.
369	490	141	988	8	4	907	90	3	623	362	15	51	840	109	65	502	433	Musalman.
333	500	167	1,000	...	...	250	750	...	1,000	...	...	200	800	...	...	350	750	Jain.
532	371	97	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	102	832	66	17	498	485	Christian.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—DISTRIBUTION BY MAIN AGE-PERIODS AND CIVIL CONDITION OF 10,000 OF EACH SEX AND RELIGION.

Age.	MALES.				FEMALES.			
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All Religions.								
0—10 ..	2,795	88	3	2,886	2,699	254	10	2,963
10—15 ...	1,000	268	8	1,276	525	530	22	1,077
15—40 ...	666	2,772	213	3,651	163	3,197	383	3,743
40 and over ...	68	1,737	382	2,187	29	988	1,200	2,217
<i>Total</i> ...	4,529	4,865	606	10,000	3,416	4,969	1,615	10,000
HINDU.								
0—10 ..	2,766	99	3	2,868	2,638	292	11	2,941
10—15 ...	956	303	9	1,268	458	586	25	1,069
15—40 ...	598	2,848	216	3,662	128	3,228	390	3,746
40 and over ...	66	1,742	394	2,202	28	989	1,227	2,244
<i>Total</i> ...	4,386	4,992	622	10,000	3,252	5,095	1,653	10,000
ANIMIST.								
0—10 ...	3,077	40	3	3,120	3,037	74	5	3,116
10—15 ...	1,219	111	4	1,334	859	247	11	1,117
15—40 ...	871	2,391	169	3,461	337	3,021	341	3,699
40 and over ...	65	1,711	309	2,085	31	1,012	1,025	2,068
<i>Total</i> ...	5,232	4,253	515	10,000	4,264	4,354	1,382	10,000
MUSALMAN.								
0—10 ...	2,526	33	2	2,561	2,797	81	6	2,884
10—15 ...	1,156	91	5	1,252	751	519	9	1,079
15—40 ...	1,215	2,528	190	3,933	232	3,219	374	3,825
40 and over ...	97	1,785	372	2,254	36	924	1,252	2,212
<i>Total</i> ...	4,994	4,437	569	10,000	3,816	4,543	1,641	10,000
CHRISTIAN.								
0—10 ...	3,006	23	5	3,034	3,416	39	3	3,458
10—15 ...	1,319	51	3	1,373	1,089	174	9	1,272
15—40 ...	1,643	2,236	180	4,053	627	2,789	240	3,656
40 and over ...	77	1,188	275	1,540	82	798	734	1,614
<i>Total</i> ...	6,045	3,492	463	10,000	5,214	3,800	986	10,000
JAIN.								
0—10 ...	2,178	70	4	2,252	2,359	129	12	2,500
10—15 ...	1,083	109	10	1,202	491	546	35	1,072
15—40 ...	1,156	2,672	271	4,139	170	3,100	729	3,999
40 and over ...	175	1,596	636	2,407	44	854	1,531	2,429
<i>Total</i> ...	4,632	4,447	921	10,000	3,064	4,629	2,307	10,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—PROPORTION OF THE SEXES BY CIVIL CONDITION AT CERTAIN AGES FOR RELIGIONS AND NATURAL DIVISIONS.

Natural Division and Religion.	NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES.														
	ALL AGES.			0—10.			10—15.			15—40.			40 and over.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

All Religions	...	736	1,024	2,665	968	2,891	3,001	526	1,979	2,708	245	1,156	1,802	435	570	3,144
Hindu	...	743	1,023	2,658	956	2,972	3,136	480	1,937	2,732	215	1,136	1,804	432	568	3,121
Animist	...	845	1,061	2,784	1,024	1,896	2,180	731	2,300	2,703	401	1,310	1,775	492	613	3,440
Musalman	...	698	936	2,638	1,012	2,252	2,328	591	3,202	1,643	174	1,163	1,803	343	473	3,079
Jain	...	615	968	2,330	1,007	1,713	2,857	422	4,646	3,371	133	1,079	2,499	234	498	2,239
Christian	...	776	979	1,917	1,022	1,505	591	742	3,072	2,909	343	1,125	1,200	962	604	2,402

(1) NERBUDDA VALLEY DIVISION.

All Religions	...	683	1,004	2,594	964	3,937	2,711	497	2,796	2,725	123	1,120	1,950	292	508	2,998
Hindu	...	677	1,007	2,619	958	4,239	2,959	474	2,773	2,776	104	1,113	1,988	291	505	3,018
Animist	...	819	1,058	2,741	1,006	2,576	733	743	2,553	1,867	343	1,320	1,755	305	574	3,387
Musalman	...	661	924	2,255	1,009	3,296	3,222	560	3,276	1,512	119	1,086	1,374	244	476	2,777
Jain	...	626	958	2,213	1,052	708	1,429	455	6,746	3,500	168	1,067	2,708	279	533	2,018
Christian	...	552	888	1,720	896	1,500	667	605	2,077	4,600	247	995	941	920	510	2,351

(2) PLATEAU DIVISION.

All Religions	...	807	1,049	2,728	1,023	2,290	3,469	671	2,104	1,885	308	1,249	1,731	307	600	3,388
Hindu	...	769	1,027	2,709	1,008	2,560	5,615	583	2,207	1,845	217	1,175	1,747	269	576	3,328
Animist	...	862	1,092	2,736	1,039	1,725	1,680	786	1,804	2,914	423	1,379	1,685	357	606	3,472
Musalman	...	744	975	3,151	1,071	2,621	1,500	676	2,828	3,000	214	1,254	2,018	234	507	3,873
Jain	...	711	1,044	2,356	1,018	1,400	...	504	4,519	11,000	164	1,119	1,784	194	653	2,514
Christian	...	924	875	2,283	1,167	...	...	862	1,500	...	543	1,040	2,667	1,125	524	2,147

(3) MARATHA PLAIN DIVISION.

All Religions	...	713	990	2,577	938	3,826	3,124	412	1,966	3,258	210	1,120	1,798	306	510	2,916
Hindu	...	700	9,932	2,560	923	3,071	3,273	362	1,916	3,311	183	1,097	2,174	282	510	2,895
Animist	...	841	1,036	2,700	1,035	1,785	1,886	675	2,765	3,041	411	1,366	1,831	507	555	3,127
Musalman	...	700	934	2,701	1,007	2,199	2,190	585	3,756	1,786	172	1,200	1,972	333	454	3,040
Jain	...	568	991	2,647	923	5,074	...	268	3,634	2,867	75	1,088	2,588	149	454	2,657
Christian	...	746	920	2,333	1,064	1,958	...	812	1,463	2,867	349	1,172	2,178	933	427	2,408

(4) CHHATTISGARH PLAIN DIVISION.

All Religions	...	825	1,068	2,047	981	1,868	2,714	627	1,654	1,668	347	1,201	1,732	757	688	3,711
Hindu	...	824	1,067	2,027	978	1,852	2,652	590	1,618	1,656	339	1,193	1,704	784	689	3,660
Animist	...	834	1,090	2,195	998	2,755	4,690	742	2,511	2,024	379	1,270	1,929	600	689	4,036
Musalman	...	747	953	3,156	1,000	1,454	2,143	693	1,752	1,136	320	1,138	2,167	592	562	3,841
Jain	...	677	806	1,591	1,183	1,143	...	877	1,840	1,000	56	1,031	1,329	176	320	1,731
Christian	...	603	1,103	1,292	1,069	1,000	500	861	882	1,250	723	1,228	1,034	1,327	900	1,415

(5) CHHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.

All Religions	...	822	979	2,144	1,012	1,410	3,453	645	1,837	3,765	645	1,131	1,702	621	572	2,433
Hindu	...	807	988	2,107	998	1,400	3,576	641	1,665	3,490	343	1,143	1,762	535	588	2,299
Animist	...	857	954	3,189	1,040	1,339	2,875	637	2,246	4,819	421	1,103	1,623	737	523	2,735
Musalman	...	795	922	2,779	1,039	6,111	...	588	1,343	1,200	226	1,021	2,000	2,700	613	3,396
Jain	...	600	1,286	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	...	500	1,000	...	...	500	...
Christian	...	848	1,005	2,420	1,033	...	...	727	8,780	500	344	1,142	1,137	721	601	3,615

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—DISTRIBUTION BY CIVIL CONDITION,

Serial Number	Caste and Locality.	DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 MALES OF EACH AGE BY CIVIL CONDITION.														
		ALL AGES.			0-5.			5-12.			12-20.			20-40.		
		Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	I.-A.—The Twice Born	426	480	94	991	6	1	932	62	6	664	305	31	175	744	81
1	Bania, Central Provinces and Berar	415	485	100	994	6	...	912	83	5	611	339	30	166	739	95
2	Brahman ditto	451	455	94	999	3	1	959	29	2	799	149	12	214	720	65
3	Rajput ditto	404	504	92	985	14	1	968	81	11	548	299	53	129	780	91
	II.-A.—Higher cultivators	381	532	87	985	12	3	864	128	8	434	524	42	70	835	95
4	Ahir (Hindu), C. P. and Berar	451	458	81	996	12	12	924	73	3	550	455	61	109	806	85
	Ahir (Animist) ditto	506	389	105	999	11	...	957	43	...	680	291	29	155	947	198
5	Kachhu	435	454	113	999	20	1	915	41	44	508	379	93	114	761	125
	Nebulda walle	430	454	116	999	20	1	91	39	47	501	492	97	113	760	127
	Plateau Division	472	453	68	993	23	2	928	72	...	933	375	20	129	784	57
6	Kunbi	350	558	89	995	14	1	842	151	7	331	581	28	55	853	3
	Maratha Division	352	501	57	984	15	1	836	157	7	352	500	28	57	850	65
	Chhattisgarh Division	366	574	60	999	1	...	904	97	2	359	622	19	78	903	59
	Nimar	352	547	101	997	3	...	904	95	11	365	550	55	42	843	115
	Betul	471	457	72	1,000	...	...	975	66	1	927	755	17	44	803	73
7	Kurmi	429	431	85	995	13	9	852	144	4	390	542	68	93	788	119
8	Lodhi, Central Provinces and Berar	428	499	63	993	2	...	933	64	3	601	376	23	85	844	71
9	Mali ditto	345	563	62	994	9	...	879	154	7	325	724	41	43	855	102
10	Maratha ditto	384	527	85	995	5	2	883	110	7	544	425	31	58	823	59
	II.-B.—Higher Artisans	416	510	74	985	15	...	919	74	7	547	418	35	97	826	77
11	Barhai, Central Provinces and Berar	409	521	70	992	8	...	925	72	3	545	429	26	85	837	77
12	Sunar ditto	422	502	76	990	20	...	914	75	11	549	410	41	105	817	78
	II.-C.—Serving castes	450	478	72	983	15	2	924	71	5	566	392	42	88	829	83
13	Dhivar, Central Provinces and Berar	470	464	65	984	15	1	925	62	3	724	242	34	90	820	80
14	Kewat	462	475	61	998	2	...	942	37	1	535	445	20	93	832	75
	Jubbulpore	499	470	61	1,000	...	...	934	66	...	537	440	23	103	815	82
	Narajpur	487	507	46	1,000	...	...	919	81	...	307	684	9	66	879	55
	Orissa	457	455	68	997	3	...	955	43	2	432	359	10	85	845	70
15	Nai, Central Provinces and Berar	417	502	81	980	10	4	903	89	8	483	463	54	86	826	83
	III.-B.—Lower Artisans and Traders.	415	510	75	987	11	2	881	113	6	463	487	50	76	838	86
16	Bahna (Musalman)	507	369	124	1,000	...	...	957	43	...	572	457	41	116	561	243
	Seoni	401	354	155	1,000	...	...	955	45	...	529	426	45	125	493	352
	Chhatrapur	503	407	30	1,000	...	...	961	39	...	573	111	16	151	811	38
17	Banjara	455	408	107	977	22	1	971	64	3	362	258	109	147	732	121
	Plateau Division	453	427	120	1,000	...	...	980	20	...	616	204	180	149	692	159
	Maratha Division	469	422	109	971	28	1	938	56	6	581	325	94	100	760	122
	Chhattisgarh Division	536	364	100	984	14	2	953	36	11	587	272	41	243	925	122
	Nimar	543	362	65	1,000	...	...	845	152	2	615	243	142	240	640	120
	Bastar	545	342	113	1,000	...	...	992	8	...	755	214	31	350	584	65
18	Kalar, Central Provinces and Berar	437	493	70	989	10	1	921	90	7	534	470	47	77	823	80
19	Koshti	417	509	74	995	5	...	918	76	6	519	413	68	78	830	72
	Jubbulpore	475	461	62	993	8	...	979	21	...	584	395	11	135	810	55
	Chhattisgarh Division	428	480	67	996	3	1	895	98	7	401	453	145	47	854	99
	Maratha Division	408	526	66	991	7	...	926	61	5	575	378	27	89	853	58
	Chhatrapur	466	467	67	1,000	...	...	967	33	...	695	395	...	120	808	82
20	Lohar, Central Provinces and Berar	460	470	70	990	7	3	925	66	0	575	378	47	113	799	82
21	Teli ditto	392	537	71	986	12	2	852	143	5	394	564	42	54	801	55
	IV.—Dravidian Tribes	480	434	86	978	18	4	933	56	11	658	291	51	136	768	96
22	Gond (Hindu), C. P. and Berar	333	500	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	375	500	125	250	500	250
	Gond (Animist) ditto	481	441	77	980	10	10	953	34	13	778	196	36	162	761	74
23	Gowari, Maratha Division	435	489	65	988	12	...	945	50	2	694	293	14	88	840	74
24	Halba	507	382	51	946	4	...	981	17	2	876	116	4	189	737	74
	Charada	506	412	32	974	26	...	932	54	14	793	163	44	132	723	85
	Bastar	576	378	46	1,000	...	...	989	11	...	853	112	5	158	740	72
25	Kawar	455	451	64	929	70	1	911	91	8	547	366	67	105	824	71
	Charada	539	407	54	1,000	...	...	971	29	...	783	217	...	107	822	71
	Chhattisgarh Division	453	452	65	928	71	1	910	82	5	544	288	68	105	824	71
26	Korka	495	392	113	996	4	...	878	117	5	557	370	73	141	645	214
	Hoshangabad	544	390	60	981	18	...	918	22	...	841	155	4	104	716	72
	Amritpur	570	368	42	1,000	...	...	989	11	...	539	152	0	155	786	59
	Nimar	425	385	199	998	2	...	949	50	1	596	274	150	55	541	404
	Betul	478	403	119	1,000	...	...	945	340	15	555	572	73	227	477	276
27	Oran (Animist)	481	430	83	965	32	3	839	105	53	359	325	115	61	789	150
	Raigarh	560	381	59	1,000	...	...	959	31	...	833	143	24	103	792	105
	Chhattisgarh Division	476	439	84	954	33	3	825	115	57	342	510	113	57	789	154
	Oran (Christian) Mission	606	356	38	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	867	129	4	116	815	69
	V.—Untouchables	442	494	64	983	15	2	907	87	6	535	425	40	86	838	76
28	Chamar, Central Provinces and Berar	391	546	63	900	7	3	873	123	5	419	553	28	62	868	70
29	Dhoni ditto	423	501	70	979	15	6	838	97	15	468	467	65	82	832	86
30	Kumhar ditto	423	500	77	979	19	2	801	92	7	475	457	65	91	827	82
31	Mihra (Mahar) ditto	445	496	59	985	13	1	911	85	4	564	412	24	85	845	69
32	Panka	390	472	122	902	32	6	886	101	13	455	458	87	91	793	116
	Marilla	450	430	114	880	120	...	935	61	4	510	370	94	116	813	71
	Seoni	511	272	107	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	554	366	80	156	646	168
	Balaghat	407	451	142	990	3	7	830	170	...	261	531	208	147	675	173
	Chhattisgarh Division	423	494	8	972	21	7	877	108	15	450	470	80	86	704	120
33	Ganda	519	419	62	985	13	2	935	61	4	620	310	70	122	786	92
	Chhattisgarh Division	510	418	63	977	13	2	934	62	4	607	316	77	121	784	95
	Surguja	346	530	124	513	687	...	517	483	...	403	562	35	82	510	408
	Jashpur	535	421	44	1,000	...	...	984	16	...	809	173	18	125	810	65

OF 1,000 OF EACH SEX AT CERTAIN AGES FOR SELECTED CASTES.

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FEMALES OF EACH AGE BY CIVIL CONDITION.

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FEMALES OF EACH AGE BY CIVIL CONDITION.																					
40 AND OVER.			ALL AGES.			0-5.			5-12.			12-20.			20-40.			40 AND OVER.			Serial Number.
Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
63	694	243	292	479	229	989	10	1	794	191	15	148	764	88	21	786	193	21	379	600	
60	634	256	269	493	239	988	11	1	741	247	12	106	821	73	10	771	204	10	246	644	1
67	664	269	309	459	232	993	6	2	835	110	5	155	795	50	19	774	207	6	235	638	2
60	733	207	290	489	221	985	14	1	742	234	5	166	704	110	23	805	172	39	417	544	3
20	764	216	270	545	185	967	29	4	588	394	18	153	770	77	22	845	133	17	429	554	
31	753	216	370	476	154	977	12	11	833	158	9	317	623	61	29	848	123	20	448	512	4
52	727	221	460	410	130	1,000	...	...	933	65	2	524	465	15	50	816	134	43	499	458	
56	692	252	362	407	171	981	17	2	785	203	12	312	572	110	80	760	160	58	422	520	5
56	689	255	365	464	171	984	14	2	783	205	12	314	565	121	83	757	160	61	422	517	
56	746	198	314	504	152	913	65	2	810	186	4	280	683	37	47	793	160	19	434	547	
14	773	213	232	578	190	901	38	1	495	484	21	67	864	60	10	865	125	7	430	563	6
15	773	212	229	580	191	958	41	1	486	492	22	62	870	68	10	864	126	6	428	566	
9	832	159	242	588	170	998	2	...	510	476	14	131	840	29	5	894	101	5	457	538	
14	754	232	263	558	179	999	1	...	630	365	5	70	850	30	26	818	156	12	485	503	
10	704	286	296	538	166	998	2	...	678	315	7	150	733	117	11	905	84	56	437	507	
42	748	210	330	464	205	985	13	2	749	226	25	215	603	177	71	750	179	234	365	511	7
25	809	166	330	503	167	991	8	1	798	193	9	256	700	44	17	864	119	9	462	520	8
13	768	219	234	578	188	958	24	8	482	498	20	100	834	60	12	866	122	7	441	552	9
23	763	214	265	525	210	977	20	3	607	383	16	151	793	56	26	726	178	11	404	565	10
33	776	191	306	513	181	980	15	5	728	258	14	190	746	64	24	832	144	16	423	561	
27	790	183	294	533	173	969	21	10	706	284	10	174	774	52	10	850	121	17	436	547	11
37	735	198	314	498	188	986	12	2	745	238	17	200	725	72	27	819	154	16	414	570	12
32	774	194	362	476	162	982	13	5	823	167	10	288	647	65	23	844	133	20	455	525	
29	786	185	388	461	151	988	10	2	865	129	6	340	600	60	26	850	124	23	460	527	13
28	783	189	351	470	179	994	6	...	813	170	17	217	732	51	14	823	163	8	374	618	14
45	781	174	349	459	192	1,000	...	...	825	153	22	288	658	54	19	804	177	8	335	657	
18	786	196	339	530	111	1,000	...	...	886	114	...	115	869	16	...	951	39	...	450	550	
12	784	204	355	470	175	988	12	...	791	196	12	141	805	54	10	828	162	9	466	585	
36	756	208	321	501	178	973	17	10	745	239	16	212	714	74	18	836	146	15	452	533	15
33	782	185	331	514	155	971	26	3	730	258	12	234	698	68	29	845	126	21	503	476	
118	602	280	438	394	169	1,000	...	...	972	28	...	497	386	157	137	603	260	63	623	314	16
136	540	324	442	380	178	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	525	350	118	208	452	740	77	646	277	
40	867	93	429	433	138	1,000	...	...	029	71	...	306	581	153	...	966	104	...	511	479	
49	687	264	403	442	155	972	26	1	842	154	7	734	608	39	32	815	153	22	438	530	17
97	744	159	452	349	199	984	16	...	964	36	...	568	316	176	57	685	258	47	468	485	
23	703	274	407	451	142	968	34	...	819	174	7	208	652	50	26	844	130	10	444	537	
57	660	283	377	417	206	990	10	...	945	42	13	415	502	82	61	746	193	48	434	528	
222	605	173	367	451	182	926	...	14	861	125	14	313	635	52	23	766	111	11	406	583	
66	540	334	437	373	170	1,000	...	...	992	8	...	635	327	38	77	732	201	10	407	583	
36	785	179	345	492	163	970	25	5	796	191	13	233	678	80	33	845	122	44	460	496	18
21	799	180	331	513	155	990	10	...	779	212	9	219	732	59	20	871	109	12	488	500	19
20	800	180	372	485	143	1,000	...	...	909	86	5	295	624	11	14	900	80	5	452	543	
21	790	189	388	460	152	985	14	1	852	179	9	286	620	88	20	813	167	19	528	453	
20	803	177	302	539	159	993	7	...	759	232	9	168	788	44	20	805	87	0	470	521	
20	800	180	338	535	127	1,000	...	...	803	197	...	329	657	14	29	890	81	2	550	442	
38	789	173	378	472	152	984	14	2	848	163	9	349	582	60	50	924	126	22	510	468	20
30	792	178	309	538	153	965	31	3	671	316	13	198	736	66	25	850	125	17	519	464	21
37	781	182	403	454	143	985	14	1	899	93	8	409	534	57	45	842	113	27	566	407	
...	...	...	429	571	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	500	500	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	22
40	777	183	394	448	158	979	18	3	915	79	6	475	483	42	41	850	70	23	482	495	
19	806	175	357	487	156	988	11	1	831	162	7	282	677	41	24	867	100	12	468	520	23
27	813	160	352	456	162	907	3	...	953	45	2	217	753	31	41	785	123	17	385	508	24
43	744	213	375	430	105	988	12	...	884	113	3	423	550	27	28	781	121	10	383	607	
24	827	149	384	460	156	993	12	...	968	31	1	193	773	39	42	787	121	19	385	506	
53	786	161	405	493	102	993	6	1	949	45	6	505	449	47	57	835	168	62	700	238	25
34	805	101	440	431	129	990	10														

CHAPTER VIII.

Literacy.

114. The statistics of literacy will be found in Imperial Tables VIII and IX.

There are three parts of Table VIII; Part A shows literacy by religion and age, Part B gives the details for each main religion by district, and Part C gives the same information for the two cities of Jubbulpore and Nagpur. Table IX gives the figures for literates and illiterates for selected castes. Seven Subsidiary Tables are appended to this chapter, which exhibit the main comparative and proportionate statistics of literacy in greater detail. The Tables are as follows:—

REFERENCE TO STATISTICS.

Table I.—Literacy by age, sex and religion.

Table II.—Literacy by age, sex and locality.

Table III.—Literacy by religion, sex and locality.

Table IV.—Literacy in English by age, sex and locality.

Table V.—Progress of literacy since 1881.

Table VI.—Literacy by caste.

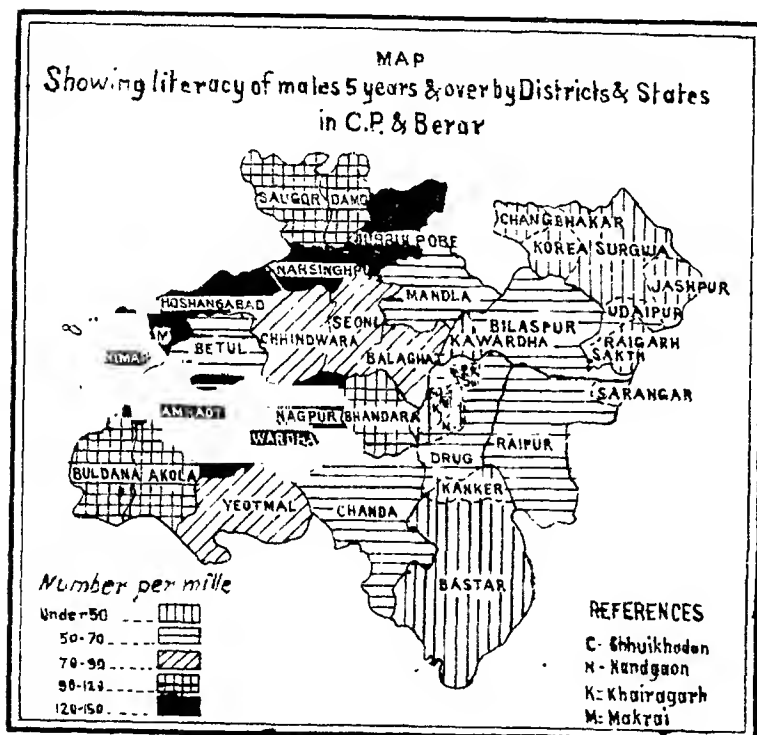
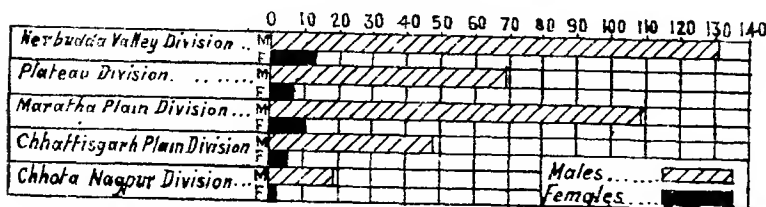
Table VII.—Number of institutions and pupils according to the returns of the Education Department.

115. In comparing the statistics of education of the last 5 censuses, it must

be remembered that in 1881 and 1891 the returns were not made on the same basis as in the subsequent censuses. The population was divided into three categories—learning, literate and illiterate. It was found, however, that the return of the learning was vitiated by the omission of children who had recently joined their schools and by the inclusion of those who, although still at school, had attained the standard of literacy. The triple classification was therefore abolished in 1901, and at that and subsequent censuses the two main classes of literates and illiterates alone were maintained. In 1901, however, in order to fix a standard, a literate person was defined as one who had passed the Upper Primary Examination, or who possessed knowledge up to that standard. Under this definition there was a tendency to omit from the literates those who, though not educated at school, were in fact literate, and to include others as literate who had lapsed into illiteracy after completing their education, and the result probably was that the figures of 1901 give an under-estimate of the literate population. In Berar in particular, where the census was then distinct from that of the Central Provinces, Mr. Marten has shown in the Report for 1911 that the figures for 1901 are misleading, and that the apparent decrease in the following decade was contrary to fact. In 1911, as at the present census, no effort was made to prescribe an educational standard, and the simple test of literacy was found in the ability to write a letter to a friend and to read the answer to it. In 1901 an attempt was made to ascertain the language of literacy, but this information has subsequently not been collected, as it is almost invariably the case that an individual is literate in his own mother tongue. No information is thus available as to the number of persons who are literate in more than one language, except in the case of those literate in English, when it may be assumed that, where English is not the mother tongue, literacy in English connotes literacy in the vernacular.

116. The number of literate persons in the province has been returned at 661,553 giving an average per mille of 103 males and 8 females over ten years of age. The diagram and map which are given in the margin illustrate the extent of literacy by districts and states. Jubbulpore, where the presence of a large military force doubtless influences the statistics, has the largest proportion of male literates, who form one-sixth of the population above 10 years of age. It is closely followed by Amraoti, Hoshangabad, Nagpur and Narsinghpur. Among the states, the small state of Makrai comes easily first, with 161 literates per 1,000 males; and Nandgaon and Sarangarh have about half that number. All the Chhattisgarh districts are very illiterate, the proportion of male literates over 10 years of age varying from 61 per mille in Drug to 66 in Bilaspur. In other divisions Mandla with 71 and Chanda with 76 per thousand are still extremely backward. In the states education still has much lee-

Diagram showing the number of Literate persons 5 years & over per mille by sex in each Natural Division.



way to make up. Surguja with 14, Jashpur with 18 and Bastar with 20 male literates per mille being at the bottom of the list. The Chhota-Nagpur States, with an average of literate males of 21 per mille, are particularly deficient in education. Female education is still in its infancy, only 1 per cent of the population being able to read and write. The highest figures of 21 and 19 per thousand are found in Jubbulpore and Nagpur, where the facilities for education are greater than elsewhere, while in the states of Changbhakar, Surguja and Jashpur only one woman in a thousand is literate. The figures for Udaipur, however, at 15 per mille, compare favourably with those of the more advanced British districts. In the Chhattisgarh districts the prejudice against sending girls to school is less evident, and the proportion of literate females to males is higher than elsewhere.

117. Low as the proportion of literates is, there has been steady progress during the intercensal period. Literate males have increased by 19 per cent and females by 100, while in 40 years male literacy has more than doubled, even if we make no allowance for the fact

that at the earlier censuses the system of classification probably increased the apparent number of literates. The number of educational establishments, according to the returns of the education department, has increased during the decade from 3,865 to 4,906, or by 27 per cent, and of scholars from 297,620 to 350,685, which is in slightly smaller proportion than the increase in literacy. As, however, the acquisition of the ability to read and write takes some little time, and there was a much larger increase from 174,091 to 297,620 in the decade ending in 1911 in the number of scholars, it would appear that the tendency to relapse into illiteracy,

	Literate per mille.			
	1911.		1921.	
	10—20.		20—30	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Central Provinces and Berar ..	85	7	147	12
Nerbudda Valley Division ..	133	13	212	15
Plateau Division ...	72	5	120	8
Maratha Plain Division ...	98	6	177	17
Chhattisgarh Plain Division ...	57	5	91	6

NOTE.—Figures for Feudatory States for 1911 are not available. The Chhattisgarh Division therefore shows figures for Raipur, Bilaspur and Drug districts only.

which is very prevalent among the cultivating classes, is, if anything, on the increase. On the other hand the table inset in the margin shows that there is a considerably higher proportion of literates in the age-group 20—30 at the present census than there was in the age-group 10—20 in 1911. An accurate comparison cannot be made, as it is not possible to estimate the numbers in the latter age-group

which became literate in the intercensal period.

Separate figures are not available for the urban population as a whole, but the figures in Subsidiary Table III show that in the cities of Nagpur and Jubbulpore the proportion of literates is high. The concentration of the English in these places accounts for the figures for Christians, there. Mohammedan males include 305 per thousand literates and Hindus 291, against a provincial average of 225 and 89, while even among Animists the respectable figure of 74 is reached.

118. Subsidiary Table I gives statistics for literacy by age, sex and religion.

LITERACY BY RELIGION AND CASTE.

The Zoroastrians or Parsis are the most educated, nearly 9 out of every 10 men and 3 out of 4 women above the age of 20 being able to read or write, and the Hindu Aryas and Brahmos show a similarly high proportion for males. Among the older Brahmo females, however, only 68 per mille are literate. Jains and Christians show the same proportion of 313 per mille of all ages and both sexes above 5 years of age, but the former, as is natural among a class almost entirely devoted to trade, contain more literate males and fewer females. The three predominant religions are Hindu (Brahmanic), Mohammedan and Animist. Of these, Animists, who include most of the jungle tribes are by far the most illiterate, the proportion of literate males being only one-eighth of the provincial figure. Moreover, the proportion drops more rapidly after the 15—20 age-group, indicating, even if allowance is made for the spread of education during the time necessary for passing from this group to the next, that the number of persons who relapse into illiteracy is greater. Animists, however, send their girls to school more readily, and the proportion of literate females, though extremely low, bears favourable comparison with that of the number of literate males. In view of the popular idea that Mohammedans are more backward than Hindus, it is surprising to find that 131 per thousand of the former are literate, compared with only 47 of the latter, while the figures for females are 26 and 6, respectively. It must be remembered that the term Hindu is a very elastic one, and that among the Hindus are included many who are not far removed from the illiterate Animists. But making allowance for this fact, and for the tendency of Mohammedans to congregate in urban areas, we must conclude that illiteracy is much less common among the Mohammedans than it is among most of the Hindu castes. The underlying idea that the Mohammedan is backward is based on the fact that he is at a disadvantage in competing with the Hindu for positions of higher importance; and this competition is not with the general body of the Hindus, but with Brahmans

and a few other of the higher castes. Among individual castes the Mohammedan Bohras, with 383 per mille, possess the most literates, and others with high figures are Kayasths (349), Banias (279), Brahmans (267), Bidur (245), Kasar (233), Komti (219), Rangari (211), Gurao (198) and Sunar (161). Most of the above castes have a comparatively high number of literate females. It is, however, curious that Banias, Brahmans and Kayasths have declined in literacy during the decade. It will be seen that the spread of literacy is largely occupational, and a predominantly cultivating caste like the Kunbis of Berar has only 88 literate males and 3 females per thousand. Among the aborigines the Gonds with 11 literate males and 1 female per mille are typical; and among the larger Hindu castes the Chamars are considerably the most illiterate.

119. 84 males and 9 females per 10,000 are literate in English over the province as a whole. The highest proportion (175) is found in the Nagpur district which contains the seat of the administration, and in Jubbulpore (156), where the presence of English troops is reflected in the figures. Hoshangabad and Amraoti follow next with about half the above numbers. The unusually high figures for males in the age period 15—20 in the Sakti, Makrai, and Udaipur states is doubtless explained by the presence of schools in which English is taught. Among individual castes, Kayasths and Bohras, with more than 1 person in seven who are literate in English, come at the top of the list, followed by Brahmans with about two-thirds of their numbers. Banias, who conduct their business usually in their own language, come much lower in the scale of literacy in English than they do in that of literacy in the vernacular. A comparison of the figures given in Subsidiary Table IV with those published in the same table at last census shows that the progress of education in English has increased at a greater rate than vernacular education; for there is an increase of approximately 50 per cent for every age group and for both sexes during the decade in the number of those who are literate in English.

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—LITERACY BY AGE, SEX AND RELIGION.

Religion.	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE.											NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	ALL AGES—5 AND OVER			5—10.		10—15.		15—20.		20 and over.		Total.	Male.	Female.
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
All religions	48	87	8	17	4	80	11	143	16	104	7	5	8	9
Hindu (Brahmanic)	47	89	6	16	3	82	9	145	13	105	5	4	7	3
Hindu (Arya)	649	758	513	730	500	690	520	500	684	749	487	201	335	36
Hindu (Brahmo)	378	652	139	250	118	571	200	1000	500	694	68	61	116	13
Sikh	388	486	176	200	80	400	218	504	267	527	183	98	127	37
Jain	313	531	78	183	45	557	116	703	141	565	68	22	40	2
Buddhist	750	786	700	...	1,000	...	1,000	500	1,000	909	400	375	643	...
Animist	6	10	2	3	1	11	2	21	5	11	2	109	12	101
Musalman	131	225	26	54	13	187	36	310	51	265	24	13	25	16
Christian	313	364	255	184	144	296	290	452	379	431	272	105	241	143
Jew	485	522	458	...	286	666	333	333	500	600	583	255	348	167
Zoroastrian	784	852	699	649	462	905	772	707	855	893	721	469	598	307

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—LITERACY BY AGE, SEX AND LOCALITY.

District and Natural Division.				NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE.										
				ALL AGES 5 AND OVER.			5-10.		10-15.		15-20.		20 and over.	
				Per- sons.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR														
NERBUDDA VALLEY DIVISION	73	131	13	26	7	110	16	180	21	160	13
1. Saugor	65	115	13	19	5	93	15	157	23	143	12
2. Damoh	64	116	9	17	5	109	13	169	17	140	9
3. Jubbulpore	81	143	17	31	11	111	23	192	26	178	17
4. Narsinghpur	73	136	10	24	6	113	11	171	18	169	9
5. Hoshangabad	78	143	11	26	5	126	14	202	18	168	11
6. Nimar	71	127	11	32	6	116	13	181	20	145	11
7. Makrai	77	142	7	44	...	108	17	165	10	175	7
PLATEAU DIVISION														
8. Mandla	33	61	5	18	3	58	9	99	11	71	5
9. Seoni	44	77	12	13	7	58	20	125	25	95	10
10. Betul	36	67	6	10	3	57	7	115	19	83	5
11. Chhindwara	38	73	4	12	2	62	6	110	7	89	4
MARATHA PLAIN DIVISION														
12. Wardha	66	121	8	32	6	128	13	193	21	133	7
13. Nagpur	82	141	20	42	14	134	27	218	36	158	18
14. Chanda	34	63	5	11	4	56	7	111	10	77	4
15. Bhandara	56	108	4	15	2	103	7	171	10	131	4
16. Balaghat	40	76	5	20	3	87	8	154	10	80	4
17. Amraoti	80	144	12	31	7	135	17	231	22	164	10
18. Akola	66	120	9	22	5	112	13	197	19	139	8
19. Buldana	57	107	6	16	3	97	10	180	12	125	6
20. Yeotmal	42	78	4	14	2	68	7	125	9	94	4
CHHATTISGARH PLAIN DIVISION														
21. Raipur	29	54	5	11	3	55	9	102	12	63	5
22. Bilaspur	30	55	6	12	3	51	8	108	19	63	6
23. Drug	26	51	3	10	2	51	6	102	8	59	3
24. Bastar	9	16	2	2	...	13	3	31	5	20	3
25. Kanker	17	28	5	3	4	27	8	55	9	39	5
26. Nandgaon	34	65	5	7	3	55	10	109	8	84	5
27. Khairagarh	22	43	4	6	1	33	5	58	4	56	5
28. Chhuikhadan	31	62	3	17	...	83	14	96	9	65	...
29. Kawardha	14	27	2	...	...	16	2	41	3	34	2
30. Sakti	29	56	2	43	...	62	...	377	13	41	2
31. Raigarh	16	29	3	3	1	18	3	47	9	39	4
32. Sarangarh	33	65	2	3	...	46	4	128	5	83	2
CHHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION														
33. Changbhakar	10	18	2	4	1	14	3	36	8	21	2
34. Korea	2	4	1	...	...	1	...	3	2	6	1
35. Surguja	14	26	2	3	...	19	1	53	5	20	3
36. Udaipur	6	11	1	2	1	6	1	14	3	16	1
37. Jashpur	33	54	12	26	4	70	22	203	57	39	7
	8	14	1	1	...	8	1	20	1	21	1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—LITERACY BY RELIGION, SEX AND LOCALITY.

DISTRICT AND NATURAL DIVISION.			NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE.									
			HINDU.		ANIMIST.		MUSALMAN.		CHRISTIAN.		JAIN.	
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR ...			89	6	10	2	225	26	364	255	531	78
NERBUDDA VALLEY DIVISION ..			123	5	7	1	231	27	592	561	456	90
1. Saugor ...	...	...	101	8	3	...	231	24	714	585	350	76
2. Damoh ...	...	...	100	6	13	3	244	26	776	857	566	74
3. Jubbulpore ...	...	...	130	11	10	7	265	41	902	766	525	76
4. Narsinghpur ...	...	...	141	8	5	1	242	18	712	626	636	164
5. Hoshangabad...	...	...	143	7	8	1	248	26	792	746	739	104
6. Nimar ...	...	...	120	8	3	1	177	18	240	105	139	222
7. Makrai ...	...	...	179	9	6	...	226	...	...	...	727	166
PLATEAU DIVISION ...			96	5	8	3	273	28	531	477	644	115
8. Mandla ...	...	...	112	9	8	...	332	33	451	500	705	111
9. Seoni ...	...	...	104	9	11	11	227	26	580	423	594	250
10. Betul ...	...	...	89	6	5	...	407	63	665	526	597	49
11. Chhindwara ...	...	...	89	4	12	1	253	14	508	448	693	50
MARATHA PLAIN DIVISION ...			108	6	14	1	201	10	660	556	497	32
12. Wardha ...	...	...	123	8	8	...	261	23	752	488	631	...
13. Nagpur ...	...	...	132	14	13	1	297	41	770	599	604	56
14. Chanda ...	...	...	68	4	9	2	344	34	574	549	561	31
15. Bhandara ...	...	...	109	4	41	1	494	28	676	668	514	36
16. Balaghat ...	...	...	77	4	12	...	396	37	560	426	637	97
17. Amraoti ...	...	...	146	10	8	...	187	20	399	445	558	39
18. Akola ...	...	...	114	7	17	4	147	19	601	472	518	47
19. Buldana ...	...	...	102	5	24	5	123	16	506	609	556	36
20. Yeotmal ...	...	...	80	4	8	1	164	14	796	652	540	28
CHHATTISGARH PLAIN DIVISION ...			47	4	11	2	355	18	406	283	481	72
21. Raipur ...	...	...	50	4	17	2	386	50	496	267	426	90
22. Bilaspur ...	...	...	52	4	13	3	359	59	395	478	23	5
23. Drug ...	...	...	51	3	16	1	299	22	260	170	682	138
24. Bastar ...	...	...	21	3	4	2	323	43	183	23	615	258
25. Kanker ...	...	...	44	7	9	2	311	49	...	...	781	91
26. Nandgaon ...	...	...	65	5	9	...	418	53	133	78	532	35
27. Khiragarh ...	...	...	35	2	129	26	307	65	893	628	641	174
28. Chhuikhadan ...	...	...	38	2	...	...	176	8	364	223	723	43
29. Kawardha ...	...	...	24	1	1	...	278	24	...	...	769	28
30. Sakti ...	...	...	52	2	51	2	446	35	...	...	394	...
31. Raigarh ...	...	...	27	3	14	1	284	54	625	111	333	...
32. Sarangarh ...	...	...	65	2	16	...	421	44	857	500	333	500
CHHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION ...			21	3	4	1	122	11	7	1	200	...
33. Changbhakar ..	...	...	3	...	6	...	171	105	...	...	...	...
34. Korea ...	...	...	36	2	8	2	210	46	...	...	...	...
35. Surguja ...	...	...	14	1	2	...	99	6	1,000	1,000	286	...
36. Udaipur ...	...	...	59	12	20	14	289	68	1,000	250	500	...
37. Jashpur ...	...	...	16	1	4	...	131	4	7	1	...	...
CITIES ...			201	63	74	7	305	63	867	700	701	90

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—ENGLISH LITERACY BY AGE, SEX AND LOCALITY.

District and Natural Division.				LITERATE IN ENGLISH PER 10,000.											
				ALL AGES 5 AND OVER.			5-10.		10-15.		15-20.		20 and over.		
				Per- sons.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	
I				2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.				...	47	84	9	9	4	48	11	165	17	105	9
NERBUDDA VALLEY DIVISION				...	85	144	23	31	16	75	25	227	29	182	25
1.	Saugor	...	...	...	52	90	11	15	8	31	8	112	16	126	12
2.	Damoh	...	...	...	37	69	3	4	1	41	2	113	7	91	4
3.	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	156	251	58	86	49	129	75	355	60	318	57
4.	Narsinghpur	...	...	...	43	83	2	1	...	37	1	142	5	109	3
5.	Hoshangabad	...	...	...	82	143	20	15	3	76	9	286	40	170	23
6.	Nimar	...	...	...	67	123	5	5	2	91	3	230	7	145	7
7.	Makrai	...	...	...	70	135	...	...	...	...	...	263	...	190	...
PLATEAU DIVISION				...	28	53	3	1	1	26	1	32	7	100	4
8.	Mandia	...	...	...	26	48	4	...	2	19	...	67	6	71	5
9.	Seoni	...	...	...	27	51	3	1	...	18	4	65	6	75	3
10.	Betul	...	...	...	30	57	4	2	...	39	...	102	11	75	5
11.	Chhindwara	...	...	...	29	56	3	2	...	27	1	94	6	76	5
MARATHA PLAIN DIVISION				...	59	107	16	6	3	63	13	231	21	132	10
12.	Wardha	...	...	...	64	121	4	3	1	84	3	289	14	139	4
13.	Nagpur	...	...	...	175	302	42	29	17	172	56	543	86	372	41
14.	Chanda	...	...	...	27	50	3	2	...	28	3	100	11	65	4
15.	Bhandara	...	...	...	28	52	3	1	1	30	3	105	9	68	3
16.	Balaghat	...	...	...	23	46	1	1	...	9	1	112	2	60	1
17.	Amraoti	...	...	...	73	129	14	8	5	88	27	286	28	149	13
18.	Akola	...	...	...	55	101	5	2	...	57	6	236	16	121	5
19.	Buldana	...	...	...	40	75	3	5	1	52	2	182	7	87	4
20.	Yeotmal	...	...	...	27	50	2	1	...	24	1	117	6	63	2
CHHATTISGARH PLAIN DIVISION				...	18	34	4	4	1	25	4	31	8	41	4
21.	Raipur	...	...	...	21	40	2	1	...	36	4	89	7	49	2
22.	Bilaspur	...	...	...	28	49	8	10	1	27	8	116	20	58	9
23.	Drug	...	...	...	10	20	1	1	...	9	1	35	1	27	1
24.	Bastar	...	...	...	6	11	1	...	...	7	1	25	1	15	1
25.	Kanker	...	...	...	8	16	1	...	...	7	3	46	...	24	...
26.	Nandgaon	...	...	...	16	31	2	3	...	28	3	137	2	29	2
27.	Khairagarh	...	...	...	35	57	15	24	7	30	17	86	17	72	16
28.	Chhuikhadar	...	...	...	5	10	1	15	...	49	7	...	...	...	...
29.	Kawardha	...	...	...	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	13	...
30.	Sakti	...	...	...	35	71	...	...	...	23	...	885	...	61	...
31.	Raigarh	...	...	...	13	24	1	3	...	14	1	63	4	29	1
32.	Sarangarh	...	...	...	6	12	1	...	...	6	2	25	...	16	1
CHHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION				...	10	18	2	5	...	17	4	33	8	20	1
33.	Changbhakar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34.	Korea	...	...	...	8	15	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	21	...
35.	Surgur	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	2	...	11	...	8	...
36.	Udaipur	...	...	...	66	116	15	42	...	158	40	267	90	113	5
37.	Jashpur	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	10	1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—PROGRESS OF LITERACY SINCE 1881.

District and Natural Division.	NUMBER OF LITERATE PER MILLE.												
	ALL AGES 10 AND OVER.										15—20		
	Males.					Females.					Males.		
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	103	86	83	64	51	8	4	3	1	1	142	109	91
NERBUDDA VALLEY DIVISION ...	153	130	118	91	78	14	5	5	3	1	180	155	128
1. Saugor ...	135	122	99	90	80	14	9	5	3	2	116	145	90
2. Damoh ...	137	122	97	79	67	10	5	3	1	...	169	145	108
3. Jubbulpore ...	167	154	129	95	85	19	12	7	4	3	192	182	141
4. Narsinghpur ...	159	133	124	94	71	11	5	4	3	...	171	180	139
5. Hoshangabad ...	164	143	115	100	85	12	6	4	2	1	202	169	133
6. Nimar ...	144	141	143	130	113	12	5	4	3	3	180	159	173
7. Makrai ...	161	124	72	82	...	9	...	...	...	...	165	176	85
PLATEAU DIVISION ...	82	70	55	41	29	7	3	2	2	...	112	90	77
8. Mandia ...	71	58	49	32	17	6	3	2	...	...	99	85	56
9. Seoni ...	91	70	58	49	32	13	3	2	1	1	125	94	72
10. Betul ...	81	75	51	42	33	6	2	1	...	...	115	84	63
11. Chhindwara ...	86	74	69	40	29	5	3	1	...	...	110	99	55
MARATHA PLAIN DIVISION ...	127	100	94	72	54	9	4	3	1	1	180	125	113
12. Wardha ...	137	120	94	79	65	9	3	2	1	...	193	167	125
13. Nagpur ...	160	130	115	98	81	21	10	7	6	5	218	165	140
14. Chanda ...	76	64	51	40	38	5	2	1	...	...	111	79	51
15. Bhandara ...	130	75	68	44	38	5	2	1	...	...	171	90	75
16. Balaghat ...	88	80	58	37	26	5	3	1	...	...	154	116	66
17. Amraoti ...	166	128	129	96	...	12	5	5	3	...	231	165	160
18. Akola ...	139	110	105	56	56	10	3	4	1	...	107	125	129
19. Buldana ...	125	108	105	89	...	7	3	3	1	1	180	131	126
20. Yectmal ...	92	71	73	53	...	5	2	2	2	...	125	90	86
CHHATTISGARH PLAIN DIVISION	58	49	46	31	19	5	2	1	1	...	91	70	59
21. Raipur ...	65	58	50	...	...	6	3	1	...	...	102	70	...
22. Bilaspur ...	66	55	49	35	20	7	3	1	...	...	102	73	55
23. Drug ...	61	51	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	108	95	...
24. Bastar ...	20	17	16	12	...	3	1	1	...	...	102	27	22
25. Kanker ...	39	34	23	14	...	5	2	1	...	...	51	42	32
26. Nandgaon ...	81	58	47	26	...	6	2	1	1	...	55	100	55
27. Khairagarh ...	52	50	40	24	...	5	2	2	1	...	105	78	57
28. Chhuikhadan ...	72	61	49	24	Not available	3	2	1	2	Not available	58	126	46
29. Kawardha ...	32	49	40	24	Not available	2	2	1	1	Not available	66	85	47
30. Sakti ...	60	55	51	34	Not available	3	2	1	1	Not available	41	95	50
31. Raigarh ...	36	46	47	29	Not available	4	1	1	...	...	37	67	55
32. Sarangarh ...	81	59	84	50	Not available	3	4	4	3	Not available	125	91	92
CHHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION	21	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	21	15	7
33. Changbhakar ...	51	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	51	18	Not available.
34. Korea ...	30	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	14	13	...
35. Surguja ...	14	Not available.	...	...	...	1	Not available.	...	...	...	203	29	...
36. Udaipur ...	62	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	20	16	...
37. Jashpur ...	18	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—PROGRESS OF LITERACY SINCE 1881.—(Concl'd.)

District and Natural Division.	NUMBER OF LITERATE PER MILLE.									Remarks.
	15-20			20 AND OVER						
	Females.			Males			Females.			
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.	
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		24
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	16	8	4	104	87	83	7	3	2	
NERBUDDA VALLEY DIVISION	21	15	7	160	139	124	12	6	4	
1. Saugor	23	18	8	143	122	111	12	7	4	
2. Damoh	17	8	4	140	120	100	9	4	3	
3. Jabulpore	26	22	10	178	157	130	17	10	5	
4. Narsinghpur	18	10	8	169	132	129	9	4	3	
5. Hoshangabad	18	13	5	168	143	125	11	5	4	
6. Nimar	20	10	5	145	146	145	11	5	4	
7. Makrai	10	2	..	175	135	81	7	2	...	
PLATEAU DIVISION	15	5	2	85	69	57	6	2	1	
8. Mandla	11	4	2	71	57	51	5	2	1	
9. Seoni	25	6	4	95	70	59	10	3	2	
10. Betul	19	4	2	83	77	55	5	2	1	
11. Chhindwara	7	5	1	89	72	62	4	2	1	
MARATHA PLAIN DIVISION	17	8	5	126	101	97	8	3	3	
12. Wardha	21	5	3	133	117	95	7	3	2	
13. Nagpur	36	19	14	158	129	119	18	9	6	
14. Chanda	10	4	2	77	65	56	4	2	1	
15. Bhandara	10	5	1	131	76	70	4	2	1	
16. Balaghat	10	5	1	80	74	63	4	2	1	
17. Amraoti	22	9	8	164	131	129	10	4	4	
18. Akola	19	8	7	139	112	106	8	2	3	
19. Buldana	12	6	...	125	111	114	6	3	2	
20. Yectmai	9	4	3	94	73	76	4	2	1	
CHHATTISGARH PLAIN DIVISION	11	5	2	57	50	48	4	2	1	
21. Raipur	12	7	3	63	56	52	5	2	1	
22. Bilaspur	10	6	3	63	54	51	6	2	1	
23. Durg	8	3	...	59	51	...	3	1	...	
24. Bastar	5	1	1	20	19	14	3	1	1	
25. Kanker	9	4	1	39	37	22	5	1	1	
26. Nandgaon	8	7	4	84	53	50	5	1	1	
27. Khairagarh	4	3	4	56	50	42	5	3	2	
28. Chhuikhadas	9	4	1	65	56	47	...	2	1	
29. Kawardha	3	3	2	24	48	42	2	1	1	
30. Sakti	13	10	1	41	52	55	2	1	1	
31. Raigarh	9	3	...	39	47	50	4	1	1	
32. Sarangan	5	9	5	83	60	89	2	2	2	
CHHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION	8	1	...	21	19	13	2	1	1	
33. Changbhaka	2	...	Not available.	6	20	Not available.	1	1	Not available.	
34. Korea	5	...	...	29	17	...	3	...	...
35. Surguja	3	1	...	16	17	...	1	1	...	
36. Udaipur	57	...	...	38	19	...	7	1	...	
37. Jashpur	1	1	...	21	24	...	1	...	...

Figures for the age period 0-10 not being available for the years 1881 and 1891, those in columns 5, 6, 10 and 11 have been adjusted proportionately to those in 1911.

Figures for the age period 0-10 not being available for the years 1881 and 1891, those in columns 5, 6, 10 and 11 have been adjusted proportionately to those in 1911.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—LITERACY BY CASTE.

Serial No.	CASTE.	NUMBER PER 1,000 WHO ARE LITERATE.						NUMBER PER 10,000 WHO ARE LITERATE IN ENGLISH.					
		1921.			1911.			1921.			1911.		
		Persons.	Male.	Female.	Persons.	Male.	Female.	Persons.	Male.	Female.	Persons.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Ahir	21	36	5	9	17	1	16	29	3	3	5	...
2	Andh	4	8	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Are	9	16	3	6	12	...	12	24	...	...	...	...
4	Baiga	2	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bairagi	100	180	19	105	198	5	31	51	11	9	18	...
6	Balahi	6	11	2	6	12	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
7	Bania	279	487	47	279	517	21	122	225	7	91	174	2
8	Banjara	12	21	1	9	16	...	4	7	1	1	2	...
9	Barai	86	150	15	68	120	6	63	113	7	31	61	...
10	Barhai	71	129	6	52	98	2	29	53	1	15	29	...
11	Basor	3	5	...	1	3	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
12	Bedar	126	204	12	112	229	13	151	255	...	173	358	15
13	Beldar	60	108	13	49	96	1	60	110	11	32	63	...
14	Bharia (Bhumia)	1	2	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
15	Bhat	97	183	7	104	206	6	79	154	...	31	64	...
16	Bhil	3	7	...	2	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
17	Bhilala	15	37	1	15	30	...	27	57	2	2	3	...
18	Bhoyar	24	45	4	23	47	...	5	5	4	1	2	...
19	Bhulia	25	59	4	13	25	1	...	...	...	13	25	...
20	Bidur	245	444	50	223	438	10	308	604	18	216	432	3
21	Bohra	383	666	73	371	636	89	743	1,422	...	94	182	...
22	Brahma	267	434	72	277	489	30	514	913	46	416	766	9
23	Chadar	14	27	1	10	20	...	...	1	...	2	3	...
24	Chamar	5	9	1	3	6	...	2	4	...	...	1	...
25	Chauhan	89	122	44	26	54	...	8	...	18	...	...	...
26	Dahayat	46	96	2	40	80	1	3	6	...	3	5	...
27	Dangi	73	138	5	50	97	1	3	6	...	...	1	...
28	Daraiha	71	113	3	82	171	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Darji	147	257	22	108	205	6	100	173	16	41	80	...
30	Deswal	36	68	1	20	39	...	6	12	...	...	...	...
31	Dhimar	15	27	3	8	16	1	5	10	...	4	8	...
32	Dhobi	24	44	4	13	26	1	9	17	...	2	4	...
33	Dohor	1	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Gadaria	47	93	2	13	24	1	22	43	2	9	17	...
35	Ganda	6	12	1	4	7	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
36	Ghosi	34	62	2	21	40	1	2	3	...	5	9	...
37	Gond	6	11	1	4	8	...	1	3	...	...	1	...
38	Gosain	8	149	8	92	177	3	16	30	1	17	30	4
39	Gowari	10	19	1	4	9	...	2	5	...	1	3	...
40	Gujar	50	95	2	42	82	1	5	9	...	4	8	...
41	Gurao	198	313	33	207	406	9	148	251	...	169	339	...
42	Halba	24	42	4	18	35	1	4	9	...	1	2	...
43	Hatgar	44	87	1	25	50	...	6	12	...	...	...	...
44	Jat	48	89	5	58	111	4	23	44	...	22	39	4
45	Jogi	52	145	21	31	59	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Kachhi	22	43	4	15	28	1	10	20	...	3	6	...
47	Kahar	12	25	...	...	...	...	5	9	...	...	...	...
48	Kalar	75	145	7	67	133	2	35	67	4	22	44	...
49	Kasar	233	417	32	176	354	6	163	277	38	69	142	...
50	Kayasth	549	576	84	373	654	58	792	1,423	52	754	1,398	33
51	Kewat	8	17	...	6	11	...	1	2	...	2	4	...
52	Kharwar	18	37	...	...	...	...	15	30	...	...	...	...
53	Khargar	46	80	4	42	81	2	17	33	2	13	26	...
54	Khatik	119	181	18	20	39	2	212	318	40	...	...	...
55	Kirar	51	95	4	34	67	1	3	6	...	3	6	...
56	Kohli	52	102	1	49	98	...	1	1	...	1	2	...
57	Kol	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	Koli	37	63	11	18	36	...	7	14	...	1	3	...
59	Kolta	11	20	2	24	49	...	7	14	...	...	...	...
60	Komti	219	433	4	253	490	1	61	121	...	48	93	...
61	Kori	58	63	12	19	36	2	57	109	5	10	18	2
62	Korku	1	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Kumhar	21	46	2	16	32	1	16	32	...	2	5	...
64	Kunbi	26	58	3	36	71	1	14	27	1	8	16	...
65	Kurmi	48	95	3	41	82	1	11	22	...	6	12	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—LITERACY BY CASTE—(Concl'd.)

Serial. No.	CASTE.	NUMBER PER 1,000 WHO ARE LITERATE.						NUMBER PER 10,000 WHO ARE LITERATE IN ENGLISH.					
		1921.			1911			1921.			1911.		
		Persons.	Male.	Female.	Persons.	Male.	Female.	Persons.	Male.	Female.	Persons.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
66	Lodhi	37	70	3	27	54	1	13	25	...	2	4	...
67	Lohar	36	64	7	23	45	1	18	27	9	7	14	...
68	Madgi	4	5	4	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	Mala	24	51	...	4	9	...	...	...	...	12	23	...
70	Mali	39	75	3	20	39	1	16	32	...	5	10	...
71	Mallah	6	13	...	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	Mana	11	32	...	6	13	...	2	5	...	1	2	...
73	Mang	5	8	1	4	9	...	1	2	...	2	3	...
74	Maratha	92	172	10	87	167	6	67	125	8	67	133	2
75	Mehra	16	31	1	10	20	...	4	7	...	2	4	...
76	Mehtar	24	40	5	11	22	1	8	16	...	4	9	...
77	Mhali	51	92	2	36	69	1	18	33	...	10	20	...
78	Nai	47	91	4	34	65	2	19	37	2	10	19	...
79	Oraon (Hindu and Ani- mist.)	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	Oraon (Christian)	4	7	1	3	5	...	2	3	...	2	5	...
81	Panka	18	35	2	11	23	...	8	17	...	...	1	...
82	Rajput	87	160	13	73	140	4	97	181	10	39	75	1
83	Rangari	211	380	14	147	282	5	60	112	...	26	51	...
84	Sali	128	250	2	103	210	...	23	44	...	7	14	...
85	Sunar	161	305	13	147	284	7	64	123	3	35	67	1
86	Takari	21	38	1	16	29	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
87	Teli	36	69	4	27	54	1	11	21	1	4	8	...
88	Waddar	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
89	Wanjari	13	23	2	9	19	...	1	3	...	4	7	...

The proportions in this table have been calculated on persons of five years of age and over only.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS AND PUPILS, ACCORDING TO THE RETURNS OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR (INCLUDING FEUDATORY STATES).

Class of Institutions.	1921		1911		1901	
	Number of		Number of		Number of	
	Institutions	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOTAL NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	4,906	350,685	3,865	297,620	3,430	174,091
ARTS COLLEGES ...	7	1,037	6	617	5	296
English	4	744	2	514	3	262
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.						
Law	1	110	1	66	2	34
Science (Agriculture)	1	38	1	18	...	...
Teaching	1	145	1	19	...	...
SECONDARY SCHOOLS	569	68,525	444	53,308	286	14,021
For boys (English	201	16,861	147	15,377	144	11,496
For boys (Vernacular	310	47,624	259	35,875	150	2,263
For girls (English	21	579	13	259	10	197
For girls (Vernacular	37	3,461	25	1,797	12	75
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.	4,251	276,985	3,395	242,813	3,119	158,699
For boys	3,930	258,500	3,094	227,132	2,907	148,600
For girls	321	18,483	301	15,681	212	2,099
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.	39	2,348	20	882	20	1,075
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.	49	1,792	...	...	...	...
Boys	44	1,592	...	...	...	...
Girls	5	200	...	...	...	...

CHAPTER IX.

Language.

120. The statistics of language are portrayed in Imperial Table X, where they are arranged according to the localities in which the main languages are spoken. Information as regards minor languages returned at the census is found in the appendix to that Table. The following Subsidiary Tables will be found at the end of this chapter :—

REFERENCE TO STATISTICS.

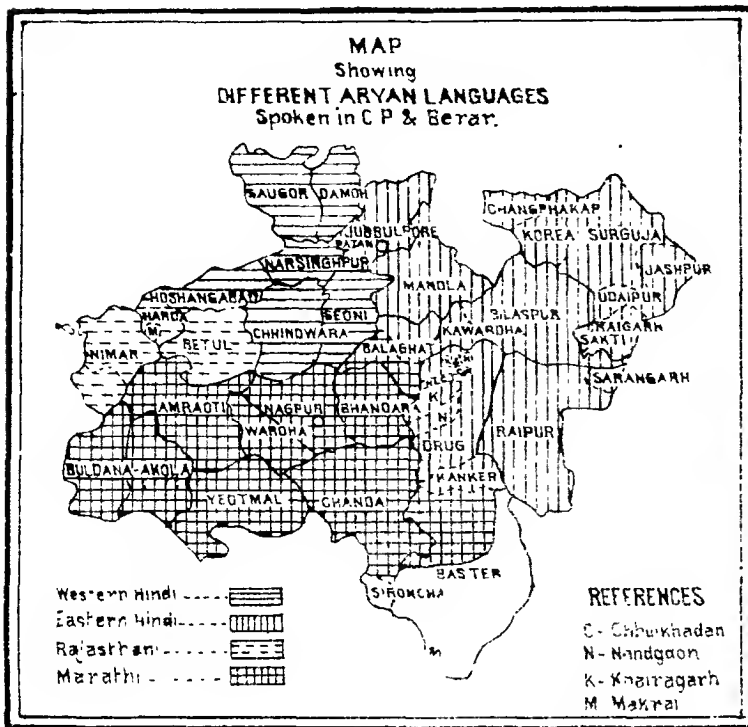
- (i) The distribution of the total population by language.
- (ii) The distribution by language of the population of each district, and
- (iii) The comparison of caste and language Tables.

The classification is based on Sir George Grierson's Scheme contained in the Linguistic Survey of India. Rajasthani has for the first time at this census been shown as a separate group in accordance with that scheme.

121. The instructions in the Census Code required that the enumerator should enter in the schedule the language which each person used in his own home, infants of course being given the language of their parents or guardians. Dialects were not required, but as the enumerator was unable to distinguish between a dialect and a separate language, he was told to enter the local name of the language, and the necessary classification was done in the tabulation office with the aid of the tables in Sir George Grierson's Linguistic Survey. This was a new departure on the procedure of the preceding census, and led to no difficulties in practice. The returns may, therefore, be regarded as exceedingly accurate with respect to main languages, but the figures for dialects, which are not required for the purpose of the census, are incidental to the main statistics, and of much less practical value : for it is obvious that if the enumerator would in some cases write the name of the main language such as Hindi, in others he would give the dialect, Chhattisgarhi, which would then be included in Hindi in the process of tabulation. The few instances in which unknown dialects were returned were caused by the ignorance of the enumerator as to the language spoken, or by the substitution of place names for language names. The correct languages were in all cases identified and the returns corrected. While the classification of the main languages is probably very accurate, it is of course impossible entirely to eradicate mistakes. A careless enumerator might be inclined to enter the language which was the medium of conversation rather than that spoken in the home if he was not familiar with the latter, a proceeding which would tend to decrease the number speaking minor languages ; again it is obvious that a local language will assimilate many of the words, and even the grammar, of a neighbouring language to such an extent that it is impossible to describe the resultant mixture as either one or the other. Thirdly, there must be some tendency for a Hindu enumerator to give the tribal or caste language to those tribes or castes such as Gonds which possess a separate language, even though particular individuals have ceased to speak that language. The general conclusion, however, is that the census figures attain a degree of accuracy which it is impossible to expect with regard to some of the other facts returned.

ACCURACY OF THE LANGUAGE
TABLE.

122. The principal vernaculars of the Province are Hindi and Marathi, spoken respectively by 56 and 31 per cent. of the population. There is little apparent change in these proportions during the decade; but in reality there is an increase of Hindi speakers owing to the fact that Rajasthani is now shown as a separate language, in accordance with Sir George Grierson's classification, and that the dialect of Marwari, which has 68,000 speakers, is no longer included in Hindi. The only other language which has a large number of speakers is Gondi, with a proportion of seven per cent. Hindi is the predominant language in the Nerbudda, Jubbulpore and Chhattisgarh divisions, in Balaghat district and the Feudatory States, where it is found side by side with Gondi



and other Dravidian tongues : Marathi is the language of the cotton country of Berar, the Nagpur division except Balaghat, and small portions of neighbouring districts. Both languages are Aryan, and represent the stream of immigration of Aryan races—Hindi from the North, and Marathi from Bombay and the West. Hindi can with justice be called the *Lingua Franca* of the province, in that a knowledge of it will enable the speaker to communicate with the country people practically everywhere in the Marathi-speaking country, and even among the aboriginal tribes speaking their own language large numbers use Hindi for communication with the outside world. On the other hand a Marathi speaker will not be understood once he leaves the confines of the Maratha country.

123. Omitting Rajasthani, which is treated as a separate language, the Hindi language is divided into Western and Eastern Hindi. Western Hindi as spoken in this province belongs mainly to



Bundeli dialect of the central group of the Indo-Aryan family, of which Hindustani proper is another dialect. The former is found in the Seoni, Hoshangabad, Chhindwara, Saugor and Damoh districts, to which places it has spread from Bundelkhand. In addition to the inhabitants of the districts named, Western Hindi is spoken by Mohammedans all over the province. Eastern Hindi belongs to the mediate group of Indo-Aryan vernaculars. The language includes three main dialects, Awadhi,

Bagheli and Chhattisgarhi. The two former, however, are not linguistically distinct, and have only been classed as separate dialects, as they are popularly recognised as separate forms of speech. The Awadhi-Bagheli dialect is spoken in the districts of Mandla and Jubbulpore and the state of Changbhakar. Chhattisgarhi, the other dialect, is spoken in the district of Balaghat, the three British districts of Chhattisgarh, the western states of Chhattisgarh and the states of Jashpur, Korea, Kanker, Sakti, Raigarh, Udaipur and Sarangarh. It must, however, be kept in mind that, as no attempt was made at the census to obtain a complete record of dialects, many persons actually speak that language who are shown in the tables as Hindi speakers. In the parts of the country bordering on Orissa the Chhattisgarhi dialect, with a slight admixture of Oriya words, is known as Laria, and, where, as in the Sarangarh State, no speakers of Chhattisgarhi are returned, it is because the local term 'Laria' has been employed, and the speakers have been included in the column for Hindi proper.

124. The total number of Urdu speakers has been returned at 357,422 as against 292,485 at the preceding census: but here again there is little scope for comparison of the figures, as there is considerable doubt as to what divides Urdu from Western Hindi. For example, in Chhindwara the Urdu speakers have increased from 303 to 7,189, while in Nimar there is a fall from 15,382 to 3,391. No distinction can be based on the use of a separate script, particularly where so many are found who cannot write. In the Berar divisions and the Marathi-speaking districts of Nagpur the majority of Mohammedans have been returned as speaking Urdu and not Hindi, the proportion of Urdu speakers in Berar being 99 per cent of the Mohammedan population, and in Nagpur (excluding Balaghat) 98 per cent. A similarly high proportion is found in the Feudatory States, where the Mohammedans are mainly literate immigrants. In these areas the return of Urdu is preserved by the fact that the language spoken is definitely distinct from that of the majority of the population; where, however, as in rest of the province, Mohammedans speak a language common to the Hindu population, this distinction naturally vanishes, and we find the Urdu speakers few in comparison to the Mohammedan population; and it is probable that the majority of those so returned are persons who employ the Urdu script, or have some recent connection by immigration with Northern India.

125. Rajasthani is classified by Sir George Grierson as a distinct language, but from the point of view of the census it is difficult to effect an accurate classification, as the term connoting the language, meaning as it does the speech of Rajasthan, was invented for the purpose of the linguistic survey, and is not in popular use. The dialects of Rajasthani found in this province are Marwari, Nimari, and Banjari. Marwari, which numbers 68,428 speakers as against 73,941 at the previous census, is of course the language imported by traders from the Rajputana states, and is quite distinct in the popular estimation from Hindi. The statistics of it are therefore accurate. It is of course distributed all over the province wherever the Marwari trading community has settled. Nimari, which is really a form of the Malvi dialect, is reported almost exclusively from Nimar. Only 1,518 speakers are shown in the Central Provinces British districts, and it is clear that the majority have not been distinguished from the speakers of Hindi in that district. Banjari, speakers of which have declined from 109,828 to 96,127 during the decade, was at the previous census shown as a gipsy dialect; it is, however, identical with Labhani, and is in reality a dialect of Rajasthani. It is spoken by the gipsy tribe of Banjaras, who with the spread of railway communication have forsaken their ancestral occupation of carriers and taken to a less nomadic life mainly in the Yeotmal and Akola districts and in Nimar. The language has not spread during the decade but there is little evidence of its dying out.

126. Marathi of course is the language of Western India, and is the connecting link between this province and Bombay. It belongs to the southern group of the Indo-Aryan vernaculars. The number of its speakers was returned at 4,965,901 against 5,012,099 at the

preceding census. In Berar there has been a slight increase corresponding to the natural increase of the population, and the figures would seem to suggest that Marathi has failed to maintain its ground against Hindi on the border-line area. In the non-Marathi speaking districts Hindi has continued to displace the mother tongue of the Maratha immigrants, except in Bilaspur, where a noticeable increase has occurred from 3,668 speakers to 11,668. This increase may be due to the recording as Marathi of some dialect with an admixture of Marathi words.

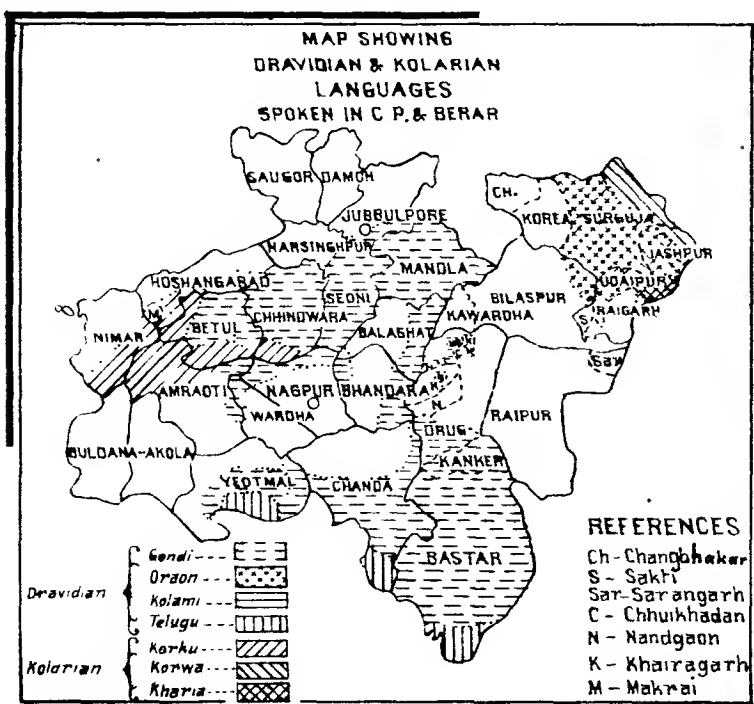
127. Halbi is the only dialect of importance returned at the present census. Linguistically it is a mixture of Hindi, Oriya and Marathi. It is the language of the Halba tribe, although spoken by other tribes also. The interesting feature of it is that in Bastar State, where it is largely spoken, it is cut off from the Marathi-speaking country. There is a very noticeable increase in the Halbi speakers of that state, from 127,047 to 160,806. The difference is roughly equal to the natural increase of the population, and indicates that the dialect has spread at the expense of the other languages and dialects of the state. In the rest of the province it appears to be dying out, or rather is being absorbed in the Marathi language, from which in the course of time it will cease to be distinguished.

128. The only other indigenous Indo-Aryan languages of the province of any importance are Oriya and Bhili. Oriya is spoken on the eastern boundaries of the province in the Sarangarh, Raigarh and Bastar states and in the Raipur district, especially in the Khariar zamindari, where it is the predominant speech. In view of the agitation for the concentration of the Oriya speaking people in one province the question of its distribution has received some attention. The language has held its own without any appreciable increase during the decade. It has one important dialect, Bhatri, in Bastar State, which contains a considerable admixture of Halbi or Marathi.

129. Gujarathi is the language of traders from Gujarath, and like Marwari follows in the wake of trade. Bhili is a dialect of it spoken by the Bhils of Nimar. Its speakers have decreased from 23,263 to 18,338. There are a few Bhils in Berar, some of whom speak a different language, also called Bhili, which is a dialect of the Dravidian Kolami.

130. Gondi is a Dravidian language spoken by about 7 per cent of the population. It is connected with the various languages of Southern India of the same family, and like them has survived in the past owing to the full force of the Aryan invasion of the north not being

felt. At the present census it is spoken by 1,177,031 persons as against 1,167,015 in 1911. It does not therefore appear to be dying out, though the total number of Gonds (2,109,583) largely exceeds those who speak the tribal language. Gonds, unlike many jungle tribes, do not confine themselves entirely to the more remote places, but are also found scattered in the open country, where they are much prized as agricultural labourers; it is among



this class that the tribal language is no longer used. The districts where the language is most spoken are Seoni, Mandla, Hoshangabad, Betul, Chhindwara, all the districts of the Nagpur division, the two eastern districts of Berar, Drug and Bilaspur, while the state of Bastar has returned no fewer than 201,687 speakers, and there is an appreciable number in Kanker. In Bastar the language appears to have lost some ground to the Halbi dialect of Marathi, and in Seoni there is an appreciable decrease corresponding to the fall in the total population; but elsewhere the language has more than held its own.

131. Three dialects have been returned, Koya, Parji, and Mari, almost entirely from the Bastar State. Parji, however, is the only true dialect, with some affinity to Oriya, being spoken by the tribe of Parjas. Koya is a variant derived from Koi, the name which the Gonds give to themselves, and Mari is the language of the Maria Gonds. Neither, however, is sufficiently distinct from Gondi proper to be classed as a separate dialect.

132. Of the remaining Dravidian languages Telugu and Kurukh or Oraon are the most important. The former is found mainly in the south of the province, in Chanda, Yeotmal and Bastar State, on the borders of the Telugu country. Its speakers have decreased from 140,413 to 115,786. Kurukh or Oraon is the speech of the Oraons in the Chhota Nagpur states, and is found mainly in Surguja, Jashpur and Raigarh. There has been a slight decrease in the number of those that speak it. Tamil is spoken by immigrants from Madras, mainly of the servant class, while another Dravidian tongue, Kolami, is spoken by the aboriginal tribe of that name in Yeotmal and Wardha.

133. The Munda or Kolarian languages are numerically unimportant, but from the linguistic point of view they are the oldest in India, and are the last trace of the pre-Dravidian population. They are represented by a number of small dialects spoken by tribes on the border of Orissa, to whose speech the term Kherwari has been given, and by the Korkus of Hoshangabad and Nimar, who form an isolated group. Unlike most other aboriginal tribes, the Korku speakers have decreased in number from 134,820 to 112,194. The inclusion of Banjari in Rajasthani has left very few speakers of Gipsy languages, and they number only 291.

134. 905 persons have been returned under this head, mainly Persians. The Persians, as pointed out at last census, probably include Afghans or Balochi horse dealers, whose language has wrongly been returned as Persian.

135. English, with 13,269 speakers as against 11,307 at the last census, is naturally the most common European tongue. The others include a few French, Germans and Swedes, who are largely missionaries, and 230 Portuguese, who are probably servants from Goa. One gentleman in Nagpur returned his speech as Scotch.

136. With the gradual opening up of communications in the province it would naturally be supposed that the tribal languages of the aboriginal tribes would tend to disappear by degrees, but from the table in the margin it is clear that the process is a very slow one.

Language.	Number of speakers in 1901.	Number of speakers in 1911.	Number of speakers in 1921.
1	2	3	4
Gondi ...	975,337	1,167,015	1,177,031
Bhili ...	12,289	23,263	18,338
Kurukh ...	Not available.	103,764	100,949
Banjari ..	77,754	109,828	96,127
Kharia ..	Not available.	8,238	5,926

The most important of these languages, Gondi, actually shows an increase during the decade, while the decrease in the other languages is not large; Bhili, Oraon or Kurukh, and Banjari have all decreased in numbers during the decade. Owing to interchange of territory with Orissa, figures for Kurukh and Kharia for 1901 are not available, but the speakers of the other three languages have all substantially increased in the last 20 years. The tribal languages are spoken in places where communications are very poor, and until the more backward parts of the province are developed it is unlikely that these languages will tend to disappear.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOTAL POPULATION BY LANGUAGE.

LANGUAGE.	Total number of speakers (ooo's omitted.)		Number per mille of population of province.	Where chiefly spoken.
	1921	1911		
1	2	3	4	5
Hindi	8,889	8,906	556	Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions, except the Sausar tahsil of the Chhindwara district; the Chhattisgarh Division including the Feudatory States and the adjoining district of Balaghat.
Marathi	4,966	5,012	311	Berar, Nagpur, Wardha, Chanda, and Bhandara districts and Sausar tahsil of Chhindwara district, south of the Tapti in Betul district, in the southern portion of the Seoni tahsil and almost throughout the Nimar district.
Oriya	308	303	19	Chandrapur, Padampur, Malkharoda, Phuljhar and Kharier Zamindaris in the Raipur district, Raigarh, Sarangarh and the eastern portions of Bastar, Jashpur and Udaipur States.
Gondi	1,177	1,167	74	Bastar State, Chhindwara, Betul, Seoni, Mandla, Chanda, Bhandara, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Nagpur, Wardha, Drug, Amraoti, Hoshangabad districts, and Kanker State.
Kurukh (Oraon)	102	104	6	Jashpur, and Surguja States.
Telugu	116	141	7	Sironcha tahsil of Chanda district, the southern portions of the Yeotmal district and Bastar State.
Korku	112	135	7	Hoshangabad, Nimar, Betul, Chhindwara and Amraoti districts.
Banjari	96	110	6	Yeotmal, Akola, and Nimar districts.
English	13	11	1	Jubbulpore and Nagpur Cities.
Minor languages	201	144	13	
Total	15,980	16,033	1,000	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—DISTRIBUTION BY LANGUAGE OF THE POPULATION OF EACH DISTRICT.

DISTRICT AND NATURAL DIVISION.	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF POPULATION SPEAKING									
	Hindi.	Marathi.	Oriya.	Gondi.	Kurukh.	Telugu.	Korku.	Banjari.	English.	Other Languages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	5,563	3,108	193	736	63	72	70	60	8	127
NERBUDDA VALLEY DIVISION	9,240	247	7	110	...	5	158	30	25	178
1. Saugor	9,020	25	3	...	...	1	...	...	18	33
2. Damoh	9,969	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	21
3. Jubbulpore	9,715	27	20	76	...	11	...	...	60	91
4. Narsinghpur	9,937	13	1	4	...	1	...	...	7	37
5. Hoshangabad	9,138	69	2	452	...	...	187	...	16	136
6. Nimar	6,538	1,522	3	82	...	12	818	206	12	807
7. Makrai	7,362	53	13	630	...	...	1,851	...	...	91
PLATEAU DIVISION	6,202	1,061	...	2,493	...	1	211	7	2	23
8. Mandla	7,519	18	...	2,439	...	2	...	5	3	14
9. Seoni	7,140	357	...	2,466	...	2	...	2	1	32
10. Betul	4,486	1,751	...	3,099	...	...	627	10	3	24
11. Chhindwara	5,771	1,869	...	2,105	...	1	220	11	1	22
MARATHA PLAIN DIVISION	1,488	7,243	20	728	...	158	55	123	6	179
12. Wardha	892	7,910	...	972	...	37	...	23	1	165
13. Nagpur	1,369	7,744	1	649	...	80	...	17	36	104
14. Chanda	324	6,920	185	1,735	...	750	...	8	1	77
15. Bhandara	1,801	7,137	1	1,015	...	7	...	...	1	38
16. Balaghat	5,947	2,709	3	1,253	...	8	16	4	1	59
17. Amraoti	1,287	7,816	...	262	...	31	376	13	6	209
18. Akola	1,152	8,290	...	57	...	53	13	188	1	246
19. Buldana	1,933	8,527	...	24	...	63	15	95	1	242
20. Yeotmal	672	6,833	1	1,024	...	386	...	673	1	410
CHHATTISGARH PLAIN DIVISION	8,179	472	598	621	13	33	...	21	5	58
21. Raipur	8,450	67	1,331	19	...	7	...	29	11	86
22. Bilaspur	9,645	95	14	174	2	8	...	9	5	48
23. Drug	9,461	136	19	362	...	2	...	...	...	20
24. Bastar	557	3,930	795	4,343	...	292	...	74	...	9
25. Kanker	6,842	145	12	2,973	...	2	...	4	...	22
26. Nandgaon	9,309	336	80	223	...	1	...	...	1	50
27. Khairagarh	9,742	149	...	41	...	4	...	...	16	58
28. Chhuikhadan	9,898	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
29. Kawardha	9,970	14	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	12
30. Sakti	9,711	37	88	...	116	3	...	...	...	45
31. Raigarh	8,308	13	1,233	38	194	1	...	30	...	183
32. Sarangarh	7,807	24	2,045	1	48	...	...	29	...	46
CHHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION	8,276	1	147	45	1,348	...	17	10	...	155
33. Changbhakar	9,998	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
34. Korea	9,891	...	26	...	19	...	...	2	...	2
35. Surguja	8,930	...	3	82	837	...	32	...	...	116
36. Udaipur	7,932	2	450	...	1,379	...	...	93	...	144
37. Jashpur	5,757	5	409	9	3,461	1	...	...	...	358

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—COMPARISON OF CASTE AND LANGUAGE TABLES.

Tribe.			Strength of tribe (Table XIII).	Number speaking tribal language (Table X).	Remarks.
1			2	3	4
Bhil	24,865	18,338	Some of the tribes that were tabulated at the last Census have been omitted as figures are not available.
Gond	...	...	2,109,583	1,177,031
Halba	...	...	109,169	165,407
Kolam	...	...	23,721	23,989
Korku	...	...	140,440	112,194
Korwa	...	...	20,472	7,235
Kurukh (Oraon)	...	...	74,081	100,949

CHAPTER X.

Infirmities.

137. The information regarding infirmities which was asked for at the present census is the same as that required at the five preceding censuses, viz., insanity, deaf-mutism, blindness and leprosy. The statistics are set forth in Imperial Table XII, which shows the distribution of the afflicted in the first part by age and in the second part by locality ; while Table XII-A shows the infirmities by selected castes.

Three subsidiary tables are appended to the chapter. Of these, Table I shows the number afflicted per 100,000 of the population at each of the five last censuses ; Table II shows the age distribution for each of the sexes of the infirmities ; and Table III shows the number afflicted per 100,000 of each age period and compares the number of infirm of each sex.

138. Statistics regarding infirmities were recorded in column 16 of the census schedules. The instructions for so doing were, "If any person be blind of both eyes, or insane, or suffering from corrosive leprosy, or deaf and dumb, enter the name of the infirmity in this column." At the present census the enumerator was required to enter those who were totally deaf and dumb, but was not asked to enquire whether the infirmity was congenital. In other respects the instructions do not differ from those in force at the preceding census. Special gangs were employed in the tabulation offices to collate the information in the schedules, and wrong or doubtful entries which showed infirmities which were not asked for, such as the lame, or indicated that the affliction was only partial, as in the case of the one-eyed, were eliminated. The question as to the advisability of utilising an untrained agency to collect statistics of ailments which may require the diagnosis of an expert, was discussed in the English Census Report of 1911, and the conclusion there reached was that the information so collected was bound to be unreliable. The arguments there set forth apply with even greater force to India, where the standard even of literacy among enumerators is often low, while the temptation to conceal an infirmity is greater. As, however, the statistics collected, imperfect though they are, supply the only information available concerning the prevalence of the infirmities tabulated, it has been decided to retain them.

139. The marginal table sets forth the number of persons suffering from each infirmity per million of the population at each of the last five censuses. As was noticed at last census, there was a steady decline until 1901, and a distinct increase at the end of that decade. This has been followed by a further very marked increase at the present census, except in the case of leprosy, where the variation is not large. If we make the assumption, which is not necessarily a true one, that errors of classification do not vary largely from census to census, we must look for some general cause to explain the phenomenon. One reason must undoubtedly be found in the influenza epidemic, which, by attacking with great violence those in the prime of life, resulted in an unfavourable age-distribution, whereby there was left a larger proportion of the infirm. It is, however, more probable that greater weight should be attached

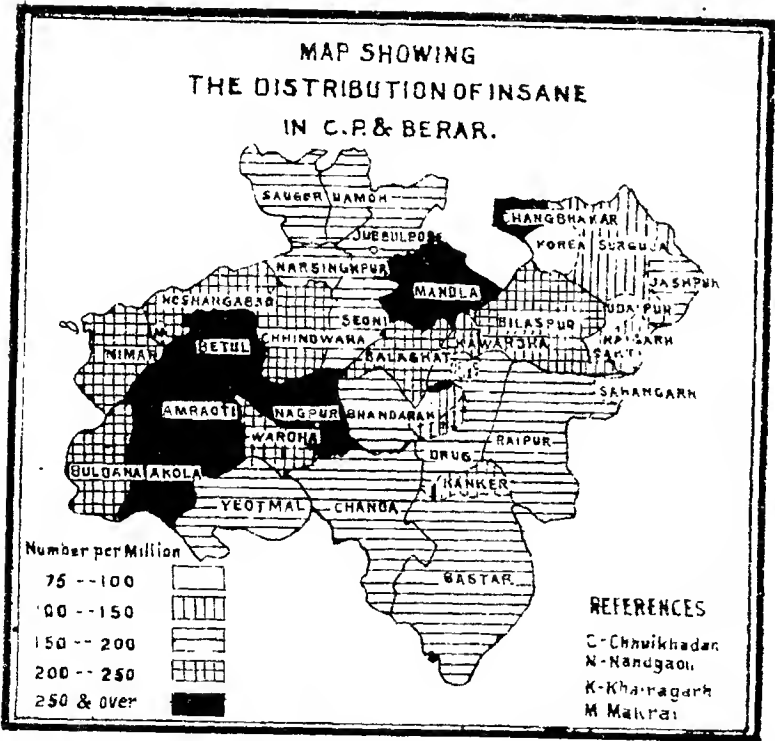
Infirmity.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1872.
Insanity	224	154	129	161	231	159
Deaf-mutism	881	467	435	442	618	440
Blindness	2,555	2,066	1,750	1,788	2,533	1,324
Leprosy	500	456	545	652	717	271

to the famine conditions prevailing at the time that the census was taken, and that the variation is due to much more accurate classification at the present census. It is one of the basic principles of famine administration in India that it is better to provide work than charity for those who can work, and the list of those entitled to gratuitous relief is subject to strict and recurring scrutiny. The demand for inclusion in the list is, however, insistent, and at such times the possession of an infirmity may therefore become a distinct asset. The census schedules are prepared under the direct supervision of the village *patwari*, who also prepares the lists of those to whom Government relief is given. The consequence is that there is little chance at the time of famine of an infirmity passing unrecorded. At the same time at the larger centres the charitably disposed finance free kitchens, which naturally attract the infirm in large numbers, and the record of the infirmities at these places is easier to make and therefore more complete. Viewed in this light the small increase of two per cent in the number of lepers probably marks a real diminution of the disease.

Insanity.

140. The number of insane persons returned at the present census was 224 per million as against a proportion of 154 per million at the preceding census, an increase of about 50 per cent. The statement in the margin compares the proportion

in other provinces and in England and Wales. The number of insane is very much greater in England and Wales, even though those there returned in the categories of the imbecile and feeble-minded, which together amount to 1,534 per million, are excluded; and it was suggested in the last census report that this is due partly to the greater complexity of life in European countries and partly to the larger consumption of liquor by the working classes. Allowance must also be made for the fact that an insane



person is much more likely to be enumerated as such if he is the inhabitant of an

Provinces.	Number of insane per million of population.
Bengal	411
Bombay	419
Madras	203
Punjab	275
United Provinces	157
Central Provinces and Berar	224
England and Wales	2,957

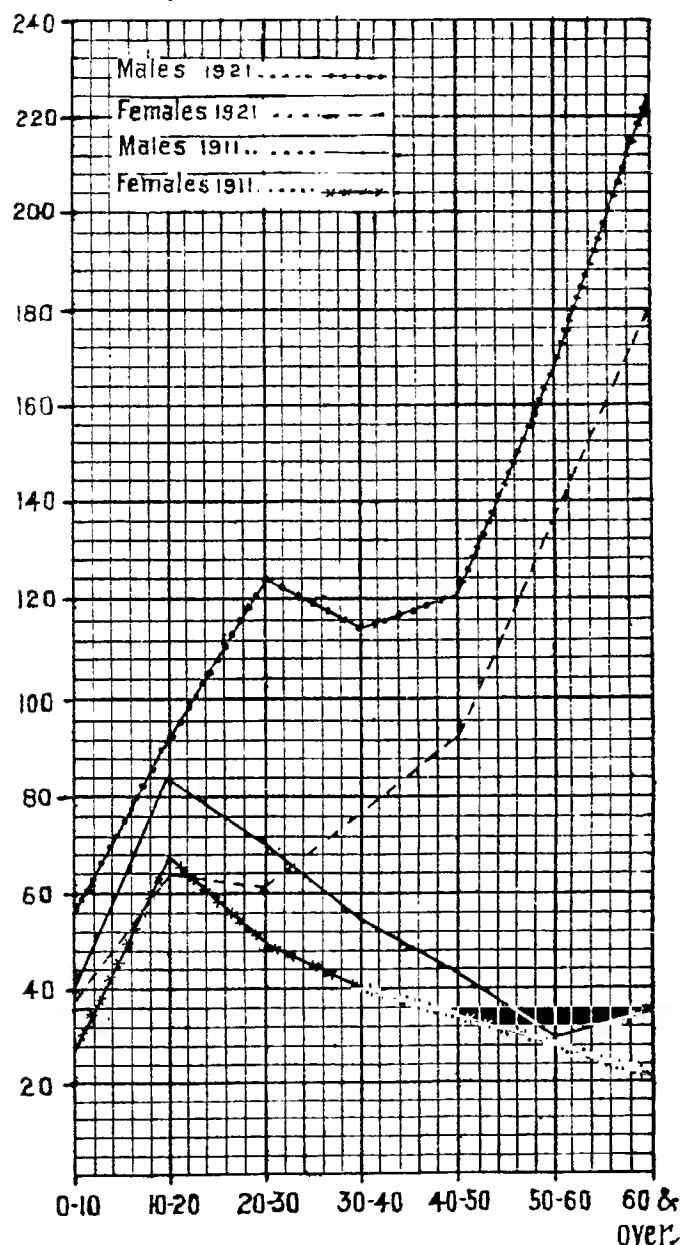
asylum. At the same time the fact that the proportion of insane is high in the districts of Mandla and Betul and in three out of the four Berar districts suggests that the use of intoxicants is certainly a contributing cause of insanity, although the actual number returned is so small that no exact conclusions can safely be based on them. At the last census the Central Provinces and Berar contained a smaller proportion of insane persons than any other province in India,

and the figures are still low, although they are now greater than in Madras and the United Provinces.

distinguish it from its similarly situated neighbours. It is closely followed by the four districts of Berar, and the rest of the cotton country. The most favoured localities are Chhattisgarh and the upland country of the Plateau division, and it would therefore appear that malaria cannot be considered a determining factor.

144. The diagram in the margin illustrates the age-distribution of the deaf-mute population of either sex in 1911 and 1921. In

Diagram showing the number of deaf-mutes per 100,000 persons of each age period.



common with other countries the infirmity is more frequently found in males, and the considerable rise that has taken place has not appreciably altered the sex proportion. The most striking fact about the age-distribution is that the proportion of old people afflicted has increased to an enormous extent; in the group 60 and over afflicted males have increased from 34 per hundred thousand to 224, and females from 22 to 180. Congenital deaf-mutes would naturally have a short expectation of life, and we are forced to the conclusion that the change in system, whereby the enumerator was asked to record those who were deaf and dumb without reference to the congenital nature of the infirmity, has led to the inclusion among deaf-mutes of a large number of old people who have become victims of the infirmity with increasing years; and it is further probable that many of those who have been returned in this category are deaf, but not also dumb. At the same time there is an appreciable increase in the earlier age periods when the infirmity would be unlikely to develop in the ordinary course of nature, which indicates a real growth of the deaf-mute population.

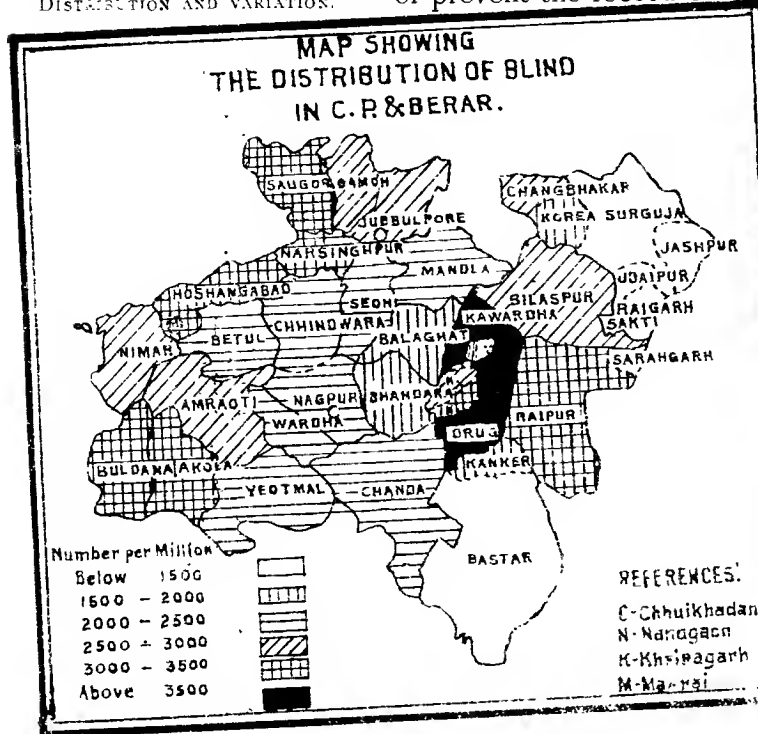
145. The Bairagis, who are religious mendicants, naturally show a high proportion of deaf-mutes, as in such a case the ailment would be exploited. Dhimars, a caste of fishermen, are also

high in the list, but Kewats, who follow the same profession, are very low down. Other important castes particularly liable to this infirmity are Baniās, Malis and Sunars, while the fact that Kalars, in whose hands the liquor trade is largely found, are placed in the middle of the list would suggest that there is no correlation between the use of intoxicants and deaf-mutism. Castes which appear to be less afflicted are jungle-dwellers like the Gonds, Kols and Korkus, and Rajputs, and Chamars; and, as far as any tendency can be observed, it would appear to be in the direction of an increase of the infirmity among the more sedentary section of the population.

Blindness.

146. Blindness is the most prevalent of the infirmities recorded at the census, and it is the one for which there is the least likelihood of error though the statistics are still somewhat vitiated by the inclusion of the *kanis* or one-eyed or of

persons with defective sight. There is also less temptation to attempt to disclose or prevent the record of an infirmity which is not repellent. The number of blind persons has increased during the decade from 33,128, or 2,066 per million, to 40,836, or 2,555 per million, and the province with the exception of the Punjab occupies the most unfavourable position in India, while the infirmity is far more prevalent than in the United Kingdom. In British territory the infirmity is most prevalent in the Chhattisgarh and Nerbudda valley divisions, particularly in the wheat-growing districts of Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur, and is least in evidence in the Plateau division.

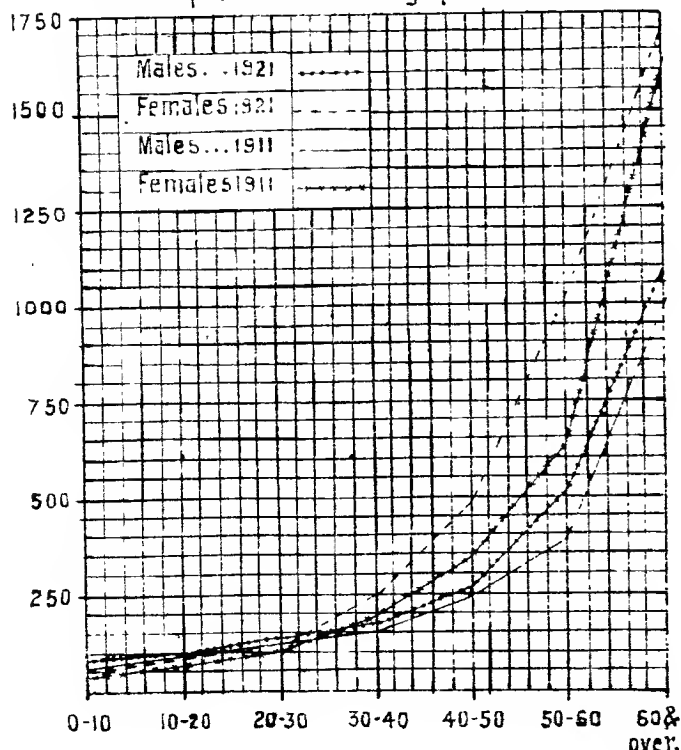


Province, etc.	Number per million of population.
Bengal	719
Punjab	2,590
United Provinces	2,201
Madras	868
Bombay	1,862
Central Provinces and Berar	2,555
Bihar and Orissa	819
England and Wales	730

Surguja and Bastar.

127. Blindness is a disease of the aged, and one undoubted cause of the spread of the infirmity is the less favourable age-distribution of the population, the proportion of those who are 50 years of age or over being 117,917 per million in 1921, as against 111,157 in 1911. In Subsidiary Table II a tendency is noticeable for the proportion of blind persons in the earlier stage of life to decrease, which is another illustration of the same proposition; for if there are fewer young people, fewer of them will be blind. In addition to this, there is a very considerable increase in the proportion of old persons who are blind, which is not apparent in the case of those in the earlier periods of life. In fact, congenital blindness would appear not to have increased at all during the decade. Another striking feature of the statistics is the increase of the

Diagram showing the number of blind per 100,000 persons of each age period.

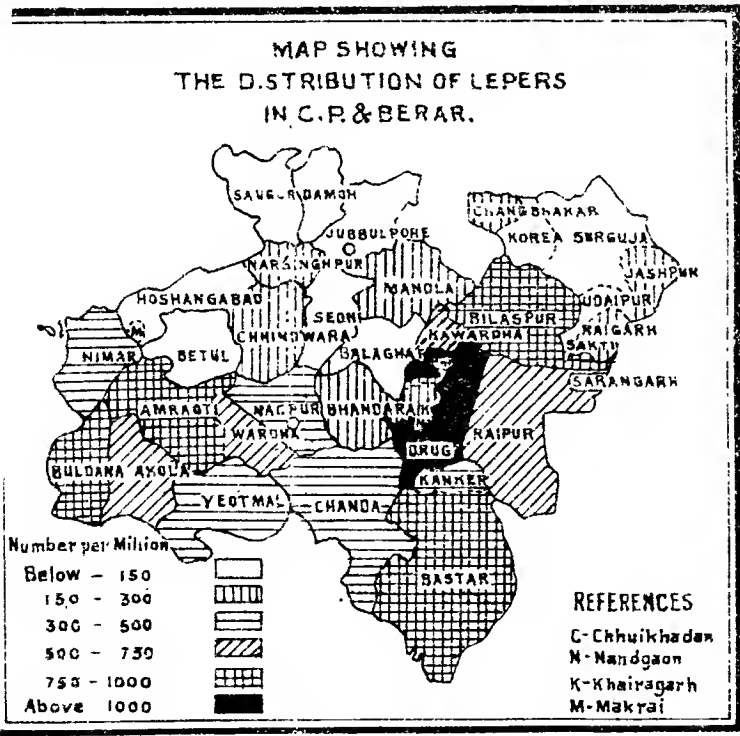


proportion of blind women to blind men. During childhood, when the male sex is more often blind, there is little change, but the age at which the number of blind females exceeds the number of males has advanced by five years, and in nearly all subsequent age-periods there is a substantial increase in the proportion of females. To sum up, the population has grown older, the proportion of blind persons among the aged larger, and the preponderance of blind females over males more accentuated.

148. It is generally accepted that the glare of the sun, the dust of the dry weather and the smoke of the cooking fire are the chief causes of blindness in India. The sore eyes of the children are a matter of common observation, and the remedies adopted are often not such as would commend themselves to the scientific. During the decade the number of operations for cataract has increased from 7,900 to 10,586, but any scientific care of the eyes, such as the provision of spectacles to correct defects of vision, is almost entirely confined to towns and cities.

149. As in the case of deaf-mutism, the most afflicted of the castes tabulated is that of the religious mendicant Bairagi. The Bhils also have a high proportion, but other jungle tribes such as the Gonds and Korkus, are more fortunate, while the Oraons, a primitive tribe of Jashpur State, many of whom have embraced Christianity, are the least afflicted. The high proportion among Telis may be connected with their traditional occupation. The cultivating classes are generally well off, the Rajputs being particularly favoured in this respect.

Leprosy.



150. During the decade the number of lepers increased from 7,307, or 46 per 100,000, to 8,025, or 50 per 100,000. The increase is probably not a real one, owing to the prevalence of famine, as has been explained earlier in the chapter. It is probable also that a number of cases of leucoderma are included in the category of leprosy, as the Hindi word for both maladies is the same. There are very considerable variations in the distribution of the leper

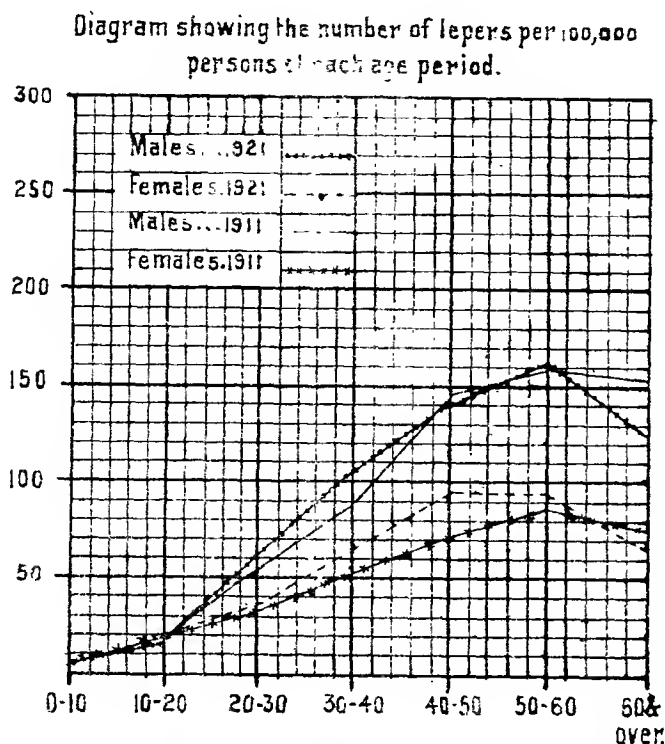
variation and Distribution.

Province.	Number per 100,000 of population.
Bengal ..	33
United Provinces ..	26
Madras ...	37
Bombay ..	36
Bihar and Orissa ..	32
Central Provinces and Berar ...	50
Assam ...	56

population, and Chhattisgarh has much the largest proportion, followed by the cotton districts; the north of the province and the Chhota Nagpur States are comparatively immune. The Table which is inset in the margin shows that compared with the rest of India leprosy is very prevalent in this province. In Chhattisgarh the explanation is probably to be found in the insanitary conditions of life and the lack of precautions taken to isolate the disease; although the appearance of the disease excites some loathing, there is no such segregation as is made familiar by the Bible story of the ten lepers. Indeed in some parts so little regard is paid to the disease that the writer has seen the sale of grain in shops being conducted by lepers without protest.

151. Except among children, leprosy is a disease more prevalent among males than females, there being about 3 men so afflicted to every 2 women. The largest number of lepers is

AGE AND SEX.



found among persons in the age-period 30—45, but if the proportion of lepers to persons of a given age is taken, the period 55—60 contains the largest percentage of afflicted persons. As the disease is one which ultimately generally attacks some vital part, and so proves fatal, it would appear that it is continually claiming new victims by spread of the contagion, and the influence of heredity must be comparatively unimportant.

152. In the leper asylums, of which 8 exist in this province, 5 in Chhattisgarh, one in Mandla, one in Nandgaon State and one in Berar, it is found that treatment by injection may effect a cure if the disease is attacked in the incipient stages, and children are allowed to remain with infected parents without in many cases contracting the disease. The extent to which heredity weakens resistance to contagious infection, however, cannot be discussed on the statistics available.

LEPER ASYLUMS.

153. The castes which show the highest percentage of lepers are nearly all ones which are found mainly in Berar and the cotton districts, such as the Marathas, Malis, Kunbis, Dhan-gars and Mehras or Mahars. Watermen, such as Kewats, Dhimars and Dhobis, also stand high in the list, and it is to be hoped that in this case afflicted persons are precluded from following the traditional occupation of their caste. In Chhattisgarh there is no caste which has such a high proportion, but the Chamars, whose percentage is not much above the provincial average, supply a large number of victims owing to the size of the caste. Leprosy being a disease largely associated with dirt, the higher castes, such as the Brahmans, Baniyas and Kayasths, are naturally less liable to the disease.

CASTE AND RACE.

CHAPTER X.
SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.--NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000 OF THE POPULATION AT EACH OF THE LAST FIVE CENSUSES.

District and Natural Division.	INSANE.										DEAF-MUTE.										BLIND.										LEPER.										Serial number.	
	MALE.					FEMALE.					MALE.					FEMALE.					MALE.					FEMALE.					MALE.					FEMALE.						
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881							
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41		
C. P. and Berar. Natural Division.	28	10	18	20	29	17	11	9	12	17	104	54	54	51	70	72	39	40	37	53	204	173	155	166	220	307	239	201	102	288	61	58	78	91	103	38	39	39	41	1		
1. Saugor	20	15	15	18	39	14	11	6	14	20	87	62	51	55	90	78	39	42	30	64	210	236	165	222	310	398	385	328	316	446	17	34	18	34	42	11	12	7	17	2		
2. Damoh	20	15	14	16	17	15	11	3	9	9	109	61	65	53	70	71	47	43	41	47	228	242	192	208	244	363	338	307	249	375	11	7	18	11	29	9	6	8	3	12	3	
3. Jabalpur	21	13	52	50	51	15	12	21	15	25	100	64	65	52	69	66	35	49	33	56	236	236	220	241	338	330	336	314	291	497	8	12	11	20	43	5	6	10	7	25	4	
4. Narsinghpur	24	13	14	26	38	13	11	3	22	18	145	74	68	71	83	106	53	57	59	95	251	219	179	263	375	434	354	317	355	542	19	23	21	33	56	13	5	15	17	26	4	
5. Hoshangabad	30	13	14	22	29	19	10	8	12	14	95	63	62	87	93	63	36	52	57	50	222	224	204	261	336	400	393	305	302	496	15	21	17	50	81	10	9	7	27	39	5	
6. Nimar	26	19	18	26	47	16	13	10	13	31	114	49	61	49	85	72	26	34	22	70	246	208	183	171	308	345	259	253	216	441	40	58	60	56	136	22	26	21	20	35	6	
7. Makrai	15	13	21	21	61	40	31	128	...	80	80	46	109	...	213	167	136	123	214	...	502	240	46	266	...	15	27	...	43	...	27	...	11	...	7	...
Plateau Division.	29	20	15	23	33	23	14	15	16	78	102	62	56	61	69	68	47	43	50	58	167	137	110	138	177	256	247	148	108	213	18	18	27	33	49	14	10	8	15	17	8	
8. Mandla	42	30	18	25	23	32	19	10	10	120	84	59	57	53	61	55	39	53	47	47	171	155	121	118	152	269	247	190	146	198	77	38	30	20	44	21	22	11	12	9	...	
9. Seoni	19	10	9	20	25	13	8	10	18	19	83	52	55	75	60	53	31	43	45	45	152	134	124	80	222	274	255	161	217	329	9	10	13	22	30	10	7	5	10	13	9	...
10. Betul	30	18	15	24	44	22	17	23	18	32	93	50	51	65	102	74	50	52	50	86	101	124	109	127	170	240	189	128	158	229	15	12	19	33	55	9	3	6	17	19	10	...
11. Chhindwara	24	14	17	24	39	24	12	10	14	108	63	60	50	59	62	79	50	41	44	55	174	136	90	128	165	246	177	117	151	212	19	12	41	55	66	14	7	11	20	23	11	...
Maratha Division.	36	24	16	20	36	19	13	9	14	22	128	51	48	42	93	88	40	37	34	70	217	168	152	181	266	281	293	168	107	326	75	63	116	152	171	35	23	50	51	57	...	
12. Wardha	28	23	11	17	35	19	13	8	17	23	137	53	48	54	88	98	43	39	44	69	218	194	161	220	292	276	239	151	238	533	77	47	123	190	191	49	17	54	67	...		
13. Nagpur	92	68	38	40	55	32	24	15	19	25	117	51	48	56	82	87	37	33	44	63	190	144	111	153	227	252	185	122	170	288	58	33	108	150	173	26	14	37	53	67	...	
14. Chanda	19	14	11	11	25	15	11	8	10	19	126	56	58	75	85	91	45	43	60	57	154	114	108	107	167	187	140	86	111	152	63	35	108	83	108	18	8	34	41	43	15	...
15. Bhandara	22	14	12	13	21	15	7	6	8	10	110	47	52	61	60	74	40	41	52	45	157	111	87	103	131	198	124	121	159	334	21	16	22	39	64	9	8	11	27	35	16	...
16. Balghat	29	17	13	15	21	14	5	13	20	101	62	46	66	110	67	43	43	33	42	78	127	99	99	120	191	198	124	121	159	334	21	16	22	39	64	9	8	11	27	35	16	...
17. Amratoti	38	19	16	22	43	18	13	14	16	31	143	57	45	25	116	106	42	42	19	96	273	199	183	239	308	360	216	194	225	359	131	112	165	229	230	53	37	75	63	55	17	...
18. Akola	33	23	16	20	36	24	14	10	14	21	142	40	44	24	87	96	36	30	15	74	305	222	210	233	327	374	295	257	287	439	111	119	182	240	293	56	47	57	76	81	19	...
19. Buldana	31	17	15	18	36	17	9	11	12	27	136	48	43	10	105	80	36	35	11	74	302	222	210	233	327	374	295	257	287	439	111	119	182	240	293	56	47	57	76	81	19	...
20. Yeotmal	20	14	7	13	24	12	8	3	14	24	134	52	44	17	112	79	38	38	14	57	223	157	138	166	210	272	186	151	203	403	58	64	70	114	126	28	26	32	37	43	20	...
Chhattisgarh Division.	22	16	12	13	21	13	9	6	8	12	78	54	45	55	50	54	38	30	37	36	193	178	140	123	178	346	267	218	147	228	91	95	70	72	101	73	72	47	47	53	...	
21. Raipur	21	16	12	12	21	13	9	6	7	10	81	57	44	49	50	52	37	30	33	36	214	192	193	128	184	396	324	301	158	241	81	80	83	82	129	66	63	52	54	67	...	
22. Bilaspur	29	21	13	14	22	15	10	7	14	77	55	55	55	59	63	59	42	33	4	37	200	175	137	141	109	321	260	261	109	210	98	78	77	68	51	72	58	56	42	34	22	...
23. Durg	24	13	10	11	85	50	55	31	261	215	493	370	159	172	128	126	23	...
24. Bastar	17	18	13	16	...	13	10	5	9	...	71	54	24	61	45	89	81	64	75	110	85	78	64	...	78	104	65	110	...	74	107	52	81
25. Kanker	23	32	14	24	...	6	12	2	99	83	27	33	48	133	266	50	92	241	369	81	52	...	33	49	12	78	...	43	64	6	
26. Nandgaon	13	11	10	8	...	10	1	58	43	44	54	...	18	48	38	23	...	178	395	154	135	366	176	225	164	...	32	59	65	54	...	23	102	25	24
27. Khairagarh	15	9	12	12	...	14	19	58	43	44	54	...	18	48	38	23	...	178	395	154	135	366	176	225	164	...	32	59	65	54	...	23	102	25	24
28. Chhuikhadan	24	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	58	43	44	54	...	18	48	38	23																							

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE INFIRM BY AGE PER 10,000 OF EACH SEX.

Age.	INSANE.										DEAF-MUTE.				
	MALE.					FEMALE.					MALE.				
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0-5	173	110	100	114	120	226	142	200	135	289	344	455	353	371	310
5-10	703	593	892	588	564	836	809	806	684	803	1,212	1,713	1,727	1,460	1,085
10-15	863	1,077	1,351	935	1,034	1,107	1,147	1,200	1,357	1,074	975	1,516	1,754	1,329	951
15-20	801	1,006	934	822	789	1,062	1,400	1,300	1,121	1,002	776	1,127	1,145	809	656
20-25	1,045	1,180	891	962	...	888	1,148	1,091	1,031	...	799	1,161	1,033	917	...
25-30	1,246	1,303	1,318	1,232	2,363	1,122	940	1,137	938	1,868	924	1,056	1,017	856	1,625
30-35	1,277	1,244	1,234	1,556	...	889	1,016	968	1,368	...	810	971	905	976	...
35-40	1,223	761	817	942	2,303	949	765	507	740	1,706	832	580	503	598	...
40-45	1,081	853	825	1,109	...	934	834	908	930	...	638	524	547	775	...
45-50	596	554	551	494	1,474	640	404	384	426	1,507	594	287	251	350	...
50-55	271	503	442	628	...	301	557	783	572	...	528	244	312	577	...
55-60	245	193	259	134	719	662	109	76	168	785	457	83	87	158	...
60 and over	476	413	384	514	634	...	678	476	560	966	1,111	283	306	794	1,692

Age.	BLIND.										LEPER.				
	MALE.					FEMALE.					MALE.				
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
...	369	478	340	486	443	173	239	168	304	233	57	41	25	32	40
5-10	737	610	655	733	765	326	291	313	419	402	162	48	93	66	102
10-15	554	494	872	712	668	239	240	458	454	380	207	214	320	256	227
15-20	410	411	562	541	527	207	266	353	355	337	325	345	406	376	384
20-25	399	575	678	603	...	286	383	457	441	...	583	583	621	502	...
25-30	564	643	839	708	1,234	486	534	565	571	895	878	993	961	831	1,405
30-35	551	793	847	814	...	484	679	703	750	...	1,231	1,278	1,405	1,252	...
35-40	700	612	626	534	1,225	697	523	556	498	1,066	1,363	1,109	1,169	1,047	1,317
40-45	576	895	886	860	...	596	816	925	884	...	1,299	1,543	1,659	1,734	2,480
45-50	810	520	536	453	1,164	905	544	517	429	1,207	1,187	1,029	827	838	2,412
50-55	646	963	890	883	...	703	1,117	1,106	1,007	...	908	1,213	1,366	1,376	...
55-60	884	388	256	263	1,156	1,364	441	385	318	1,438	716	406	290	325	1,718
60 and over	2,740	2,619	2,013	2,380	2,818	3,534	3,927	3,402	3,570	4,042	1,043	1,198	915	1,275	1,231

NOTE.—At the 1881 Census, the age-periods were different, and consequently figures for the age-groups 20—25, 30—35, 40—45, 50—55 are not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000 PERSONS OF EACH AGE PERIOD,
AND NUMBER OF FEMALES AFFLICTED PER 1,000 MALES.

AGE.	NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100 000.								NUMBER OF FEMALES AFFLICTED PER 1,000 MALES.			
	INSANE.		DEAF-MUTE.		BLIND.		LEPER.		Insane.	Deaf-mute.	Blind.	Leper.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0-5	4	3	28	22	59	39	3	3	769	836	703	1,286
5-10	12	9	78	49	93	62	6	5	703	632	668	823
10-15	19	17	80	59	88	68	12	15	758	630	651	1,058
15-20	32	27	114	72	118	98	28	29	783	580	762	931
20-25	44	19	124	66	121	114	53	30	502	614	1,082	642
25-30	45	22	123	73	148	176	60	42	532	645	1,297	660
30-35	42	17	100	59	133	169	80	48	411	614	1,325	561
35-40	53	27	134	83	240	355	129	87	458	572	1,385	620
40-45	45	24	98	74	173	283	117	75	510	719	1,562	614
45-50	44	31	162	129	433	822	190	132	634	704	1,687	617
50-55	17	11	123	93	295	420	125	70	656	743	1,642	552
55-60	42	41	290	265	1,007	2,722	267	167	927	858	2,331	589
60 and over	26	17	224	180	1,084	1,699	124	67	822	993	1,947	675
Total	28	17	104	72	264	307	61	39	591	695	1 510	642

CHAPTER XI.

Caste.

154. The statistical information regarding the numbers and distribution of the castes, tribes and races found in this province is contained in Imperial Table XIII. In addition to this, statistics dealing with selected castes are found in Tables IX (education), XII-A (infirmities), XIV (civil condition by age) and XXI A and B (occupation). In Subsidiary Table I appended to this chapter castes are classified according to their hereditary occupation, while Subsidiary Table II shows the numerical variation in certain castes and tribes since 1901.

155. It is not intended to embody in a census report the interesting information that has been collected concerning the customs and origin of the various castes in this province. The subject has been exhaustively treated by Mr. Russell in his "Tribes and Castes of the Central Provinces" published in 1916, and it will be many years before these volumes are out of date. Indeed, it was moved in the Imperial Legislative Assembly that caste information should be excluded from the scope of the census enquiry on the ground that its inclusion merely tended to perpetuate the existence of an undesirable system. The answer to this is that the record of what actually is in existence is in no way responsible for its continuance, and that the proper function of the census is to describe things as they are; further any method of numbering the people which did not take into account such an important factor in the life of the people as the caste system must fail to present a true picture. Many of the questions in which caste plays an important part, such as civil condition, literacy and occupation, are discussed in the appropriate chapters, and the discussion will here be mainly confined to the growth of the population from the point of view of its division into caste.

156. The caste system is in a continual state of flux, and the formation of new sub-castes or even castes is a matter of common occurrence. Many of the new sub-castes are of an extraordinarily ephemeral character, such as the Dhobis who wash clothes for Europeans in Nagpur, or the members of a caste conference who agree to carry out the decision of that conference, as regards some question of social reform. The preparation of a complete record, therefore, even if confined to the enumeration of sub-castes would be a task of bewildering magnitude; in accordance, therefore, with the accepted practice of the Indian census, no account is taken of sub-castes. Two exceptions have, however, been made in the case of Rajputs and Banias, on the ground that these titles are not true caste names. The former are the traditional Hindu fighting men, and the true castes are the various "septs"; the latter term is occupational, and denotes the profession of shop-keeping, so that a record is kept of titles such as Agarwala, Mahesri, etc., which are the real caste names of this section of the population. Even after the elimination of sub-castes, a vast variety of castes, both large and small, is found, and it has therefore been decided to reduce the number concerning which separate information is tabulated. In accordance with this decision, those castes have been omitted which do not comprise 1 per cent of the population unless they possess for any reason particular importance.

157. The duty of the enumerator was to record in the census schedules the statement as to caste, tribe or race given by the person enumerated. It is obvious, however, that in practice a certain amount of discretion must be left to the enumerator as to the information which he collects. In the first place, he must reject terms which are not in reality statements of caste at all. Some of the most common variants of caste names are *pardeshi* (foreigner) and Marwari (inhabitant of Marwar), and occupational terms, such as *hakim* (doctor), *shikari* (hunter) and *joshi* (priest).

Again, it is by no means uncommon for the members of a caste to pass resolutions to the effect that they belong to a higher division of society. The most common claim is for recognition as a Brahman or a Rajput. It is here that the task of the enumerator is the most difficult. He will, whatever instructions are given him, naturally reject such claims as are on the face of them absurd, and the most that can be expected of him is that he will enter the claim as made by the individual if it has something of reason in it. There are for instance many cases in which the fact of recognition as a Rajput differs according to the locality; and it happens that continuous efforts at recognition will in the course of time be rewarded with success. In doubtful cases the enumerator will be swayed by his personal prejudice, or by the position and influence of the claimant. The position of the enumerator in this respect does not differ very greatly from that of the Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations. It is natural that the census record should be regarded as documentary evidence of caste precedence, and the Superintendent is often called upon to adjudicate on claims of this nature, which may be divided into two classes. The first consists of a number of applications from admitted members of a caste protesting against the inclusion of unrecognised communities in that caste. An application from the Kshatriya Provincial Sabha stating that certain sub-castes of Rajputs do not belong to that body, and a similar protest from the Anglo-Indian community against the inclusion of Indian Christians may be cited. The second class consists of a number of claimants for admission into the fold of Brahmans or Rajputs, which need not be specifically mentioned. Some attempt was made by means of local enquiry to discover whether certain castes were separate castes, or whether they should be included as Rajput septs but in most instances the answer was given that the instructions to the enumerator required him to enter in the census schedule the information supplied to him by individuals. In practice, therefore, communities have not been described as Brahmans unless their members described themselves as such at the time of enumeration. It must consequently be pointed out that the census tables, even if it were possible to isolate the entries concerning individuals, cannot be taken as having any evidential value on which claims to caste precedence can be adjudicated.

158. The Central Provinces and Berar report of 1911 contains an interesting account of the difficulties which militate against an accurate record of castes. The actual process of enumeration is a comparatively simple one, for in a country like India it is in the vast majority of instances as easy to record a man's caste as his name. Some indication has already been given of the difficulties with which the enumerator contends, and it may be stated with some confidence that the percentage of error in enumeration is so small as to be negligible. In the tabulation offices, however, owing to the multiplicity of castes, the similarity of many of the caste-names, the fact that the same castes have different names in different localities, and the desire of the slip-writers to attain a high outturn of work, strict supervision is necessary to ensure accuracy. The difficulty of securing the correct classification of castes which have a variety of names has been largely met by the compilation of the information on this subject which is the legacy of preceding censuses; and any unusual name which cannot be identified by this means is generally to be found in Mr. Russell's exhaustive book. At the present census the number of castes entered in Table XIII has been reduced from 384 in 1911 to 228; it follows that, with the reduction of the number of castes dealt with and the exclusion of the less numerous ones, the majority of the errors of classification will be eliminated in the process of combining the smaller castes into the category of "others." While, therefore, some errors may have been introduced by the confusion of caste-names, a number of instances of which are given in the 1911 report, their number cannot be sufficiently large to justify the charge that the statistics as presented are seriously inaccurate.

159. In 1901 castes were classified according to their social precedence, but at the 1911 census the procedure of 1891 was again adopted, according to which the traditional occupation of the caste formed the basis of classification. This procedure has again been

adopted at the present census, but owing to the reduction in the number of castes tabulated figures for certain unimportant groups are not now available. The groups have, however, been numbered as in 1911 in order to facilitate comparisons. There are now 31 main occupational groups, of which 4, including those not otherwise classified, have more than a million adherents, while the numbers in 14 others exceed 100,000. The largest group is that of the forest and hill tribes with 3,262,000 members, of whom no fewer than 2,210,000, or 65 per cent, are Gonds. The cultivating castes, of whom the most numerous are the Kunbi and the Mali, occupy the second place with a total of 2,850,000, and the weavers come third with 1,810,000, or about 11 per cent of the total population. In this group the Mahars, who number 1,171,000, are the most important. Graziers and dairymen occupy the next place with a total that is now just short of a million while leather-workers, oil-pressers, landowners and priests and devotees in the above order each contribute between 500,000 and 900,000 to the population of the province. In the succeeding paragraphs the composition and numerical strength of the various groups will now be examined in detail in the order of their classification.

160. The principal land-holding caste is that of the Rajputs, who number 456,000 as against 441,000 in 1911. The increase is probably a nominal one, due to individuals who during the decade claim to have entered the Rajput fold; and to this cause may be attributed the increase from 102,000 to 191,000 among those who have returned themselves as Rajputs without specifying the sept to which they belong. Numerical details of the Rajput septs are to be found in Imperial Table XIII. The opportunity may, however, be taken to disclaim any authority to decide whether the members of the septs so tabulated are

GROUP I. LAND-HOLDERS.		
Name.	Strength.	Percentage of increase (+), decrease (—)
Rajput	455,506	+ 3
Maratha	203,144	+ 120

Rajputs or not. The right to this denomination was challenged in the case of certain septs by the Provincial Kshatriya Sabha, and enquiry was made from the districts in which they were mostly found as to whether they were locally recognised as Rajputs or not. The replies received were most conflicting, as the fact of recognition varied from locality to locality. It was, therefore, decided to include the septs that were tabulated at the previous census, but to accept no responsibility for the statement made at the time of enumeration that they were Rajputs. The table in the margin shows the strength of the most important septs of Rajputs as returned at the present census. Owing, however, to the fact that at the time of enumeration the sept was sometimes omitted, the number shown against each sept is below the actual figure. The most numerous sept is that of the Panwars, which is an important cultivating and land-holding community in the Seoni, Bhandara and Balaghat districts. Their numbers show little variation during the decade. The Raghubansis come next in numerical importance, but they are of mixed descent, and are not universally recognised as Rajputs, with whom they do not intermarry. They are found mostly in the Nerbudda Valley Division. There are also some Raghubansi Gujars who may perhaps be confused with the Rajputs in the census returns. Jadams, who are found almost exclusively in the Hoshangabad district, number 15,000. They are considered now practically a

No.	Name of sept.	Strength	No.	Name of sept.	Strength.
1	Panwar	152,465	12	Purbia	2,138
2	Raghubansi	13,740	13	Baksaria	2,133
3	Jadam	15,464	14	Bundeli	2,000
4	Chauhan	11,549	15	Selanki	1,888
5	Dhakar	8,827	16	Parihar	1,571
6	Rathor	7,052	17	Sohner	1,542
7	Gaur	4,676	18	Su yavansi	1,422
8	Nagbansi	4,605	19	Baghe	1,405
9	Bagri	4,378	20	Kachhwaha	1,339
10	Bais	4,017	21	Tarwar	1,204
11	Kanauja	3,052	22	Chandel	1,004
Total					253,271

during the decade. The Raghubansis come next in numerical importance, but they are of mixed descent, and are not universally recognised as Rajputs, with whom they do not intermarry. They are found mostly in the Nerbudda Valley Division. There are also some Raghubansi Gujars who may perhaps be confused with the Rajputs in the census returns. Jadams, who are found almost exclusively in the Hoshangabad district, number 15,000. They are considered now practically a

separate caste. Chauhans are the only other sept whose reported numbers exceed 10,000, and they are found in the north of the province. Those returned in the Chhattisgarh Division are probably a separate caste of village watchmen of impure descent, but with some claim to Rajput blood. The other important caste of land-holders is that of the Marathas, who show an extraordinary increase from 61,000 in 1901 to 94,000 in 1911 and again to 206,000 at the present census. The term Maratha, however, is really a territorial name denoting an inhabitant of Maharashtra, and the increase is at the expense of the Kunbis of Berar, commonly known as Maratha Kunbis, whose caste organizations have recently been active in asserting their claim to the more valued title of Maratha. Marathas, of course, are found predominantly in Berar and the adjoining districts.

161. The second group is that of the cultivators, who number 2,851,000 at the present census. The most

GROUP No. II.
CULTIVATORS (INCLUDING GROWERS OF
SPECIAL PRODUCTS).

The Kurmis of the Central Provinces, of whom there are 302,000, like the Kunbis

Name.	Strength.	Percentage of increase (+), decrease (-)
Kunbi	1,253,306	-8
Mali	521,804	-7
Kurmi	301,747	...
Lodhi	295,012	-6
Kachhi	116,173	-3
Bhojar	63,003	+7
Barai	53,584	-10
Mana	48,102	-2
Kirar	44,012	-8
Agharia	24,775	-8
Kohli	24,761	-3
Kolta	20,040	-45
Dangi	18,306	-25
Kapewar	14,503	-22
Kaonra	13,828	-10
Bhilola	13,633	-12
Jat	8,673	-13
Deswali	5,569	-28
Kir	4,953	-26
Pabia	4,525	-41

numerous are the Kunbis of the Maratha Plain Division with a total of 1,253,000. The Malis and Kachhis are also important cultivating castes of whom Mr. Russell says: "The distinction between the Kachhis and Malis of the Hindustani districts is that the former grow regular irrigated crops while the latter confine their operations to vegetables and flower gardens; whereas the Mali or Marar of the Maratha country is both a cultivator and a gardener." The Malis number 522,000 persons, and the Kachhis 116,000. Another important cultivating caste is that of the Lodhis, numbering 296,000. They are found mainly in the north of the province, and are said to have originally migrated from Ludhiana in the Punjab, whence they take their name. Other castes of cultivators are less important, but

the Barais, of whom there are 54,000, may be mentioned as the traditional growers and sellers of betel-leaves; they reside chiefly in the Maratha plain country and the Saugor and Jubbulpore districts. The Bhojars, who number 63,000 mainly in the Chhindwara and Betul districts, are of interest in that they are only found in the Central Provinces, and are a caste which at one time had claims to be recognised as Rajputs which they now no longer possess. The Manas, who number 48,000, or two per cent less than in 1911, are a caste of Dravidian origin belonging to the Chanda district, whence a small number have spread to neighbouring districts; they are said to have been the ancient rulers in those parts before they were dispossessed by the Gond. Kirars, with 44,000 persons, are a cultivating class of the Nerbudda Valley Division, who claim to be bastard Rajputs. Agharias and Koltas both belong to the eastern parts of the province bordering on the Oriya country. The former are said to be immigrants from Agra, and form a very self-contained community, as they claim that it is wrong to utilise any article they have not made or grown themselves, except iron and salt. They have decreased by 8 per cent during the decade. Koltas are the Oriya cultivating class corresponding to the Kurmis and Kunbis of the Hindi and Marathi parts of the country. A decrease of 45 per cent in their number is probably due to the fact that in Raipur and Bilaspur they returned their caste as Uriya. Kohlis, who number 24,761, or 3 per cent less than in 1911, are the only other cultivating caste with more than 20,000 adherents. They belong to the Wainganga valley, and can claim to have left their distinctive mark on the country, as they constructed most of the tanks for which that area is famous.

162. The castes enumerated under this head number only 71,000 persons.

GROUP No. III
LABOURERS.

of hill tribes, or of castes such as Mahars, who have the traditional occupation of

Name.	Strength.	Percentage of increase (+), decrease (—)
Ghasia ...	37,528	—13
Majhwar ...	10,199	—28
Rajwar ...	7,824	—74
Mala ...	6,080	—56
Dhanuk ...	5,071	—23
Saonta ..	3,942	—62

weaving which is the actual occupation of a comparatively small portion of their numbers. The castes in the category of labourers only represent those who have no particular occupation of their own. The most numerous caste in this group is that of the Ghasias, who now number 38,000, or 13 per cent less than in 1911. They are found mainly in the Chhattisgarh and Chhota Nagpur Divisions. As their name implies, they are frequently cutters of grass, and are sometimes known as *sais* or grooms. The Majhwars, who come mainly from Bilaspur district, number 10,000. They are a small mixed tribe which apparently originated from the Gonds, Mundas and Kawars. They were also found in the Sarangarh and Udaipur states in 1911, but appear at the present census to have been enumerated under another name. None of the other castes in this group contain more than 10,000 members, or have more than local importance. The large decrease shown against them in the decade indicates the difficulty of obtaining accurate figures for small and little known castes; a difficulty which is particularly apparent in the case of the Malas, a low Telugu caste found mainly in the cotton-growing country, where their name is easily confused with that of the more numerous Malis.

163. This is the largest caste group, containing 3,262,000 individuals against 3,689,000 in 1911. Included in this total

GROUP No. IV.
FOREST AND HILL TRIBES

Munda or Kolarian tribes, which are dealt with in the following paragraph. The

Name.	Strength.	Percentage of increase (+), decrease (—).
Gond ...	2,109,583	—10
Kawar ...	222,067	—3
Halba ...	109,169	+9
Pardhan ...	95,818	—19
Oraor ...	74,081	—11
Andh ...	52,434	...
Bharia or Bhumia...	52,052	+2
Koli ...	41,049	+14
Binjhar ...	36,115	—39
Baiga ...	27,578	—9
Bhi ...	24,865	—11
Kolam ...	23,721	—5
Dhanwar ...	16,766	—10
Bhujhar ...	11,990	—57
Bhaina ...	11,523	—34
Bhunja ...	6,376	—8
Kharwar ...	123	—99

tribes in this group include the true inhabitants of forest and hill areas as well as a large number of persons who now live in the more open country, and form the ordinary labouring population. The most important tribe is that of the Gonds, in which 2,110,000 persons are included, amounting to about two-thirds of the total strength of the group and more than one-eighth of the population of the province. Their numbers have declined from 2,334,000 or by 10 per cent since 1911, but as the jungle tribes always suffer heavily in times of stress and owing to their prolificness make a quick recovery afterwards, it must not be thought that they are declining in numerical strength. The number indeed is greater than at the 1901 census immediately after the great famine, and is about the same as in 1891. The Gonds were at one time the dominant race in this part of India, and the name Gondwana, which is sometimes given to portions of the province, is derived from them. They have been gradually pushed back from the more open parts of the country by the Aryan invasions, but are still in considerable force in the more inaccessible tracts, and a number of Gond Ruling Chiefs and Zamindars still preserve something of the ancient dominion of their tribe. They are found all over the province, and form more than half the population of the Mandla district; they are also numerous in the other Plateau districts, Chanda, Jabulpore, Bhandara, Balaghat, the districts of the Chhattisgarh division and most of the Feudatory States. Many of the other castes tabulated in this group are offshoots from the Gond stock such as the Pardhans, Kolams, Dhanwars, Bhunjias, and a number of other small tribes which have not been separately tabulated at this census. The Pardhans are an inferior branch

of the Gonds, whose occupation is to act as priests and minstrels of that tribe, and they were at one time the genealogists and ministers of the ancient Gond kings. They now number 96,000, a decrease of 13 per cent during the decade, but much of the decrease comes from the Mandla district, where they may have been returned as Gonds proper. The Kolams are a tribe numbering 24,000 persons found almost entirely in the Yeotmal district of Berar, and are usually considered to be akin to the Gonds, and speak a language of their own called Kolami, which has much in common with Gondi; they are by occupation mainly cultivators and labourers. The Dhanwars are a primitive tribe of about 17,000 persons living in the Zamindaris of the Bilaspur district and the neighbouring Feudatory States. Their name is derived from Dhanuwar, which means bowman, and the bulk of the tribe have until recently been accustomed to obtain their livelihood by hunting with bows and arrows. They are probably a mixed tribe akin both to the Gonds and Kawars. The Bhunjias are a small Dravidian tribe, with some connection with Gonds and Halbas, residing in the Khariar and Bindra-Nawagarh Zamindaris of the Raipur district. The Kawars, who number 222,000 persons, are a primitive tribe living mainly in the hills of the Chhattisgarh districts north of the Mahanadi and in the Feudatory States of the Chhota Nagpur Division. Their numbers have decreased by 3 per cent since 1911. Eight of the Zamindars in the Bilaspur district belong to this tribe, and they consider that their traditional occupation is that of soldiers. At the present day they are mainly labourers and cultivators. It is probable that they belong to the Dravidian family. Halbas are a tribe having their origin in the Bastar and Kanker states and the adjoining portions of the Raipur and Drug districts: they have spread westwards, and about 17,000 are found in the Bhandara district and smaller numbers in other portions of the Maratha Plain division. Their total strength at the present census is 109,000, an increase of 9 per cent in the census. They have a separate dialect called Halbi, which is spoken extensively in the Bastar state. In origin they are thought to be the offspring of irregular unions between the Oriya Rajas and their retainers and the women of the household, and at the present day they are mostly small cultivators and tenants. The Oraons or Kurukhs are a Dravidian tribe numbering 74,000, mostly in the Jashpur and Surguja States. Many of them embraced Christianity prior to the census of 1911, and are thus excluded from the tribal statistics. The Andhs, who number 52,000, are a low cultivating caste in Berar. They are probably a non-Aryan tribe of immigrants from the south, but their origin is obscure, and they are rapidly becoming hinduised by association with their neighbours. Bharias or Bhumias, of whom there are 52,000, mainly come from the Jubulpore district, but are found in small numbers elsewhere. They have increased by 2 per cent in the decade. They are a Dravidian tribe, probably derived from the Bhar tribe which was once dominant in the Eastern part of the United Provinces, but now relegated to the degrading office of swineherds. Binjhars, who number 36,000, are an offshoot of the Baigas, of whom there are 28,000. The former are, however, the more important community, and contain several of the Zamindars in the Raipur and Bilaspur districts. The same distinction may be said to exist between their two tribes as between the Raj-Gonds and Gonds, the former of whom consist of the land-owning classes, and may have some admixture of Rajput blood owing to the abduction of Rajput women in less settled times. The Baigas have the hereditary occupation of priests to many of the neighbouring tribes in the Chhattisgarh Division. The Bhils are an indigenous non-Aryan tribe, whose true home is the hilly country of the lower Satpura range, where they were at one time the rulers. In the Central Provinces they are found in the Nimar district, and are scattered over Berar. They number 25,000 or 11 per cent less than in 1911. Kolis number 41,000 and have increased by 14 per cent in the decade. They are akin to the Bhils, and were at one time the guardians of the passes from the north into Berar. Their distribution is much the same as that of the Bhils, but they have spread more into the Maratha Plain country.

164. The most important of the remaining tribes in this group belong to the Munda or Kolarian family, and represent the pre-Dravidian inhabitants of India. Their centre is to the east of the province in Orissa, but a number of them

are found within the confines of the province. The principal tribe in this family is that of the Kols, which supplies the name of the family; 96,593 Kols were enumerated at the present census, or 17 per cent more than in 1911. The increase is due to the demand for their labour, and they are in particular request in the manganese mines. They are accustomed to move about in search of work, and hence they are scattered all over the province, but large numbers are found in the Jubbulpore district, owing to the proximity of Rewah State, from which they have emigrated. The Korkus, of whom there are 140,440, are of interest ethnologically, as their habitation in the Satpura and Mahadeo Hills is separated by a considerable distance from that of the rest of the Kolarian family. They still live together as a tribe, and few have descended from the hills into the more open country. The Sawaras are a Kolarian tribe numbering 74,050 persons, of which one branch is now found in the Saugor and Damoh districts, and the other in Bilaspur and Raipur. This peculiar distribution is probably due to the fact that they were once the dominant tribe in the Kolarian family, and were correspondingly widespread. The Korwas, who number 20,472, are confined almost entirely to the plateau of the Chhota Nagpur States of Surguja and Jashpur, but a decrease of 40 per cent in their numbers in the decade may perhaps be due to confusion with some other tribe, or to emigration consequent on a rebellion which occurred in the decade in Surguja State. The number of Nagasias, the only other Munda tribe, is 14,792, a figure approximating to that of the 1901 census. It is clear that the 1911 figure of 44,000 was incorrect and due to misclassification. The tribe is found chiefly in Jashpur State.

165. The graziers and dairymen are an important group with a total strength of 976,000. The most numerous caste is that of the Ahirs with 603,000 adherents, or 18 per cent less than in 1911. The decrease in their number is due largely to their tendency to disintegration and to the formation of separate castes. They are found distributed all over the province, but are less numerous in the Maratha Plain country, where their place is taken by the Gowaris. Their occupation is pre-eminently the care of cattle and the sale of milk. The Gowaris are the herdsmen or grazier caste of the Maratha country, and correspond to the Ahirs of the rest of the province. Their numbers are practically stationary at 156,000, of whom 114,000 come from Berar and 30,000 from the Nagpur Division. Dhangars, numbering 97,000 or 1 per cent more than in 1911, are a Maratha caste of shepherds and blanket-weavers found mainly in the Maratha Plain and in Nimar. They deal exclusively in sheep and goats, and are to a certain extent nomadic, as they may be seen wandering to the most suitable pasture-lands in the hot weather. At such times their flocks are much in request for purposes of manure. Gujar in this province are mainly immigrants from Gwalior and are found chiefly in the Nimar and Hoshangabad districts. They were originally a nomadic tribe, but have settled down as good cultivators, whose connection with their traditional occupation is now shown by the number and excellence of the cattle they keep. They have decreased by 2 per cent and now number 55,000. Like the Dhangars, the Gadarias are shepherds, not cowherds, and they are found scattered over the province except in the Maratha Plain. They now number 36,000, but have decreased by 10 per cent since 1911. The Hatgars, of whom there are 12,000, are a branch of the Dhangars mainly found in the Pusad taluk of Yeotmal, and the Golars are the shepherd class of the Telugu country, of whom the same number are found in the south of the province.

GROUP No. V.
GRAZIERS AND DAIRYMEN.

Name.	Strength	Percentage of increase (+) decrease (-).
Ahir	602,727	-18
Gowari	155,902	-1
Dhangar	97,484	+1
Gujar	54,687	-2
Gadaria	36,344	-10
Hatgar	12,554	-18
Golar	11,598	-31
Ghosi	5,474	-44

156,000, of whom 114,000 come from Berar and 30,000 from the Nagpur Division. Dhangars, numbering 97,000 or 1 per cent more than in 1911, are a Maratha caste of shepherds and blanket-weavers found mainly in the Maratha Plain and in Nimar. They deal exclusively in sheep and goats, and are to a certain extent nomadic, as they may be seen wandering to the most suitable pasture-lands in the hot weather. At such times their flocks are much in request for purposes of manure. Gujar in this province are mainly immigrants from Gwalior and are found chiefly in the Nimar and Hoshangabad districts. They were originally a nomadic tribe, but have settled down as good cultivators, whose connection with their traditional occupation is now shown by the number and excellence of the cattle they keep. They have decreased by 2 per cent and now number 55,000. Like the Dhangars, the Gadarias are shepherds, not cowherds, and they are found scattered over the province except in the Maratha Plain. They now number 36,000, but have decreased by 10 per cent since 1911. The Hatgars, of whom there are 12,000, are a branch of the Dhangars mainly found in the Pusad taluk of Yeotmal, and the Golars are the shepherd class of the Telugu country, of whom the same number are found in the south of the province.

166. Dhimars, Kewats and Kahars are the three castes which have a variety of occupations all connected with water. They are thus fishermen, boatmen and

GROUP No. VI.
FISHERMEN, BOATMEN AND PALKI-BEARERS.

growers of water-nuts. The three castes are not really distinct, but Dhimars are

Name.	Strength.	Percentage of increase (+), decrease (-).
Dhimar	262,319	- 8
Kewat	174,542	+ 3
Kahar	21,000	-10

most numerous in the Maratha country, Kahars in the north of the province and Kewats in Chhattisgarh. The names are sometimes interchangeable, and each caste is found all over the province. At the present census, Dhimars number 262,000, Kewats 175,000 and Kahars 21,000. Kewats have increased by 3 per cent

during the decade, but Dhimars and Kahars are fewer by 8 and 10 per cent respectively.

167. There are a number of castes of vagrant hunters, of which the Pardhis alone have any numerical importance.

GROUP No. VII.
HUNTERS AND FOWLERS.

the province, but chiefly in Berar. They combine the occupation of the capture

Name.	Strength.	Percentage of increase (+), decrease (-).
Pardhi	12,151	-6

of birds and small game with that of petty thieving, which is a common characteristic of vagrants all over the world. As may be supposed, their presence is not welcomed in the villages in which they make a short sojourn. A section of them, known as the Chita Pardhis, is well known for the

manner in which its members utilise the hunting leopard for catching deer.

168. The membership of this group is 543,000, and by far the most

GROUP No. VIII.
PRIESTS AND DEVOTEES.

the total population. Their importance, however, is out of all proportion to

Name.	Strength.	Percentage of increase (+), decrease (-).
Brahman	457,377	+ 3
Gosain	39,710	- 6
Bairagi	34,794	- 9
Fakir	7,713	-15
Jangam	3,455	- 4

important caste is that of the Brahmans, who number 457,000 or 29 per cent of their numbers, owing to their high caste, and the fact that they occupy most of the positions which call for a higher standard of intelligence. No less than 74 per cent of Government servants above the menial class are said to be Brahmans. At the time of the census a number of castes always assert their claim to recognition as Brahmans, but it is probable, in view of the predominance of Brahman enumera-

tors, that few obtain this privilege who are not strictly entitled to it, and that the door is closed against accretions to the caste much more strictly than in the case of Rajputs. The increase of 3 per cent during the decade therefore probably is a fair index of the natural increase of population. Sub-castes and divisions of Brahmans are very numerous, but they are not tabulated in the census returns. In addition to his practical monopoly of clerical and administrative appointments, the Brahman is found in every walk of life. A large number follows the traditional occupation of the caste, and there are many religious mendicants. The life of a beggar, indeed, is regarded as a meritorious one in the case of a Brahman, and no stigma attaches to what elsewhere is an occupation held in little esteem. In view of their habits and occupation Brahmans are of course found distributed all over the province, and are proportionately more numerous in the more developed parts of the country. The other castes tabulated in this group at the present census are almost exclusively religious mendicants, and they are therefore found all over the province. Gosains number 40,000 or 6 per cent less than in 1911. They are the religious mendicants of the Sivite sect, from whom a caste has now developed. Bairagis are a caste similarly formed from the religious mendicants of the Vishnuite sect. Their numbers have decreased by 9 per cent during the decade, and now amount to 35,000. Jangams, who number about 3,500, are a Sivite order of wandering religious mendicants, who are the priests and *gurus* of the Sivite sect of Lingayats. They are found mostly in the Maratha country. Fakirs are a class of Mohammedan beggars whose numbers have decreased in ten years by 15 per cent to 8,000.

169. At the present census the Bhats, who are the caste of bards and genealogists, have decreased by 31 per cent to 20,000. The decrease is fairly uniform over the province, and there is no reason to suppose that the figures are inaccurate. Bhat is not strictly a caste name, and many castes have their own Bhats. A Bhat's standing therefore often depends on that of the caste with which he is associated. In his function as genealogist he was the sole recorder of births and marriages and, if his evidence could be accepted with confidence, would provide an excellent substitute for a system of registration of births and marriages. The other caste in this group, that of the Joshi or astrologer, is numerically unimportant and has not been tabulated at this census.

GROUP NOS. X AND XI.
GENEALOGISTS, BARDS AND ASTROLOGERS.

Name.	Strength.	Percentage of increase (+), decrease (-).
Bhat	39,879	-31

could be accepted with confidence, would provide an excellent substitute for a system of registration of births and marriages. The other caste in this group, that of the Joshi or astrologer, is numerically unimportant and has not been tabulated at this census.

170. Kayasths are an important caste of writers and village accountants which now ranks little below the Brahmans, though at one time occupying a much lower position in the social scale. Their numbers are 34,000 or 2 per cent more than in 1911, and, as their occupation requires, are found all over the province. The other important caste in this group, that of Bidurs, consists of illegitimate descendants of Brahmans in the Maratha country, whose numbers have decreased by 15 per cent during the decade.

GROUP NO. XII.
WRITERS

Name.	Strength.	Percentage of increase (+), decrease (-).
Kayasth	34,330	+ 2
Bidur	17,740	-15

171. Of the castes tabulated under this group at the census of 1911, the only one of numerical importance is that of the Mangs, who have increased by 1 per cent during the decade. The cent of whom come from Berar, and the majority of the remainder from the Nagpur division. They beat drums at village festivals, castrate cattle, and also make brooms and mats of date palm and keep leeches for blood-letting. Some of them are village watchmen, and their women act as midwives. A sub-division known as Mang garoris are usually professional criminals.

Mangs are an impure caste, 75 per

GROUP NO. XIII.
MUSICIANS, SINGERS, DANCERS, MIMICS AND JUGGLERS.

Name.	Strength.	Percentage of increase (+), decrease (-).
Mang	84,239	+ 1

Mang garoris are usually professional criminals.

172. 219,000 persons have been recorded in this group, of whom no fewer than 205,000 are Banias, who have increased by 3 per cent since 1911. The term Bania is really an occupational word meaning a merchant, not a caste-name, and the various true castes included as Banias have been separately tabulated as sub-castes. The figures of those sub-castes are given in the marginal table, and the very considerable decrease since 1911 indicates that in many instances the more detailed information as to sub-caste was not collected by the enumerators.

GROUP NO. XIV.
TRADERS AND PEDLARS.

Name.	Strength	Percentage of increase (+), decrease (-).
Bania	204,528	+ 3
Komti	8,729	-19
Bohra	5,666	+ 14

The most numerous group is that of the Agarwals, supposed to be the highest and most important sub-division of the Banias. They are found mainly in Jubbulpore and Nagpur, and are said to be immigrants from the Punjab. The

Mahesris are mostly found in the

PRINCIPAL CASTES OF BANIAS.	Strength.
Agarwal	15,127
Maheshri	6,495
Marwari	5,792
Parwar	5,619
Oswal	5,234
Gahoi	5,013
Saitwal	3,910
Kasarwani	3,625
Lingayat	3,214
Asathi	1,884
Nema	1,793
Lad	1,485
Kasondha	1,451
Golapurab	448
Charnagar	198

Maratha country and the neighbouring Central Provinces districts. Their original home was in Bikanir, though they derive their name from an ancient town on the Nerbudda not far from Indore. They include some of the richest traders in the province. The name Marwari indicates those Banias who have come from Marwar, and is not a real caste name at all. Parwars are mostly Jains of the D'gambari sect, and are famous for the beautiful temples they build. Like the Marwaris, the Oswals are immigrants from Marwar, and derive their name from a town of the name of Osnagar in that country. They are the most important trading

class in Rajputana, and their importance among the Banias of the Central Provinces is greater than their number would indicate. The Gahois are immigrants from Bundelkhand, and are found in the adjoining Central Provinces districts of Saugor, Damoh, Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur. Less than 5,000 persons have been returned under the other Bania sub-castes. Komtis are a Madras caste of traders who correspond to the Banias; they have been tabulated only for the Chanda and Yeotmal districts in which the majority of them are found. They number 9,000 or 19 per cent less than in 1911. Bohras have increased in number by 14 per cent during the decade and now number nearly 6,000 persons. They are a caste of Mohammedan traders from Gujarat, and are found in most districts of the province. The Bohras in this province are all Shias, and form the majority of the Shia community.

173. The membership of this group numbers 169,000, of whom nearly three-quarters are Banjaras, who have decreased by 9 per cent during the decade.

GROUP No. XV.
CARRIERS BY PACK ANIMALS.

They are found in greatest numbers in

Name.	Strength.	Percentage of increase (+), decrease (—).
Banjara	122,973	— 9
Wanjari	46,465	+ 38

the Berar districts. At one time they monopolised the carrying trade of the central parts of India, and were in particular demand to supply the necessary transport for armies. Owing to the development of communications by rail, they have to a large extent lost their traditional occupation and have settled down as cultivators. Their women are easily recognised by their picturesque clothing and the long sticks on their heads around which they fasten their hair. Wanjaris, who are found mostly in Berar, took to cultivation sooner than the Banjaras, with whom they severed their connection, and now form a separate caste.

174. Nais and Mhalis are not really distinct castes, the latter term being the Marathi equivalent for a barber. Nais are found all over the province and have increased in number by 7 per cent to 160,000 during the decade. Mhalis now number 22,000, or 42 per cent more than in 1911, but it is probable that they have been confused with the Malas or Malis either at the present or the previous census.

GROUP No. XVI.
BARBERS.

Name.	Strength.	Percentage of increase (+), decrease (—).
Nai	160,127	+ 7
Mhali	21,763	+ 42

175. The Dhobis, or washermen, as their name implies, are a functional caste. Their numbers show no change during the decade. In spite of his occupation which brings him into close contact with many of the population, the Dhobi is considered to be impure and not to be touched by the higher castes. Dhobis are found distributed all over the province.

GROUP No. XVII.
WASHERMEN.

Name.	Strength.	Percentage of increase (+), decrease (—).
Dhobi	165,624	...

176. This important group contains 1,810,000 persons, of whom 1,171,000, or nearly two thirds, are Mahars, a small increase during the intercensal period.

GROUP No. XVIII.
WEAVERS, CARDERS AND DYERS.

Name.	Strength.	Percentage of increase (+), decrease (-).
Mehra or Mahar ...	1,170,737	...
Panka ...	206,513	— 4
Koshti ...	150,620	— 2
Ganda ...	144,585	— 5
Kori ...	58,208	— 4
Katia ...	37,950	— 8
Bahna ...	34,339	— 29
Rangari ...	14,925	— 11
Sali ...	10,100	— 29
Bhulia ...	1,725	— 64

Mahars are found predominantly in the Maratha plain country, and in smaller numbers in the Betul and Chhindwara districts and in the Bastar state. They are one of the untouchable castes, but in Berar they hold a very powerful position in the village community. In most villages a number of Mahar families called *watandar* Mahars hold a hereditary position which they defend with much zeal. Their functions include the removal of dead animals, the weighing of grain, the sanitation of the village, assistance at funerals, and help to the *patel* or headman of the village in the government work of collecting revenue, sending messages and keeping the public peace. For these duties they were formerly remunerated by a grain cess on cultivated land which was paid to them at the time of harvest. This has recently been changed to a regular cash cess assessed on the land revenue. Thus although they occupy a position of considerable social degradation, few villages can exist without their services, and if, as sometimes happens, they have a quarrel with the village headman, it is by no means certain which party will prove the victor. The caste supplies a good deal of the general labour, agricultural or otherwise, in the Maratha Plain division, and only a comparatively small proportion of them are weavers. Much of the work in the big spinning and weaving mills is, however, done by them. Pankas are a Dravidian caste of weavers and labourers found chiefly in the Mandla district and Chhattisgarh. They also sometimes work as village watchmen. They number 207,000, but have decreased by 4 per cent since 1911. Koshtis number 151,000, a decrease of 2 per cent during the decade; they are a Telugu and Maratha weaving class, but occupy a somewhat higher social position than other castes of similar habits. Their standard occupation is the weaving of the fine silk-bordered clothes which are worn by well-to-do persons in the Maratha country, but the competition of the mills has hit them hard, and, as the demand for their products varies with the character of the season, they are among the first to show distress in times of agricultural depression. The Gandas are an impure caste belonging to the Oriya country, and in this province are found almost exclusively in Chhattisgarh. They number 145,000, or 5 per cent less than in 1911. They are connected with the Pankas, but have now become a separate caste. They act as village watchmen, weavers of coarse cloth and musicians. The Kori is the weaving caste of Northern India and is found mainly in the north of the province. The caste is of low standing, but is not impure. Its numbers have decreased by 4 per cent since 1911, and now stand at 38,000. Katias are an occupational caste of cotton spinners and village watchmen belonging to the Satpura districts and the Nerbudda valley. They now number 38,000 or 8 per cent less than in 1911. Bahnas, who are mostly Mohammedans, are the occupational caste of cotton cleaners, but hand cleaning cannot compete with the cotton gins, and many of them have taken to other occupations and have returned themselves at the census as ordinary Mohammedans. This accounts for a decrease in their number of 29 per cent during the decade to 34,000. Rangaris or Chhipas are a Hindu caste of dyers found mainly in the Maratha country. Their social position is higher than that of the weavers. They are found mainly in the Maratha districts. Their numbers have decreased by 11 per cent during the decade and are now 15,000. Salis, who number 10,000, are an offshoot of the Koshtis of Telugu origin.

177. Darjis number 51,000 and have decreased by 1 per cent in 10 years.

GROUP No. XIX.
TAILORS.

Name.	Strength.	Percentage of increase (+), decrease (-).
Darji ...	50,579	— 1

They are, as may be expected from their occupation, found all over the province. Their caste position is just below that of the cultivating classes. The comparatively small number of tailors is due to the fact that the bulk of the clothes worn by the population is woven, not sewn.

178. Barhais are the traditional caste of carpenters and wood-workers, and are found all over the province, though only in small numbers in Chhattisgarh.

GROUP No. XX.
CARPENTERS.

In the country they mend ploughs and other wooden implements of agriculture, and are generally paid by a grain cess; but in the towns they do a higher class of work, for which they are remunerated in the ordinary manner. In social position they rank with the higher cultivators. They number 97,000, or 11 per cent less than in 1911.

Name.	Strength.	Percentage of increase (+), decrease (-).
Barhai	97,046	-11

179. Only 6,000 persons are enumerated in this group, and these are the Takaris, who really are stone-grinders. They have decreased by 10 per cent during the decade. Most of the work of masonry is done by the Beldars, who will be found in group XXXIII.

GROUP No. XXI.
MASONS.

Name.	Strength.	Percentage of increase (+), decrease (-).
Takari	6,313	-10

180. The Kumhars are the traditional potters of the East, and are found distributed all over the province. They have increased in numbers by 2 per cent during the decade. The caste ranks with village menials, just above the impure castes. Originally they may have been village servants paid by a cess, but they now sell their wares in the open market, and produce very efficient pots at an extraordinarily low price. Some Kumhars also add to their earnings by breeding pigs for sacrificial purposes.

GROUP No. XXII.
POTTERS.

Name.	Strength.	Percentage of increase (+), decrease (-).
Kumhar	121,408	+2

181. Lohars number 174,000 or 4 per cent less than in 1911. They are the traditional caste blacksmiths, and in the country often combine the work of a carpenter with their own, and are paid by a cess, like the village menials with whom they rank socially. In the towns, owing to the rapid expansion of the milling and factory industries, their services are in much demand, and they earn high wages. The Agarias, a small Dravidian tribe which is an offshoot of the Gonds, are professional iron smelters. The apparent decrease of 61 per cent in their numbers is due to the fact that at the present census they have only been tabulated in the Bilaspur district and Surguja State, where they are mostly found. They may also have been confused with the Agharias.

GROUP No. XXIV.
BLACKSMITHS.

Name.	Strength.	Percentage of increase (+), decrease (-).
Lohar	174,187	-4
Agaria	3,661	-61

182. There are 129,000 Sunars, or 2 per cent more than in 1911, distributed all over the province. Owing to the sacredness of the precious metals, Sunars occupy a high social standing, which is, in the opinion of some, above that of the higher cultivating castes. Their wealth and the nature of their occupation has raised them considerably in the social scale; they were at one time menials in the Maratha village. A sub-caste, called the Audhias, which makes ornaments of brass and copper, however, is not held in such high esteem.

GROUP No. XXV.
GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.

Name.	Strength.	Percentage of increase (+), decrease (-).
Sunar	129,380	+2

183. Kasars are a caste of workers in metal and brass found mainly in the

GROUP No. XXVI.
BRASS AND COPPER SMITHS.

districts. They have decreased by 26 per cent during the decade to 15,000

Name.	Strength.	Percentage of increase (+), decrease (-)
Kasar	14,924	-26

Chhindwara, Hoshangabad, Bhandara, Seoni, Betul, Balaghat and Mandla persons. They are a respectable caste ranking next to the Sunars among urban workmen. At one time the bell-metal industry of Mandla was famous for the articles of excellent craftsmanship which were produced, but it has now declined considerably in importance.

184. Telis are a numerous and well distributed caste numbering 890,000, or

GROUP No. XXVIII.
Oil Pressers.

Division. They rank low in the caste

Name.	Strength.	Percentage of increase (+), decrease (-).
Teli	890,240	+2

two per cent more than in 1911. They are most numerous in the Chhattisgarh hierarchy among the village menial class. Their traditional occupation is that of oil pressing, but many of them have taken to agriculture. A sub-division of the caste calls itself Rathor, and now owns no connection with the Telis, but claims to be Rajputs owing to the similar name of the famous Rajput sect. This claim is not

accepted by the Rajputs.

185. Kalars are the caste in whose hands the greater portion of the traffic in

GROUP No. XXIX.
TODDY DRAWERS AND DISTILLERS.

They are fairly evenly distributed

Name.	Strength.	Percentage of increase (+), decrease (-).
Kalar	188,681	-3

liquor lies. They number 189,000, and have decreased by 3 per cent in ten years. They are most numerous in the Nagpur Division. Socially the caste is held in much the same esteem as the Telis, and they have acquired a certain amount of unpopularity recently owing to the campaign against the use of intoxicating liquor.

186. The Chamars, who number 882,000 or 2 per cent less than in 1911, are

GROUP No. XXXI.
LEATHER WORKERS.

particularly numerous in the Chhattisgarh districts, where no less than 553,000

Name.	Strength.	Percentage of increase (+), decrease (-).
Chamar	881,674	-2
Madgi	7,829	-9
Dohor	5,043	-20

the tanners of Northern India. They are found all over the province, but are particularly numerous in the Chhattisgarh districts, where no less than 553,000 of them are found. In this area they form the bulk of the tenant and labouring classes; many of them are Kabirpanthis and Satnamis by religion, and are not on the best of terms with their Hindu neighbours. The occupation of curing and tanning hides has been entirely eschewed by the Satnami Chamars; but the caste as a

whole occupies a very low social position and is included among the untouchables. There is considerable demand for their labour among the coal and manganese mines of this province, and they are now of all castes the most ready to leave their homes in search of work. At the time of the census there had been a large but temporary exodus of Chamars from Chhattisgarh to the labour centres to the East, and it is probable that there was actually an increase in their numbers. Dohors are a sub-caste of Chamars who in Berar consider themselves a separate caste. Madgis are the Telugu workers in leather who correspond to the Chamars of the Central Provinces; 8,000 of them, or 9 per cent less than in 1911, are found in the Yeotmal and Chanda districts adjoining the Telugu country.

187. Basors number 44,000, or 17 per cent less than in 1911. They are found in the largest numbers in the Jubbulpore division, but have representatives everywhere, except in some of the smaller Feudatory States. They are makers of bamboo baskets and mats, and derive their names from the vernacular word for the bamboo. They are generally considered an impure caste, and are required to live apart from the other inhabitants of their village.

GROUP No. XXXII.
BASKET AND MAT MAKERS.

Name.	Strength.	Percentage of increase (+), decrease (-).
Basor	44,046	-17

188. The term Beldar is an occupational one, and is applied to a number of groups of more or less diverse origin, who work as masons or navvies, build the earthen embankments of tanks and fields, carry lime and bricks and in former times refined salt. The majority of Beldars are probably derived from the non-Aryan tribes, but their social distinction varies in different places. The Raj-beldars in the north of the province, who are purely masons, are held in high esteem, while the Waddars, who are mostly found in Berar and are sometimes included among the Beldars, are by some considered to belong to the untouchables, and are frequently professional criminals. Beldars have decreased by 16 and Waddars by 23 per cent during the decade.

GROUP No. XXXIII.
EARTH, SALT, ETC., WORKERS AND QUARRIERS.

Name	Strength.	Percentage of increase (+), decrease (-).
Beldar	21,580	-16
Waddar	9,861	-23

189. Chadars are a small caste of village watchmen and weavers found in the Jubbulpore, Saugor, Damoh, and Narsinghpur districts. They number 26,000 or 8 per cent less than in 1911. Socially they are held in low esteem, but owing to their cleanly habits they rank above the untouchables. Dahayats number 11,000 and Khangars 10,000. The former are really a sub-caste of the latter. They came originally from Bundelkhand, and were formerly of criminal tendencies, but have now settled down to the more respectable occupation of village watchmen and labourers. They are not an impure caste, but rank low in the social scale. Paiks are an Uriya caste with the traditional occupation of foot soldiers, and are now employed as retainers and watchmen. They number only 2,000, or less than 41 per cent of their number in 1911. They are found in this province only in the Raipur district.

GROUP No. XXXV.
VILLAGE WATCHMEN AND MENIALS.

Name.	Strength.	Percentage of increase (+), decrease (-).
Chadar	25,825	-8
Dahayat	11,141	-24
Khangar	10,110	-21
Paik	1,868	-41

190. The sweeper castes of Mehtar, Bhanggi, Hari, Dom and Lalbegis are in reality identical, but only those describing themselves as Doms have been enumerated at the present census in the Raipur and Jubbulpore districts. The decrease of 52 per cent on the figures of 1911 is therefore a nominal one. They are of course an impure caste, occupying the lowest rank in the social ladder. The number of sweepers is inadequate for the needs of the province, and in the larger towns they have been able to increase their earnings by combination, and, in view of the essential nature of the duties they perform, it is probable that before long they will be able to place a scarcity value on their services.

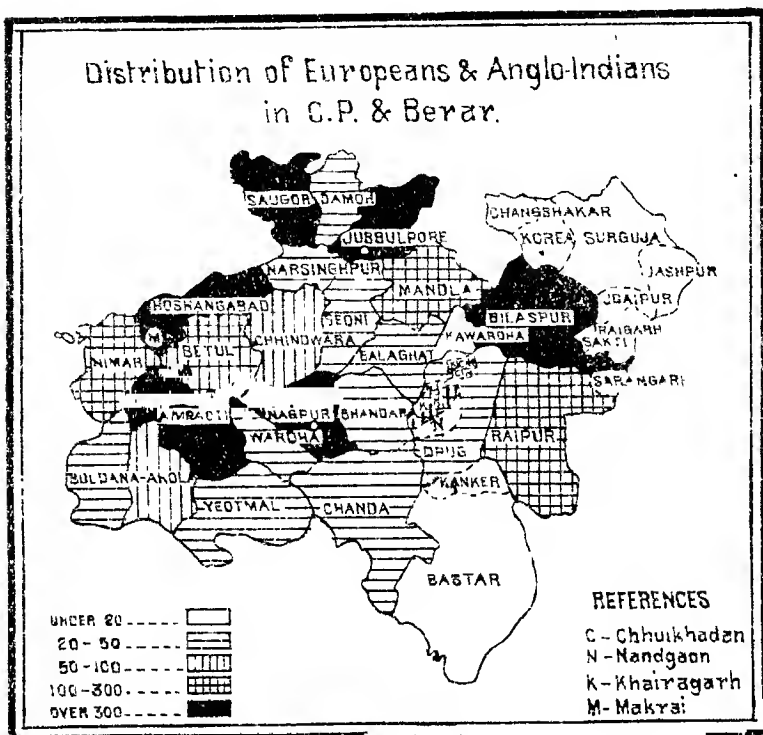
GROUP No. XXXVI.
SWEEPERS.

Name.	Strength.	Percentage of increase (+), decrease (-).
Dom or Dumar	5,530	-41

191. 166,000 persons have been included in this group, against 590,000 in 1911. The increase is due to the fact that a number of small tribes of insufficient importance at the present census for separate tabulation have been included.

		Strength.
All Castes	...	1,664,725

on religion. The map in the margin, however, shows the numerical distribution of the European and Anglo-Indian community. They are found in greatest numbers in military and railway centres.



192. The figures of the principal untouchable castes are given in the groups to which they belong, but in view of the social problem connected with them it is convenient to include them in one place. They are therefore tabulated in the margin. Owing to the omission of minor castes, the number of untouchables is greater than that actually shown, but even so, in spite of the teaching of Mr. Gandhi, there are no less than 19 per cent of the population of the province whose touch is pollution to their fellow man.

THE UNTOUCHABLES.

Number of Untouchables.			
(1) Balahi	...	...	43,518
(2) Basor	...	...	44,046
(3) Chamar	...	...	881,674
(4) Dhobi	...	...	165,624
(5) Ganda	...	...	144,585
(6) Katia	...	...	37,950
(7) Kori	...	...	38,208
(8) Kumhar	...	...	121,408
(9) Madgi	...	...	7,820
(10) Mala	...	...	6,080
(11) Mang	...	...	84,239
(12) Mehra or Mahar	...	...	1,170,737
(13) Mehtar	...	...	13,448
(14) Panka	...	...	206,513
Total	...	...	2,965,859

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—CASTES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THEIR TRADITIONAL OCCUPATIONS.

Group and caste.	Strength, 000's omitted.	Group and caste.	Strength, 000's omitted.	Group and caste.	Strength, 000's omitted.
1	2	1	2	1	2
<i>Total Population</i> ...	15,980	X. Genealogists (1) ...	20	XXIV. Blacksmiths (11) ...	178
I. Landholders (41) ...	662	All castes ..	20	Lohar ...	174
Maratha ...	206	XII. Writers (3) ...	52	Others ...	4
Rajput ...	456	Kayasth ...	34	XXV. Gold and Silversmiths (8) ...	129
II. Cultivators (178) ...	2,851	Others ...	18	Sunar ...	129
(Including growers of special products).		XIII. Musicians, Singers, Dancers, Mimics and Jugglers (5).	84	XXVI. Brass and Copper-smiths (1).	15
Barai ...	54	Mang ..	84	All castes ...	15
Bhoyar ...	62	XIV. Traders and Pedlars (14).	219	XXVIII. Oil-Pressers (56) ...	890
Kachhi ...	116	Bania ...	205	Teli ..	890
Kirar ..	44	Others ...	14	XXIX. Toddy Drawers and Distillers (12).	189
Kolta ...	20	XV. Carriers by Pack-animals (11).	169	Kalar ...	189
Kunbi ...	1,253	Banjara ...	123	XXXI. Leather Workers (56) ...	894
Kurmi ..	302	Wanjari ...	46	Chamar ...	881
Lodhi ...	296	XVI. Barbers (12) ...	182	Others ...	13
Mali ...	522	Mhali ...	22	XXXII. Basket and Mat Makers (3).	44
Mana ..	48	Nai ...	160	Basor ...	44
Others ..	133	XVII. Washermen (11) ...	166	XXXIII. Earth, Salt, etc, Workers and Quarriers (2).	32
III. Labourers (4) ...	71	Dhobi ..	166	All castes ..	32
Ghasia ...	38	XVIII. Weavers, Carders and Dyers (113).	1,810	XXXV. Village Watchmen and Menials (3).	49
Others ..	33	Bahna ...	34	All castes ...	49
IV. Forest and Hill Tribes (204).	3,262	Ganda ...	145	XXXVI. Sweepers (...) ...	5
Andh ...	52	Katia ...	38	All castes ...	5
Bharia or Bhumia ...	52	Kori ...	38	XXXVII. Others (109) ...	1,743
Binjhar ...	56	Koshti ...	151	Christian ...	78
Gond ..	2,110	Mehra or Mahar ...	1,171	Others ...	1,665
Halba ...	109	Panka ...	266		
Kawar ...	222	Others ...	27		
Kol ...	97	XIX. Tailors (3) ...	51		
Koli ...	41	Darji ..	51		
Korku ...	140	XX. Carpenters (6) ...	67		
Korwa ..	21	Barhai ...	97		
Pardhan ...	96	XXI. Masons (...) ...	6		
Nagasia ...	15	All castes ...	6		
Oraon ...	74	XXII. Potters (8) ...	121		
Sawara or Saonr ..	74	Kumhar ...	121		
Others ..	123				
V. Graziers and Dairymen (61) ...	976				
Ahir ...	603				
Dhangar ...	97				
Gadaria ...	36				
Gowari ..	156				
Gujar ...	55				
Others ..	29				
VI. Fishermen, Boatmen and Palki-bearers (29).	458				
Dhimar ...	262				
Kewat ..	175				
Others ..	21				
VII. Hunters and Fowlers (1).	12				
All castes ...	12				
VIII. Priests and Devotees (34)	543				
Bairagi ...	35				
Brahman ...	457				
Gosain ..	40				
Others ..	11				

NOTE (1).—Figures in brackets against the 37 groups indicate the proportions per mille of the population of the province.

(2).—Owing to the reduction in the number of castes tabulated at this census, figures for groups IX, XI, XXIII, XXVII, XXX and XXXIV of the last census are not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—VARIATION IN CASTE, TRIBE, ETC., SINCE 1901.

Serial No.	Caste, Tribe or Race.	PERSONS (000's OMITTED).			PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION. INCREASE (+), DECREASE (—).		
		1921.	1911.	1901.	1911—1921.	1901—1911.	1901—1921.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Ahir	603	738	638	— 18	+ 16	— 36
2	Andh	52	52	40	...	+ 30	+ 30
3	Bahna	34	48	21	— 29	+ 129	+ 62
4	Bairagi	35	38	32	— 9	+ 19	+ 9
5	Bania	205	199	182	+ 3	+ 9	+ 13
6	Banjara	123	136	106	— 9	+ 28	+ 16
7	Barai	54	59	56	— 10	+ 5	— 4
8	Barhai	97	109	98	— 11	+ 11	— 1
9	Bisor	44	53	43	— 17	+ 23	+ 2
10	Bharia (Bhumia)	52	51	34	+ 2	+ 50	+ 309
11	Bhojar	63	59	47	+ 7	+ 26	+ 34
12	Binjwar	36	59	38	— 39	+ 55	— 5
13	Brahman	457	446	424	+ 3	+ 5	+ 8
14	Chamar	882	902	753	— 2	+ 20	+ 17
15	Darji	51	51	48	— 1	+ 6	+ 6
16	Dhangar	97	96	94	+ 1	+ 2	+ 3
17	Dhimar	262	284	250	— 8	+ 14	+ 5
18	Dhobi	166	155	142	...	+ 16	+ 17
19	Gadaria	36	40	33	— 10	+ 21	+ 9
20	Ganda	145	152	125	— 5	+ 22	+ 16
21	Ghasia	38	43	32	— 13	+ 34	+ 19
22	Gond	2,110	2,334	1,902	— 10	+ 23	+ 6
23	Gosain	40	42	38	— 6	+ 11	+ 5
24	Gowari	156	158	102	— 1	+ 55	+ 53
25	Gujar	55	56	50	— 2	+ 12	+ 10
26	Halba	109	100	90	+ 9	+ 11	+ 21
27	Kachhi	116	120	106	— 3	+ 13	+ 9
28	Kalar	189	195	165	— 3	+ 18	+ 15
29	Kawar	222	229	178	— 3	+ 20	+ 25
30	Katia	38	41	32	— 8	+ 28	+ 19
31	Kayasth	34	34	30	+ 2	+ 13	+ 13
32	Kewat	175	160	140	+ 3	+ 21	+ 25
33	Kirar	44	48	42	— 8	+ 14	+ 5
34	Kol	97	83	64	+ 17	+ 30	+ 52
35	Koli	41	36	28	+ 14	+ 29	+ 46
36	Kolta	20	36	36	— 45	...	— 44
37	Kori	38	40	35	— 4	+ 14	+ 9
38	Korku	140	152	120	— 8	+ 27	+ 17
39	Korwa	21	34	26	— 40	+ 31	— 23
40	Koshti (or Koshta)	151	153	134	— 2	+ 14	+ 13
41	Kumhar	121	119	103	+ 2	+ 16	+ 17
42	Kunbi	1,253	1,357	1,283	— 8	+ 6	— 2
43	Kurmi	302	303	278	...	+ 9	+ 9
44	Lodhi	295	314	277	— 6	+ 13	+ 7
45	Lohar	174	182	149	— 4	+ 22	+ 17
46	Mali	522	564	491	— 7	+ 15	— 24
47	Mana	48	49	40	— 2	+ 23	+ 20
48	Mang	84	84	69	+ 1	+ 22	+ 22
49	Matatha	206	94	61	+ 120	+ 54	+ 238
50	Mehra (Mahar)	1,171	1,165	965	...	+ 21	+ 21
51	Mhali	22	37	34	+ 42	+ 9	— 35
52	Nagasia	15	44	17	— 67	+ 159	— 12
53	Nai	160	149	131	+ 7	+ 14	+ 22
54	Oraon	74	119	86	— 11	+ 38	— 14
55	Panka	206	215	168	— 4	+ 28	+ 23
56	Pardhan	96	119	95	— 10	+ 25	+ 1
57	Rajput	456	441	381	+ 3	+ 16	+ 20
58	Sawara (Sacrt)	74	74	58	...	+ 28	+ 28
59	Sunar	129	127	122	+ 2	+ 4	+ 6
60	Teli	890	869	747	+ 2	+ 16	+ 19
61	Wanjari	46	34	28	+ 38	+ 21	+ 64
62	Christian	78	37	27	+ 6	+ 37	+ 189

NOTE.—Oraons of Jashpur, converted to Christianity, have been included in Christians. They were, however, included in Oraons at the last census.

CHAPTER XII.

Occupation.

193. The statistics regarding the occupation of the population, so far as they are obtained from the General Census Schedules, are found in Imperial Tables XVII—XXI, of which the details are as follows :—

REFERENCE TO STATISTICS.

Imperial Table XVII.—Occupations—general distribution.

Imperial Table XVIII.—Subsidiary occupations of agriculturists.

Imperial Table XIX.—Mixed occupations.

Imperial Table XX.—Occupations by religion.

Imperial Table XXI.—Occupations by caste, tribe and race.

In addition to the above, separate statistics of factories were collected and the results are embodied in Imperial Table XXII, which is divided into seven parts—

Part I.—Gives the provincial summary.

Part II.—Shows the distribution by districts.—

Part III.—Shows industrial establishments classified according to the class of owners and managers.

Part IV.—Shows caste or race and birth-place of skilled workmen classified according to their industrial occupation.

Part V.—Shows caste or race and birth-place of unskilled labourers classified according to the industry in which they are working.

Part VI.—Gives details of power employed—

(i) for establishments using steam, oil, gas, water, etc.,

(ii) for establishments using electric power generated on the premises, and

(iii) for electric power supplied from outside.

Part VII.—Gives the number of looms in use in textile establishments.

In order to present the statistics in a more easily intelligible form, the following Subsidiary Tables are appended to the chapter :—

Occupation Tables.

Table I.—Shows the general distribution by occupation.

Table II.—Gives the distribution by occupation in natural divisions.

Table III.—Gives the agricultural, commercial and professional population in natural divisions and districts.

Table IV.—Shows occupations combined with agriculture where agriculture is the subsidiary occupation.

Table V.—Shows occupations combined with agriculture where agriculture is the principal occupation.

Table VI.—Shows occupations of females by sub-classes and selected orders and groups.

Table VII.—Gives statistics for selected occupations.

Table VIII.—Gives the distribution of 10,000 persons by occupation and religion for orders and selected groups.

Table IX.—Shows the number of persons employed on the 18th March 1921, on railways and in the Irrigation and Post and Telegraph departments.

Industrial Tables.

Table X.—Shows the general distribution of industries and persons employed.

Table XI.—Gives particulars of establishments employing 20 or more persons.

Table XII.—Shows the type of organization for the more important classes of establishments.

Table XIII.—Shows the place of origin of skilled employees.

Table XIV.—Shows the place of origin of unskilled employees.

Table XV.—Shows the distribution of Europeans and Anglo-Indians in different departments of certain industries.

Table XVI.—Shows the proportional distribution of women and children in different industries.

Table XVII.—Shows the distribution of the main sources of power over the various industrial establishments.

194. The information regarding occupations contained in the schedules of the census is found in three columns, and is the same as that collected in 1911. Column 9 was intended for the principal means of livelihood of actual workers, and column 10 for their second occupation, if they had one. No questions were asked as to any other means of livelihood beyond the two most important. The instructions to enumerators required that the occupation shown in column 9 should be that which brought in the largest annual income. Column 11 was reserved for dependents, and in it was given the principal occupation, as entered in column 9, of the person on whose support the dependent lived. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining accurate information regarding occupation, instructions were given that Inspecting Officers should pay special attention to the accuracy of the returns in these three columns. For the separate industrial census, owners of all establishments which employed 10 or more persons were required to fill up two schedules. Schedule A contained information as to the nature of the business, the caste or nationality of the owners and managers, the power (if any) used and the number of employees. In Schedule B a separate slip was reserved for each worker, who was classified as skilled or unskilled, and particulars of sex, nature of employment, birth-place and caste were asked for. In order to obtain as complete as possible information regarding industrial establishments, a register was first prepared for each district or state, showing the number of factories or concerns which ordinarily employed 10 or more persons. The preparation of the register required a considerable amount of time in some districts, and some discretion had to be given to local officers as to the date on which the return had to be made. The date selected was usually about the time of the census proper, March 18th, 1921, or shortly afterwards. At the present census the number of employees necessary before an industrial establishment was included in these returns was reduced from 20 to 10, and there was a consequential increase in the number of establishments for which statistics were collected.

195. The three occupational columns in the general census schedules are those in which there is most scope for error on the part of the enumerator. In the first place, difficulty sometimes arose as to which column or columns should be filled up, or which occupation should be considered the principal means of livelihood. The test which distinguished between a worker and a dependent was whether the money obtained made an appreciable addition to the family income. Thus a schoolboy, who had earned a scholarship, was shown as a dependent, as his earnings went in reduction of expenditure, or, if he occasionally earned small sums by writing letters, he would not be included as a worker. But if a boy was regularly employed to herd the village-cattle, even though his earnings did not cover the full cost of his upkeep, he would still be classified as a worker. Similarly a woman who regularly helped her husband in his occupation would be shown as a worker, even though her separate wage-earning capacity could not be assessed, while one who only attended to her household duties was shown as a dependent. The distinction between main and subsidiary occupations was one which it was often difficult to make. There are certain occupations which can only be

performed at one time of the year, such as that of ferryman, or of employees in the seasonal cotton gins, which contribute the major portion of the annual income; but if the occupation was not being followed at the time of the census there would be a tendency to relegate it to a subsidiary place or to overlook it altogether. Agriculturists were divided into rent-receivers, rent-payers and growers of special products. There would be a tendency to include in the more honorific class of rent-receivers an individual who both received and paid rent, without reference to the fact that his actual cultivation was the most profitable. Again an agricultural labourer, who in addition had a little cultivation of his own, might attempt to give cultivation as his main source of income, while many cases occur, in which the decision as to what actually was the main source of income is an extremely difficult one to make. Many of the richer cultivators and landowners also lend out money or grain, but would be extremely reluctant to disclose this source of income, in view of the possibility of their being assessed to income-tax. One case was brought to notice, which doubtless had its parallel elsewhere, of a woman who was kept as a mistress in a separate establishment. Her supporter objected strongly to her appearing as dependent on him in the census schedule, although she had no other means of livelihood. In this case the name of the man on whom she was dependent would not appear in the schedule, but nevertheless the objection was strongly held. Instances of misclassification could be multiplied almost indefinitely. Women would frequently prefer to be returned as dependents rather than as workers on the ground of social prestige; occupational castes would give their traditional rather than actual occupation, while criminals would naturally shrink from disclosing their means of subsistence.

196. Apart from the mistakes of classification, there was a distinct tendency on the part of the enumerating staff to give inadequate information. Terms, such as service, labour, shopkeeper, agriculture, which do not specify the nature of the service or labour performed, the kind of goods sold or the class of agriculture (rent-receiver or rent-payer), are the bugbear of the census official. The great mass of entries however, particularly in the country, related to a comparatively few and well defined occupations, and are both easy to make and accurate. In the tabulation offices constant care is necessary to secure that the entries recorded in the schedules are finally correctly placed in the tables. It is of course possible for a certain number of the indefinite entries to be corrected by reference to other items in the schedules or the neighbouring entries, and some improvement is undoubtedly effected by this means. Constant care has to be taken to ensure that the entry as written, unless there is a prescribed abbreviation for it, is transferred from the schedules to the slips. The real difficulty, however, begins with the slip sorting and the classification of the unusual entries among the various prescribed heads. The slip-sorter is a low-paid official, and he cannot be trusted to discriminate between similar occupations. All doubtful cases have in consequence to be referred to the supervising staff, and the preparation of the occupational tables is in consequence a task of considerable magnitude; but in spite of the inherent difficulties the proportion of error introduced in tabulation must be a very small percentage of the whole. The returns for the Industrial Census were made by the managers of industrial concerns with the assistance of district officials. In the larger towns some concerns with as few as 10 workers may have been omitted owing to the ignorance of the district authorities as to their existence, but their number cannot have been large. Some of the information, such as that relating to the nationality of the owners of a factory or the nature of the power used, was sometimes omitted, but was subsequently obtained on reference. There was also considerable variation in the interpretation of skilled labour, and it was apparently sometimes thought that enquiry was being made as to whether the labourer was literate or not. The number of entries however was small compared with the total population, and it was possible to employ a picked staff for the compilation of the statistics. Doubtful entries, such as those of skilled or unskilled labour mentioned above, or relating to the distinction between clerical and other employees, could almost invariably be corrected by reference to the nature of the occupation.

197. The system of classification of occupations adopted at the census is practically the same as that introduced at the census of 1911. It is founded on a scheme prepared by M. Bertillon of the Statistical Bureau of Paris, and adopted as the basis of classification in several European countries. One of its features is the complete separation of manufacture and trade, which gives rise to many of the difficulties of classification, but it is extremely simple and logical, and has effected a considerable reduction in the number of occupational groups shown in the census statistics prior to 1911. The only changes introduced at the present census consist of modifications in the occupational groups which have increased the number of groups from 169 in 1911 to 191 in 1921. The principal alterations are—

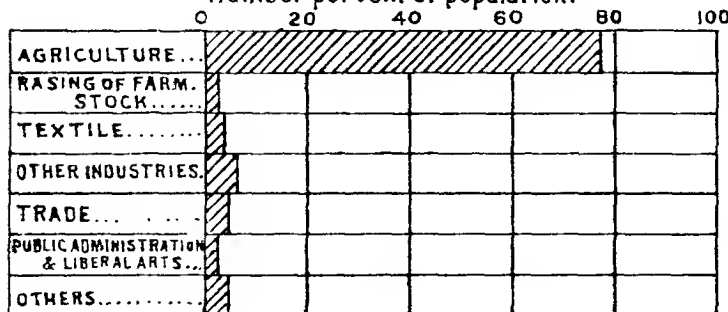
- (1) the expansion of existing groups so as to show in detail interesting or important categories which were previously combined, and
- (2) the correction of imperfect classification by redrafting the groups or transferring certain categories from one group to another.

Thus the groups of order 6—Textiles—have been expanded to show separately workers in certain important operations in connection with the treatment of cotton, wool, and silk. Similarly, in orders 16, 21 and 37, persons connected with mechanical transport have been separated from other transport workers, while an endeavour has been made in connection with orders 1, 20, 21, 22, etc., to separate the figures of unskilled labourers. Again some of the groups under order 50 have been re-arranged so as to show a more scientific classification, and under order 55 various types of unproductive industries have been expanded into three groups. In all there are four main classes, 12 sub-classes, 56 orders and 191 groups; a few of the orders are split up into sub-orders for the purpose of exhibiting minor occupations or collections of occupations which are of special interest or importance.

198. The population of the province is still essentially agricultural, as can be seen from the diagram in the margin, which displays the proportional distribution of the population according to the main heads of occupation. The number

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF
OCCUPATIONS IN THE
PROVINCE.

Diagram showing the general distribution of the population by occupation (orders)
Number percent of population.

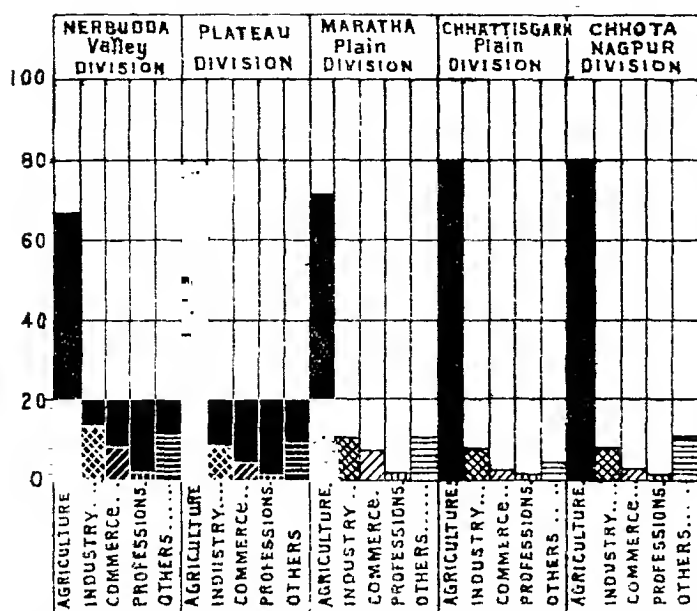


employed on pasture and agriculture amounts to 77 per cent of the whole population, 47 per cent being cultivators and 27 per cent farm servants or labourers. Of the remainder nearly 15 per cent are employed in the preparation and supply of material substances, 3 per cent each belonging to the two heads of textile industry and trade in food-stuffs, two per cent to industries of dress and one per cent to the wood industry. The extraction of minerals occupies 15 per cent of the population, and transport a little over 1 per cent. 2.6 per cent are engaged in public administration, and 1.2 per cent, of whom more than half come under the head religion, are found among those who profess liberal arts. Domestic servants number 1.4 per cent of the population, and somewhat under 1 per cent belong to the category of the unproductive.

During the decade the general proportions of the occupations have not altered very greatly. There has been a decrease from 75 to 74 per cent among those engaged in agriculture, following an increase of 5 per cent in the previous decade. Those engaged in trade now number 44 per mille as against 37 in 1911, the whole increase coming under the head of other trade in food-stuffs.

The largest variation, from 2·4 to 26·1 per 1,000, is found among those insufficiently described, and must be attributed to the difficulty of interesting the body of enumerators in unpaid work at a time when anti-government agitation was everywhere at its height.

199. The comparative variations in the main groups of employment according to natural divisions are illustrated in the marginal diagram. As may be expected, agriculture is most important in the least developed parts of the province, and the highest proportion of 80 per cent among the persons so engaged is found in the Chhattisgarh and Chhota Nagpur divisions. In the latter the abundance of pasturage accounts for the fact that 40 per mille persons gain their living from it. Industry and commerce occupy the most prominent place in the Nerbudda Valley division owing to the larger number



of persons there engaged in the industry of dress and in the trade in food-stuffs, but the textile industry has its home in the Maratha Plain, where it occupies 37 per mille of the population. Among minor occupations, the Plateau division, owing to the development of the Pench valley coal field, now devotes the largest portion of its population to the development of minerals. Fishing and hunting, as in 1911, occupy more than twice as many persons in the Maratha Plain as in any other division, but are not characteristic occupations of the inhabitants of the cotton country: their prominence in the division is due to the inclusion therein of jungles of Chanda and the lake country of Bhandara. Those engaged in the professions of the liberal arts, as also in public administration, are most numerous in the Nerbudda Valley division, followed by the Maratha Plain division; and the unproductive class, which includes pensioners, gravitates to the Nerbudda valley, where the lower cost of living is doubtless an attraction.

200. The proportion of persons dependent on others for their sustenance is, for the province as a whole, 42 per cent as against 41 in 1911. The slight increase is undoubtedly due to the deterioration in the age constitution of the populace which has occurred during the decade. Owing to the fact that the women of the more educated classes do not generally earn their own living, the proportion of dependents is high in the following instances:—law and police, persons living on their own income, the higher commercial occupations, such as those of bankers and brokers, and construction of means of transport. The highest individual figure is that of inmates of jails and asylums, and is due to the fact that members of this class have been enumerated as dependent on the State, and not as actual workers. The number of dependents is smallest (29 per cent) in the army, owing to the fact that the inhabitants of the Central Provinces are not martial, and that the soldiers are either unmarried men or leave their families in their homes outside the province. Agriculturists show the low percentage of 40 dependents, as women frequently work in the fields; and in the group for raising of farm stock the percentage further falls to 33, as women and children are frequently employed, the former in milking the herds, and the latter in grazing them. Miners and quarrymen also have few dependents, as their families work with their husbands at the less arduous tasks, such as that of removing the produce of the mine or quarry

after it has been obtained by the men.

Proportion per cent of dependents to workers.

	Agri- cul- ture.	In- dus- try.	Com- merce.	Pro- fes- sions.	Others.
Central Provinces and Berar.	41	46	46	50	42
Nerbudda Valley Division.	41	49	45	48	44
Plateau Division.	37	43	42	48	34
Maratha Plain Division.	41	48	50	53	43
Chhattisgarh Di- vision.	40	42	40	46	41
Chhota Nagpur Division.	47	44	41	39	38

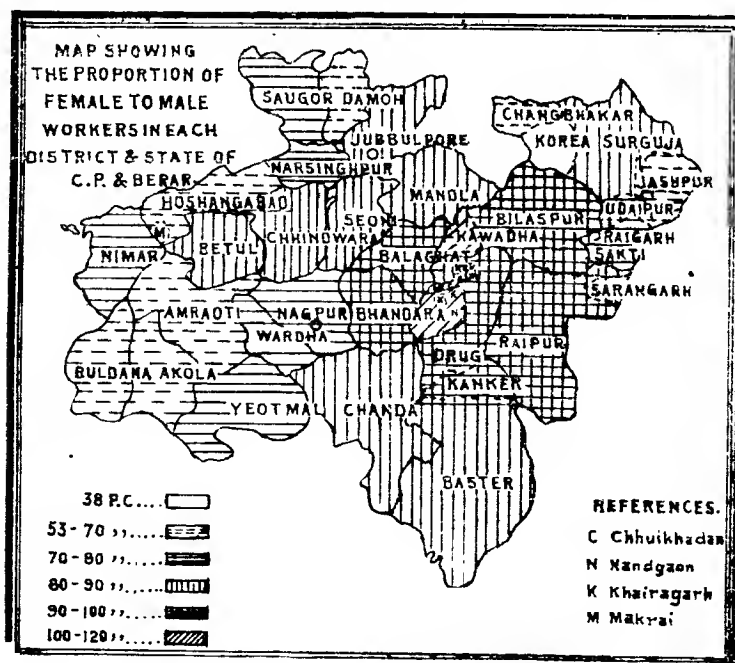
tion from the provincial figure of 54 workers to 46 dependents, except in the Maratha Division, where the number of the latter falls to 43. In commerce, as in agriculture, the number of dependents is highest in Berar. In the cities of Nagpur and Jubbulpore the proportion of actual workers, as may be expected owing to the higher standard of life, is everywhere smaller than for the province as a whole.

201. There are comparatively few occupations in this province in which

OCCUPATION OF FEMALES.

females do not take part. Lawyers, police and barbers may be cited as members of groups in which females are not found at all, while low figures are also recorded in the case of butchers (33 per thousand males), printers and engravers (42 per thousand) and the army (16 per thousand). The most important occupations in which the females exceed the males are field labourers (1,509 per mille), cotton spinners (2,605 per mille), basket makers (1,065 per mille), rice pounders and flour grinders (4,605 per mille), grain parchers (2,224 per mille), lime burners (1,165 per mille), stone cutters and dressers (1,211 per mille), labourers employed on roads and bridges (1,064 per mille), dealers in fire wood, etc., (1,660 per mille), and midwives, vaccinators and nurses (4,939 per mille), and procurers and prostitutes (2,215 per mille). In the last two groups the predominance of females is due to the nature of the occupations included in them, but several of the others represent cases

in which the home industry of the women contributes materially to the family earnings. Groups in which women predominate in western countries but not in India are those of indoor servants, with 556 females to one thousand males, and tailors, milliners, dressmakers, etc., with 545, while field labourers supply an example to the contrary. The map which is inset in the margin shows the territorial distribution of female labour, proportionally to



males. The highest figures are found in the Western Chhattisgarh States, and may be ascribed to temporary emigration of males in search of work, and the lowest are in some of the Chhota Nagpur States, where the proportion of males is low, and in the Maratha Plain.

202. Owing to the nature of the work done, the various groups of occupation differ very considerably in rural and urban areas. The table in the margin compares the proportion per thousand

URBAN INDUSTRIES.

Occupation per 1,000

Occupation	In cities and large towns.	In the province.
Pasture and Agriculture	168	768
Textile industries	148	261
Food industries	13	4
Industries of dress and toilet	43	23
Building	12	2
Trade of all sorts	145	44
Transport	51	11
Public administration and force.	126	26
Religion, professions and arts.	45	12
Domestic service.	64	14
Beggars, criminals etc.	22	8

of the persons employed in some of the principal occupations for cities and large towns with the corresponding figure for the province as a whole. The figures are exactly what might be expected from the distinction between rural and urban areas, but the fact that more than one-sixth of the urban population are dependent on pasture and agriculture for their living shows that even in towns the population is still essentially agricultural.

203. The progress of the more important castes arranged according to their traditional occupation has been dealt with in Chapter XI. But from Imperial Table XXI it is possible to throw further light on the extent to which the traditional occupation has been abandoned. Omitting castes whose traditional occupation is agriculture or field labour, the table, which accompanies the text, compares the proportion of male workers following the traditional caste occupation as it was in 1911 and as it is in 1921 in cases where, in the latter year, the figure exceeds 50 per cent.

Percentage of male workers following the traditional occupation.

Caste.	Occupation.	1911.	1921.	Area dealt with.
Bania	Traders	60	55	Province.
Barhai	Carpenters	75	70	Province.
Basor	Bamboo workers	79	66	Nerbudda Valley Division.
Darji	Tailors	75	72	Province.
Komti	Traders	65	64	Chanda.
Koshti	Cotton weavers	81	76	Jubbulpore, Seoni, Chhindwara, Nimar and Maratha Plain Division.
Kumhar	Potters	73	67	Province.
Kuramwar	Shepherds	84	69	Chanda.
Lohar	Ironsmiths	61	72	Province.
Madgi	Leather workers	77	69	Chanda.
Mehtar	Sweepers	78	75	Nerbudda Valley Division.
Mhali	Barbers	74	71	Maratha Plain Division.
Nai	Barbers	67	63	Province.
Paik	Soldiers	8	62	Raipur.
Patwa	Silk workers	59	51	Nerbudda Valley Division and Chhattisgarh Division.
Sali	Silk weavers	64	78	Amraoti and Buldana.
Sunar	Goldsmiths	59	65	Province.
Waddars	Earth workers	60	56	Yestmal.

With the exception of Paiks, who may have substituted their traditional for their actual occupation and in any case are very few in numbers, Lohars and Salis are the only castes to show an increase in the decade. In all the remaining castes there is a small but appreciable decrease.

The next table shows the castes which have abandoned their traditional occupation to such an extent that it is followed by less than 10 per cent of their working males in 1921.

Caste Occupation.

Percentage of male workers following the traditional occupation.

Caste.	Occupation.	1911.	1921.	Area dealt with.
Balahi ...	Cotton weavers ...	9	9	Hoshangabad, Nimar and Makrai.
Bidur ...	Writers ...	7	4	Maratha Plain Division.
Gurao ...	Temple servants ...	11	8	Wardha and Nagpur.
Hatgar ...	Shepherds ...	3	4	Yeotmal.
Koli ...	Fishermen ...	6	3	Berar.
Maratha ...	Soldiers ...	4	2	Province.
Rajput ...	Soldiers ...	3	3	Province.
Teli ...	Oil-pressers ...	7	9	Province.
Wanjari ...	Carriers ...	2	4	Berar.

In most of these castes there is now little connection with their traditional occupation, and even this has further declined during the decade, but Telis show an appreciable increase, which is to some extent accounted for by the fact that there is a decline among those who have returned oil pressing as their second means of livelihood. The small increase of Rajput soldiers of course depends on the strength of the regiment stationed in the province. When, as in the case of the Marathas, the traditional occupation of soldiering has for all practical purposes been abandoned, the caste generally turns for its support to agriculture and seldom develops a new caste occupation.

204. Subsidiary Table IX shows the distribution of 10,000 persons in each occupation among the principle religions, and of 10,000 persons by religion among the several occupations. Owing to their numerical supremacy Hindus predominate in nearly every occupational group. In the class of pasture and agriculture 8,138 out of every 10,000 persons are Hindus, but Animists, of whom more than 92 per cent are found in this class, have the largest proportional number of representatives, while less than one per cent among Christians and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent among Mohammedans are agriculturists. The only other occupation in which more than 1 per cent of the total number of Animists is employed is that of herdsmen, shepherds and goatherds. Hindus are particularly numerous among those engaged in fishing, quarrying hard rock, cotton sizing and weaving, silk weaving, forging and rolling of iron, pottery, grain parching, shoe making, the profession of the barber, work in precious stones; Mohammedans are numerically strong among dyers, glass makers, butchers, traders in metal, traders in building materials, dealers in common bangles and the police, while the Christian community is well represented among railway workers, in the army, in police, administration, and domestic service. The head "Others" includes Jains and Parsis, who are found mainly in the various occupational groups connected with trade and manufacture.

205. Subsidiary Tables IV and V give statistics of the combination of agriculture and other occupations. Where agriculture is the subsidiary occupation, fishing and hunting are most frequently combined with it, followed closely by industries of dress and the toilet, indicating that the village barber generally does a little cultivation as well. Trade, except trade in food-stuffs, where nearly one person in every six is partially an agriculturist, is less frequently combined with that occupation than the various industries whose labour supply still maintains its connection with the land. The small number of persons (62 per mille) in the "pasture" group who are also agriculturists affords an example of the tendency of a hereditary occupation to keep distinct from another even though closely akin to it, and the fact that only 37 out of every thousand persons engaged in the extraction of minerals are also agriculturists shows how little the mines depend on local labour. If we turn to those who have returned agriculture as their principal means of livelihood, we find that 28 per cent of the rent-receivers have also a secondary occupation, 12 per cent being rent-payers and 7 per cent agricultural labourers, while traders (except money-lenders), artisans and Government servants all number between 12 and 13 per mille; and the tendency of the richer landlords to finance their poorer neighbours is shown by the fact that 10 per mille of them have returned money-lending as their subsidiary occupation. Less than 8 per cent

of the rent-payers have a second source of income, and of these only one-sixteenth are rent-receivers, the probability being that when these occupations are combined, the more reputable occupation is claimed as the most important. Two hundred and fifteen per ten thousand of the rent-payers also work as agricultural labourers, but only 33 per 10,000 are general labourers; and the other more popular subsidiary occupations are traders with 80, money-lenders with 22, weavers with 39, and oil-pressers with 27 per 10,000.

206. The total number of persons in this sub-class has decreased by 3 per cent during the decade, but individual groups show very large variations which undoubtedly are due to changes in classification. Ordinary cultivators have decreased by 161,000, or 2 per cent, while rent-receivers have increased by 52 per cent, or by 67,000 persons.

VARIATIONS IN OCCUPATION
DURING THE DECADE.

SUB-CLASS I.—EXPLOITATION
OF ANIMALS AND VEGETABLES.

Though it is possible that with the development of agriculture, and the consequent increase in the practice of sub-letting land, this latter class has received some addition to its strength, most of the increase must represent little real variation. Similarly the total number of farm servants and field labourers has changed by a very small amount, but the former are recorded as having declined by 23 per cent. Growers of special agricultural products have decreased by 13 per cent, but in order XXXIII we find an increase of 122 per cent in the sellers, although the two operations are frequently combined in one individual. That forest officers, rangers, guards, etc., are shown to have decreased by 69 per cent in ten years is not due to the decrease of the staff employed, but to faulty returns in the enumeration books and the employment of the indefinite term "service" or "Government servant" as an occupation; and we find an increase of 51,000 persons under the head "service of the state." Wood cutters and lac collectors show an even larger variation, having decreased by 60,000, or 91 per cent; and dealers in fuel have increased by 36,000. The class of wood cutters includes all those persons who collect minor forest produce, most of whom are not employed all the year round in this capacity. The raising of farm stock employs 395,000 persons, or 9 per cent less than in 1911, but about one-quarter of the decrease is due to the larger number of persons shown as sellers of milk, butter, etc.; breeders are shown as having increased, but herdsmen have diminished in numbers.

207. Sub-class II, exploiting of minerals, is dealt with more fully in connection with the industrial census, and, as the figures are obviously of little value owing to the failure to specify in the enumeration books the class of labour and the consequent large increase in order 187, we may pass on to sub-class III, Industry. Persons supported by the textile industry have increased by 5 per cent to 468,000, the three main divisions of the cotton industry, ginning, spinning and weaving, all reporting an increase, which in the case of the former amounts to 21,000 persons, or 46 per cent. Although the cotton crop of 1920-21 was a poor one, the same is also true of that of 1910-11, and the increase merely indicates that the ginning season lasted longer in 1921. The increases under spinning and weaving portray a real growth of the mill industry. Under order 10, ceramics, potters, and brick and tile makers, who frequently cannot be separated from each other, together record a decrease of 5,000 persons, or 6 per cent of the total.

208. A comparison of the returns for the irrigation department in Subsidiary Table IX with the figure of group 109 makes it clear that the great bulk of the labour employed under the irrigation department appears under the head labour unspecified. Persons, including labourers, employed on the construction of roads and buildings, and their dependents, have increased by 41 per cent by reason of the famine conditions prevailing in the province, where the first method of providing employment is the extension of the Public Works Department building programme. As in the case of the Irrigation Department, the figures for transport by rail in Subsidiary Table IX are much more complete. Railway employees have increased from 36,000 to 48,000 in the decade, and practically the whole of this is accounted for by persons directly employed. Of these 76 per cent are drawing less than Rs. 20 per month as against 87 in 1911. Persons in the employ of the Postal Department have increased from 4,600 to 5,500.

SUB-CLASS IV.—TRANSPORT.

209. The distinction between trade and production can only be made with accuracy when these two functions are performed by different sets of people. In India the maker or grower is frequently the distributor of the articles he makes, or of the products he grows, and in consequence it is impossible to introduce into the census statistics differences of classification, which do not exist in reality. An increase of 20 per cent to 710,000 of the persons supported by trade, which is entirely due to those included in order 33 (other trade in food-stuffs), is, therefore, purely a nominal one. Bankers, money lenders, etc., are shown to have decreased from 85,000 to 37,000, and doubtless many of their employees have been returned in group 185; apart from this, money-lending on a small scale is so frequently combined with the sale of goods and with agriculture, that the enhancement of the income-tax which occurred during the decade is sufficient inducement to cause this form of enterprise to take a subsidiary place in the census returns; and similar considerations can be adduced to account for the large variations during the decade shown against the various groups of persons employed in trade.

210. Persons supported by the army in the province have fallen from 11,300 to 5,400, or by 52 per cent, partly owing to the reduction of personnel after the war, and partly owing to the diversion of troops to other parts of India, where their presence is more urgently required. The police force and its dependents have fallen by 10,000 persons, or nearly one-third, partly owing to the re-organisation which accompanied an increase of pay, and doubtless partly owing to the return of some of the members of the force as Government servants unspecified. The number of village watchmen and their dependents does not in practice vary largely from decade to decade; but 95,000 were returned in 1901, 130,000 in 1911 and 76,000 at the present census. The number in practice must have decreased slightly owing to the policy of eliminating the superfluous wherever possible; but a large number have, probably, returned themselves as Government servants.

211. The number of persons supported by the service of the State has increased from 49,000 to 101,000, or by 104 per cent; but if we add the figures for group 8 (forest officers), group 120 (post and telegraph officials), group 159 (police), and group 160 (village officials), we find a decrease from 271,000 to 224,000 in the total of these allied groups, while several Government departments, such as the Public Works and Education, remain, in which it is not possible to isolate the occupational groups of public officials.

212. Priests and ministers and their dependents show a small decrease of 6 per cent to 10,700, and religious mendicants are 23 per cent fewer at 80,000. The latter, however, cannot be distinguished, particularly at a time of famine, from ordinary vagrants, whose numbers swell the total of group 189 by more than a corresponding amount. The decrease in the number of lawyers, group 169, is undoubtedly due to misclassification, while in order 49, instruction, some Government teachers must have been shown as in the service of the State. In group 178 under order 50 (letters, arts and sciences), music composers, players on all kinds of instruments, actors and dancers, and their dependents have decreased from 34,000 to 22,000; but many of these are strolling players, who are included in this class, and are little better than beggars, with whom they are doubtless confused.

213. Passing over sub-class IX—persons living on their income, which include pensioners as well as capitalists of all kinds, we come to sub-class X—domestic servants. These have increased by 42 per cent to 220,000, but it is probable that women employed on household duties have been wrongly included. The progress of the motor car is shown by the fact that motor drivers and their dependents have increased from 0 to 1,224 in ten years. The numbers under sub-class XI, insufficiently described industries, have increased very largely, and 417,375 persons now appear in this category. The bulk of those are ordinary labourers. Sub-class XII, unproductive, is composed mainly of beggars and vagrants, whose apparent number is increased by the decline in religious mendicants. The total begging

population has increased by about two per cent during the decade, a number which is very small in view of the prevalence of famine conditions in 1921.

214. Reference has already been made to the manner in which the industrial census was taken, and to the factors which may affect the accuracy of the statistics so obtained. The total number of establishments with 10 or more workers dealt with is 561, of which 468 employ 20 or more persons, as against 307 in 1911. The small proportion of establishments containing 10 to 20 workers makes it doubtful if the returns are all complete in this respect. The total number of workers has increased from 56,618 to 80,185. The rapid development of the coal mining industry is evidenced by the fact that the number of mines has increased in 10 years from 5 to 17, and of workers from 3,024 to 9,580. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining supplies from outside India during the war, and the necessity owing to the shortage of railway waggons of replacing Bengal coal by coal produced in the Central Provinces, the industry has been in a flourishing condition during the latter part of the decade. Manganese mines, on the other hand, have only increased by two and now number 42. The industry has been developed for a longer period than coal, and new paying propositions situated within a reasonable distance of the railway are now not so easy to find. Limestone quarries have decreased from 5 to 3, but are now on a much larger scale, 2,116 persons being employed as against 546 in 1911. The three quarries are found in the Jubbulpore district in connection with the cement works. Cotton weaving and spinning mills, of which there are now 12, employ 18,807 persons, an increase of 41 per cent in 10 years, and ginning and pressing factories have increased in number from 153 to 186. Only those, however, are included which were working at the time when the census was taken; and in view of the fact that both in 1911 and 1921 many had ceased working by that time, while others frequently are closed for the whole season under agreement with a local combine, the census figures are considerably below the actual. In spite of the increase in the number of these establishments, the number of workers in them fell from 13,591 in 1911 to 10,808, and a large number must have been working at less than their full strength. Wood and metal industrial establishments have increased from 6 to 15. Of the latter, the most important is the gun carriage factory in Jubbulpore, which employed 1,525 persons in 1911, but only 682 in 1921. The progress of the glass and earthenware industry, which is almost entirely confined to the Jubbulpore district, is shown by the fact that there were 24 establishments employing 4,317 persons in 1921, as against 8 with 1,618 in 1911. The most important works under this head are the two potteries in Jubbulpore, whose employees have increased in number from 720 to 1,525. Industries connected with chemicals are of little importance in this province, and although 18 establishments employing 1,010 persons have been returned, more than half of them are oil mills. Food industry establishments have increased in number from 29 to 173. The increase is due to the return of 133 tobacco (*biri*) factories in Bhandara employing 6,440, as against 6 in that district employing 379 in 1911. The increase is a nominal one, partly due to the inclusion of establishments with 10 to 20 employees, and partly to the fact that it is doubtful whether a *biri*-making establishment can really be considered a factory at all. The building industry mainly consists of 19 cement works employing 3,316 persons which are of importance in the Jubbulpore district. The development of the industry owing to the demand created by the war is shown by a comparison with 1911, when 1,787 persons were employed in 17 establishments. Railway workshops in 1911 numbered 11 and employed 1,582 persons, but under the pressure of war conditions have increased to 18 with 3,771 employees at the present census. The development of the motor car is shown by the appearance in the statistics for the first time of two properly equipped motor car repair workshops in Jubbulpore and Nagpur. Electrical enterprise is still in its infancy, and there is only one establishment, the Nagpur Electric Light and Power Company, which has 54 employees. There are 10 printing presses in Chhindwara, Jubbulpore, Raipur and Nagpur, employing 620 persons, and this number, unexpectedly small as it is, is a considerable increase on the three presses which were returned in 1911. There are doubtless a number of small presses which employ less than 10 persons.

215. Of the 561 industrial establishments in the province, 133 are registered companies, in 59 of which the directors are European or Anglo-Indian, and in 56 Indian. In the remainder the boards are composite. English boards of directors predominate in the coal and manganese mining industries, and the figures are swollen by the 18 railway workshops, which belong to the railway companies. Indian companies largely control the cotton trade, and the boards are entirely Indian in the case of 7 cotton spinning and weaving mills and 33 ginning and weaving presses. 418 concerns are owned by private persons; among these there are 19 Europeans or Anglo-Indians, 18 Parsis, 55 Mohammedans and 320 Hindus. Of the Hindus, 192 have not specified their castes, but of those who have, Banias with 72 establishments, of which 47 are cotton ginning and cleaning factories, are the most numerous. They also own more manganese mines (5) than any other caste or race. Among the Mohammedans no fewer than 31 own the small *biri*-making establishments in the Bhandara district. Parsis own 2 out of the 5 distilleries, 9 cotton gins and 3 manganese mines. Most of the concerns owned by Europeans and Anglo-Indians are companies, and those privately owned are divided among the various industries. Two cotton cleaning and ginning presses are owned by Japanese. The European and Anglo-Indian managers number 84, and they are largely found in the more important concerns, which can afford a more highly paid foreign manager. Thus 10 out of 17 coal mines, 19 out of 42 manganese mines, 5 out of 12 cotton spinning and weaving mills, the 2 pottery works, and 4 out of the 19 cement works are so managed. Parsis manage 2 cotton spinning and weaving mills and 18 ginning and cleaning factories. As might be expected of the capitalist Banias, the proportion of managers is not so high as that of owners, but they manage 4 manganese mines, 3 cotton spinning and weaving mills and 23 ginning factories. Brahmans are numerous as managers of cotton presses, numbering 46, and there are 215 Hindu managers whose caste has not been specified. Of the 68 Mohammedans, 36 manage *biri* factories.

216. There are 18,428 adult skilled workmen, of whom 3,398 are females, while 1,188 boys and 420 girls below 14 years of age have been returned in this category. The 35 Europeans and Anglo-Indians are all engine drivers, as are 11 out of the 14 Parsis. Of the 1,980 Mohammedan adult males, 1,501 are found in the cotton industries, and the proportion of fitters and carpenters is high both in the railway workshops and the motor car repair shops. Mohammedan females, of whom there are 113, are almost entirely spinners and winders in the large cotton mills. Of the other Hindu castes, Mahars with 3,358 adult males and 1,557 females are much the most numerous. They supply the bulk of the labour in the cotton mills. Gonds number 1,133 males and 506 females, the majority of whom of either sex work as coal cutters and manganese miners, and the same is true of the Chamars, of whom there are 612 skilled workers. Kunbis, Koshtis and Telis are also numerous in the cotton industries, while of the 235 Barhais the majority follow their traditional occupation of carpenters and fitters. Unskilled labourers include 16,151 adult males and 11,956 adult females, while there are 2,089 boys and 1,481 girls below 14 years of age. Mahars with 2,858 adult males and 2,255 females are the most numerous. As in the case of skilled labourers, they find most employment in the cotton industries, but they are also numerous in manganese mines. Gonds, who are employed largely in coal and manganese mines, number 4,799 adults. Kunbis and Marathas work mostly in the cotton presses, and Chamars and Kols in the mines. Members of this latter caste are highly valued as labourers, because of their strength and docility, but only 105, who are all males, are classed as skilled workers, compared with 853 and 660 of the two sexes who are unskilled. Mohammedans are evenly distributed over all the industries, but are particularly numerous in railway workshops.

217. Subsidiary Table XVI shows the proportional distribution of female and child labour among the main industries. Somewhat more than one quarter of the women are employed in the manganese mines, where their work mainly consists of removing the metal or earth from place to place in small loads. They of course work with or near the

male members of their family. Thirty-seven per cent of the women workers are divided equally between cotton spinning and weaving mills and ginning and cleaning factories. In the former certain of the processes in the spinning department are performed with greater skill by women than by men, and the reelers and winders are almost exclusively taken from the former sex; they are usually controlled by a *naikin* selected for the post by reason of her ability to enforce discipline. In the ginning and cleaning factories women provide nearly half of the unskilled labour, and they are employed largely in feeding the unginned cotton into the ginning machine. The proportion of women workers to men is also high in quarries of hard rock, pottery works and brick and tile factories, paint works, lac and harra factories, cement works, tobacco (*biri*) factories, and in the match factory of Bilaspur. Enquiries from district officers show that no special stigma is attached to female labour, whose social position depends on the caste more than anything else. On the other hand, except at the Empress Mills, Nagpur, no special recognition of the claims of women workers to differential treatment is made. At these mills, where particular attention is paid to the welfare of the workers, any woman, who has put in 11 months' service, is entitled to claim maternity allowance, which consists of two months' pay with the usual allowances from the date of confinement. During this period the woman is required to give an undertaking that she will not work in any mill or factory, or engage herself in any occupation outside her home.

218. The Indian Factories Act, 1911, lays it down that children under 12 may not be employed in factories, while, between the ages of 12 and 15 a certificate of fitness for such employment from a certifying surgeon is required. Few children under 14 are classed as skilled labourers. Of these, 832 boys and 165 girls are shown as dolters in the spinning departments of cotton mills, where they are employed in preference to adults, and 330 are recorded as manganese miners, where they do light work as members of gangs in which their parents are employed. Among unskilled workers children are employed mainly in the coal and manganese mines, but they do not work below the surface of the earth. They are also found in smaller numbers in the cotton spinning and weaving mills, where they work as half-timers, and are generally obliged to attend school as well. Most of the larger organisations, such as the cotton mills, coal mines, manganese mines, the Katni cement works, the Jabulpore Gun Carriage Factory, have schools for the children of the workers, or those actually working, for which contributions are made, and facilities such as buildings are given to the local authorities who manage the school. At Parasia for the Pench Valley coal mines there is an industrial school managed by Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co. with the assistance of a Government grant.

219. The movement of industrial labour will be similar to that of the general immigrant population which has been analysed in Chapter III, seeing that an appreciable portion of the total migration is caused by the demands of industries. There are three main labour recruiting grounds for this province. In the north Rewah State supplies Kols, the traditional earth workers, and other castes; in the south-east Gonds and Chamars are recruited from the districts and states of Chhattisgarh; and in the south a number of Telugu castes leave the Nizam's Dominions for employment on the Chanda coal mines. In addition a certain amount of labour is brought from various parts of the United Provinces. These areas are the places from which labour is recruited for specific purposes. The cotton industry does not as a rule send outside for recruits, but the mills obtain their supplies from applicants at their gates, who may or may not be natives of the district.

220. Two systems of recruitment are employed. Agents may be sent to the recruiting areas, who are servants of recruiting establishments; they pay the labourer the expense of his journey, and also advance him a sum of money as an inducement to leave his home: or labour may be bought from a private

contractor at so much per head. In one of the Chanda coal mines a gang of Kols was working under a Pathan headman. This gang was recently working on the Mahanadi Canal head works in the Raipur district, had then been employed on railway earth work in Chanda, and finally had reached the coal mine. As each transfer occurred, the headman received a sum which was supposed to represent the loans outstanding against the labourers on their previous work. In this case it is doubtful if the labourers themselves ever received any of the advances in cash. Where advances are directly paid to the labourers, the amount varies considerably. In the Chanda coal fields as much as Rs. 90 per labourer is paid for immigrants from the United Provinces, and Rs. 10—15 for labourers from Hyderabad State. Rs. 60 per head may be paid for Chhattisgarh labourers in the manganese mines. The advance system is a vicious one, which is to the advantage neither of the labourers nor of the employers. The advance is seldom if ever repaid, and though the more reputable employers have agreements by which they decline to employ labourers recruited by other concerns, there is always a number of smaller and less scrupulous employers who avoid the expense of importation of labour by bribing the labourers of a neighbouring concern to desert to them. From the point of view of the labourer also the system is unsatisfactory, as it fastens about his neck a load of debt to the avoidance of which he devotes much ingenuity. At present, however, it is the only method by which labour can be recruited from a distance, and even if wages were raised so as to attract labour without advances, it is the experience of most employers that the labourer, when he has received sufficient for his maintenance, ceases to work, so that a rise of wages is generally accompanied by a corresponding decrease in the work done. Apart from the large advances on recruitment, the labourer generally seeks to get advances during the course of his employment. In many of the cotton mills monthly wages are paid 3 or 4 weeks after the end of the month in which they were earned. If the labourer wished for an advance soon, he obtained it against the security of his earned wages, and interest, generally at the rate of $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, was charged to him. The charging of interest, however, has now been discontinued, probably as a result of the organisation of labour in the Bombay mills.

221. The housing problem is not an acute one in these provinces, and the statistics which are collected in the appendix to Chapter II show that very little overcrowding exists. The cotton mills which are situated in towns make no arrangement for housing their labour, but the up-to-date Empress Mills in Nagpur is trying to obtain a suitable site for this purpose. The other large industrial concerns in the province, such as the coal mines, manganese mines and cement works, are generally situated in the country, and the labour lives in neighbouring villages or forms villages of its own near the work. The Gun Carriage Factory on the outskirts of Jubbulpore owns seven villages in which the labourers live. These are under the charge of *mukaddams* chosen by the labourers under the general direction of an English Commissioner, who sees that adequate attention is paid to sanitation. At the larger coal mines and the cement works the authorities are gradually erecting brick houses, which at first are regarded with suspicion by the labourers, but are much appreciated by the occupiers when they have grown accustomed to them. Sometimes, as at the Mohpani mines in Narsinghpur, it is sought to attach the labourer to his work by the grant of land for cultivation. Some of the cotton mills and nearly all other large industrial concerns maintain free dispensaries and resident medical officers for their work people. The Empress Mills in Nagpur sets a very high standard in the treatment of its employees. The following are the most important benefits it confers on them:—

- (1) Maternity allowance to women of two months' full pay.
- (2) A voluntary sickness benefits scheme.
- (3) Accident compensation which may amount to as much as Rs. 1,000.
- (4) A provident fund on which six per cent interest is allowed.

- (5) A fully qualified male doctor and a lady doctor for the women and children.
- (6) Pensions are given after 25 years' service and gratuities are allowed to the families of old employees dying in service.
- (7) Welfare work on a large scale at an annual cost of half a lakh is carried on under the direction of the Young Men's Christian Association.

222. With the rapid development of industrial organisation in India it is not to be expected that any account of it can be anything but ephemeral. Just prior to the time of the census, however, there was an epidemic of strikes, the force of which, possibly as a result of a fall in the price of the staple food-grains, has since diminished. The most important strikes occurred in the cotton mills at Akola, Badnera in the Amraoti district, Pulgaon and Hinganghat in Wardha, Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Rajnandgaon, and also in the Gun Carriage Factory at Jubbulpore. The strike virus undoubtedly spread from the Bombay mills, and is evidence of the interchange of labour between the two provinces. The first strikes occurred in two of the Akola mills in 1917, and were due to agitation for increased wages, which were granted after a few days, when work was resumed. These strikes were entirely due to the rise in prices. The next occurred in the Sawatram Mills in Akola in February 1919, and is said to have been organised by the local home-rulers owing to a quarrel between them and the management of the mill. This strike was settled after one day by a further advance in wages; in February 1920 the workmen of the Mid-India Mills at the same place, fearing that a bonus which had been promised them would not be paid, as the ownership of the mill was about to change hands, ceased work for 8 days, and a union was formed under the auspices of the local Home Rule League. Work was resumed on the bonus being promised. Towards the end of the same month the Sawatram Mill hands formed a union under the guidance of a prominent Bombay politician, and formulated certain demands, but a month later they went on strike without notice to the management or the union officials. The workers obtained a substantial increase of pay varying from 20 to 50 per cent and a reduction of the daily working hours to 11. The labourers in the Mid-India Mills also struck in sympathy and were given the same terms on promising to abandon their union. At the Burhanpur mills a strike of 10 days' duration occurred in February 1920. It appears to have had no connection with local politics, but to have been influenced by labour imported from Bombay. It was settled by a substantial increase in wages and the reduction of the daily working hours from 12 to 10. In Badnera an unsuccessful strike occurred at the end of March 1920, which lasted for a fortnight. At Hinganghat the workers of one of the mills struck in January 1920 in order to obtain concessions which had been granted by the other mill at the same place. The local extremist leaders attempted to organise a regular union, but the workers were reluctant to pay even the small subscription of 1 anna a month, and owing to lack of funds the union did not live long. It is significant that one of the demands put forward was for longer working hours in order to increase earnings. The demands of the workers were in the main conceded before work was resumed. In the Empress Mills in Nagpur the workers went on strike on Christmas day in 1919, apparently instigated by local politicians, but owing to the considerate treatment which the management had always shown to their work-people the strike only lasted one day. Some concessions which were already under contemplation, when the strike occurred, were subsequently granted. The strike at Pulgaon occurred early in February 1920, and appears to have been influenced by the news of the strike at Nagpur. It was settled by the intervention of the Deputy Commissioner after 6 days. The workers obtained an increase of pay varying from 33 to 50 per cent and a reduction of the daily working hours to 10. The longest strike occurred in Rajnandgaon, and lasted for 44 days. This was largely political, owing to the fact that the management and owners of the mill are European. It was organised by the local pleaders, assisted and instructed from Nagpur, and was finally settled by an advance of $8\frac{1}{3}$ per cent in wages, a reduction of working hours to 10 and the payment of one month's bonus; the hands resumed work on the 6th April

1920. In Jubbulpore at the Gokuldas Ballabhdas Mills one strike occurred in February 1920, which was settled by a 25 per cent increase in pay, and another three months later, instigated by a discontented employee who had resigned. It was unsuccessful, and the strikers resumed work after a few days. Of the strikes outside the cotton mills, the most important was that in the Gun Carriage Factory at Jubbulpore, lasting from the 12th February to the 15th March 1920. The strikers acted through two local legal practitioners, with whom the authorities negotiated, and the final settlement, the terms of which were not to be published until the men resumed work, granted increases of wages and of the rates for piece-work. Subsequently the authorities attempted to establish a permanent committee elected by the workers from their numbers, but found that there was great difficulty in securing persons to serve on the committee owing to accusations raised against them of not acting in the true interests of the workers. Among other industrial concerns, the most important strike was one at the Katni cement works, where a lightning strike was declared on the 11th October 1920. The strikers relied on imported legal advice from Jubbulpore, but no permanent union has been formed. This strike was undoubtedly fomented by anti-European agitation. Apart from the instances quoted, strikes have not been of importance although there has been an undoubted wave of industrial unrest. The slipwriters in the census tabulation office at Jubbulpore were affected by the prevalent strike mania, but were content with very small concessions. The sweeper community, owing to the scarcity of its members and the impossibility of replacing them, has organised successful strikes, particularly in the Nagpur Municipality, and it is probable that, owing to the favourable position for negotiating in which they are placed, they will succeed before long in materially improving their value in the labour market. The general cause of the outbreak of strikes undoubtedly was the rise in prices and the world-wide industrial unrest. This was exploited by political agitators, particularly where European interests were involved; but the subsidence of the movement when prices began to fall, and the fact that strikes were most common in the cotton mills, where the interests involved are largely those of Indians, indicate that a subsidiary place in the causation of strikes must be assigned to political agitation. The day appears to be far off when trade unionism on a scale approaching that of most advanced countries will be a powerful factor in the industrial world.

223. At the time that the census was taken the supply of labour had been very seriously diminished by the mortality of the influenza epidemic, and it might have been expected that a position would have arisen in which the supply of labour was totally inadequate. Such, however, was not the case. Had it been so, the law of supply and demand would inevitably have caused wages to rise more than prices, while the comparison made in Chapter I shows that this is not so. Owing to the system common in industrial centres of paying labour partly by means of grain supplied below the market price, it is difficult to estimate the real increase in industrial wages. Cash wages, however, have seldom risen by more than 50 per cent. That the total supply of labour is not inadequate is shown by the fact that agriculture, on which the majority of the population depends for its living, does not employ labour fully all the year round. There are large portions of the province in which the *khariif* crop, which is reaped at the end of the rains, is the only crop of importance that is grown, and when this crop is gathered, there is a scarcity of employment until shortly before the break of the next monsoon. Had there been a real shortage of labour, economic conditions would have compelled a more scientific distribution of work. It is of course true that there is a heavy seasonal demand, such as occurs in Berar at the time of cotton picking or in the north for the wheat harvest, but this is met by a corresponding movement of the population. The flow of industrial labour naturally depends on agricultural demands. If there is a good cotton crop, the gins in the Maratha Plain country compete for labour from December until well into the hot weather. Certain industries always suffer from lack of labour owing to caste prejudice against work of a particular kind; e.g., the coal mines often are short of work, as the number of castes which will work beneath the

surface of the earth is limited. Similarly manganese mines do not depend largely on local labour, which is only employed on lighter work. They, therefore, keep a permanent supply of labour. At the time of the census the larger mines were keeping up their output above the demand, which was slack, in order to retain their labour. In the Jubbulpore industrial centres labour was inadequate at the time of the census, but has since been forthcoming in sufficiency. In the cotton country the situation of the mill or gin is an important factor in the labour supply. In Hinganghat and Burhanpur, through which places labour passes from Chanda and the south, and from Bombay, the supply is seldom inadequate, while in the centre of the Maratha Plain the stream of labour may be practically dried up before industrial demands are satisfied. But the general conclusion is that, although the labour supply may be inadequate at certain seasons of the year, and temporarily for even longer periods, the supply is, on the whole, quite sufficient, and can be increased by an improvement in wages and general conditions.

224. Apart from the larger industries which are concentrated in certain parts of the province, there are a number of local or cottage industries, which do not depend on the use of expensive machinery or large capital. The simple needs of the ordinary villager require a blacksmith and a carpenter, who may sometimes be combined in one person, for their agricultural implements, a potter to supply them with inexpensive earthenware, and a shoemaker. In many parts the blacksmith and carpenter are still village servants paid by a grain cess at the time of harvest, and there is always a supply of shoes and pots to be obtained within a few miles of the village at the weekly bazars. Cottage industries are not important, and have great difficulty in competing with the machine-made products. Weaving is almost universal, and is reported to have received some impetus from the non-co-operation movement in favour of *khadi* or country cloth, but this is purely a temporary phenomenon. The industry has also been assisted by the high price of machine-made cloth during the war. Ordinary *saris* and *dhotis* are usually made by Mahars, but their products are not as good as the machine-made articles, and in course of time the industry will die out. The makers generally deal direct with their customers at the weekly bazars. Other classes of weavers make articles which are not turned out by machinery. Koshtis in the Nagpur district make silk-bordered *saris*, which are an article of luxury in demand when the marriage season is at its height; but the demand falls away with rapidity at times of financial distress, and they are always among the first to require assistance at the time of famine. In Nagpur itself Mohammedan Momins, who were originally immigrants from Mirzapur, make cotton bordered *saris*, which have a more permanent sale. In Burhanpur in the Nimar district the gold thread industry is famous, but it is in a moribund condition. *Saris* made there interwoven with gold thread fetch as much as two hundred rupees, but the trade is now in the hands of one or two middlemen, and a *sari* has to be ordered some months before it is required. The few expert workmen that remain are paid daily wages. The ordinary weaver at that place produces *pagri*, or turban cloth, which is made in narrower widths than the mills turn out, and in consequence commands some sale. The weavers generally use old-fashioned looms, and although a superior fly-shuttle is available under the auspices of Government, reports indicate that it is still not extensively used. The castes that keep sheep, such as the Dhangars in Berar, make woollen blankets and carpets, and this industry is also of some importance in the western Chhattisgarh States. Two Dhangars can make a blanket worth six rupees in a week, using their own wool. There is a little silk and *tasar* weaving in Chanda, Nagpur, Bhandara and Raipur, but the industry is unimportant. The manufacture of lac bangles for women is almost universal, and the product is sold direct to the customers at weekly bazars. Kumhars make cheap earthen pots everywhere. At Sohagpur, in the Hoshangabad district, the industry is particularly flourishing, and there is some export trade to other parts of India. In Bhandara, and to a lesser extent in Drug, *biri* or country cigarettes are made. The middleman who takes a profit of about two annas in the rupee employs some 15 persons, and in the Bhandara district these establishments have been enumerated at the industrial census. In Mandla there was at one

time an important bell-metal industry, and artistic utensils were turned out, but this industry is fast dying out, and the old skill in manufacture has almost disappeared. From Chanda a little iron smelting is still reported, and there is a paper-making industry in Nimar which is fast disappearing. Pottery, woollen blankets, shoes and lac bangles are the only articles which are at present able to compete successfully with the products of machinery. Except in the gold thread industry at Burhanpur, there is little of that excellence of craftsmanship, by which alone the hand-made article can compete with the machine-made; and until quality rather than cheapness is, as in European countries, the objective of the hand worker, there is little hope of the establishment of thriving cottage industries.

225. Perhaps to the foreigner in India one of the most striking things about the ordinary village is the absence of a shop of any kind. Cloth shops and sellers of groceries (*kirana*) and kerosine oil are to be found in the larger villages, but the vast majority of the inhabitants depend on the weekly *bazar* for the supply of any commodity which they do not grow or make themselves. In addition to being the centre for petty shop-keeping, the *bazars* are the centre of intercourse, and many attend them to talk and hear the latest news, even if they have no purchases to make. Few villages are situated more than eight miles from a *bazar* village, and as each *bazar* supplies the petty needs of all the villages for which it caters, it is self-contained and does not compete with neighbouring *bazar*, but one dealer has a circuit and travels round from *bazar* to *bazar*, the days for which are arranged to suit his convenience. He draws his supplies from a convenient centre, and replenishes them as they become exhausted. Of the articles obtainable in the *bazar*, the most important, perhaps, are groceries, or *kirana*, and cloth. Other commodities sold by the itinerant vendor are oil, grain and toys, while shoes, bangles and pots are generally to be had from their makers, and country vegetables and fruit, if in season, from the growers. The country people are very conservative in their needs, and the commodities sold in the *bazars* do not vary largely in a decade. Aluminium cooking vessels may be quoted as an instance of articles of recent introduction. As a rule transactions are in cash, but, where, as in the case of cloth, credit is sometimes allowed, payments may be made in grain. The petty traders, however, generally receive credit and pay the price of the goods they sell together with the accrued interest after their stock is exhausted. They do not as a rule maintain accounts; and it is seldom that the seller is a trade agent of a larger capitalist. The daily transactions naturally vary in volume with the prosperity of the locality and the articles sold. In Akola it is said to range from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per day, in Narsinghpur from Rs. 3 to Rs. 25, and in Drug from 4 annas to Rs. 10. In the latter case it is probable that profit has been confused with turnover. The *bazars* do not act as collecting centres for country produce except in so far as payments are made in grain, or, in a few isolated instances, as in parts of Raipur, where lac and other forest produce is brought to the markets for sale. Apart from the petty weekly *bazars*, the cultivator requires more important centres where he may purchase cattle, sell grain, cotton or timber, or make his larger purchases of cloth. There are generally several cattle markets in each district which are held weekly, but the more important fairs are held annually at religious festivals, such as Rajim in Raipur, Singaji in Nimar and Barman in Narsinghpur. These continue for any period from a week to a month, and in some cases, if trade is good, may be continued longer. Cotton, grain and timber markets are found in convenient centres usually situated on the railway. Cotton markets in the Maratha plain country are highly organised and generally well-managed. The price in Bombay is notified by telegraph and rapidly becomes known to all sellers and purchasers, and the wealthier cultivators frequently hold up their stocks for long periods in the hope of a rise in the market, and the official forecast of the American crop even is understood and discussed. In the rest of the province, however, the chief need is for some agency, which will enable the cultivator to sell his crop at a time of the year other than that immediately succeeding the harvest, when there is almost invariably a considerable fall in price.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—GENERAL DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION.

CLASS, SUB-CLASS AND ORDER.	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION.		PERCENTAGE IN EACH CLASS, SUB-CLASS AND ORDER OF		PERCENTAGE OF ACTUAL WORKERS EMPLOYED.		PERCENTAGE OF DEPENDENTS TO ACTUAL WORKERS.	
	Persons supported.	Actual workers.	Actual workers.	Depen- dents.	In cities.	In rural areas.	In Cities.	In rural areas.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All occupations	10,000	5,840	58	42	1	99	109	70
A.—Production of raw materials.	7,776	4,642	60	40	...	100	84	68
I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetables	7,761	4,631	60	40	...	100	84	68
1.—Pasture and agriculture	7,678	4,583	60	40	...	100	85	67
(a) Ordinary cultivation	7,395	4,391	60	40	...	100	84	68
(b) Growers of special products and market gardening	29	17	59	41	3	97	78	69
(c) Forestry	7	4	54	46	3	97	55	57
(d) Raising of farm stock	247	166	67	33	1	99	92	49
(e) Raising of small animals	...	...	56	44	...	100	...	78
2.—Fishing and hunting	82	47	57	43	2	98	70	25
II.—Extraction of minerals	15	11	63	37	...	100	159	58
3.—Mines	13	9	63	37	...	100	159	60
4.—Quarries of hard rocks	2	2	68	32	...	100	...	47
5.—Salt, etc.	...	...	78	22	...	100	...	109
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances	1,473	794	54	46	5	95	106	84
III.—Industry	915	492	54	46	5	95	102	85
6.—Textiles	293	169	58	42	8	92	100	72
7.—Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom	8	4	54	46	1	99	146	84
8.—Wood	101	54	54	45	2	98	112	36
9.—Metals	70	35	51	49	2	98	92	275
10.—Ceramics	61	36	61	39	2	98	94	94
11.—Chemical products properly so called, and analogous	21	11	50	50	2	98	108	99
12.—Food industries	35	20	57	43	4	96	78	71
13.—Industries of dress and the toilet	232	117	50	50	3	97	104	104
14.—Furniture industries	1	1	56	44	14	86	33	195
15.—Building industries	23	13	55	45	7	93	95	72
16.—Construction of means of transport	...	...	38	62	11	89	135	165
17.—Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.).	...	...	35	65	12	88	117	195
18.—Other miscellaneous and undefined industries	70	32	45	55	5	95	137	118
IV.—Transport	113	62	54	46	6	94	133	81
19.—Transport by air	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20.—Transport by water	2	2	63	37	...	100	250	58
21.—Transport by road	63	36	57	43	7	93	115	72
22.—Transport by rail	47	23	50	50	9	91	148	96
23.—Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Services	1	1	48	52	13	87	108	108

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—GENERAL DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION.—(Concl'd)

CLASS, SUB-CLASS AND ORDER.	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF POPULATION.		PERCENTAGE IN EACH CLASS, SUB-CLASS AND ORDER OF		PERCENTAGE OF ACTUAL WORKERS EMPLOYED		PERCENTAGE OF DEPENDENTS TO ACTUAL WORKERS	
	Persons supported.	Actual workers.	Actual workers.	Dependents.	In cities.	In rural areas.	In cities.	In rural areas.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
V.—Trade	445	240	54	46	4	96	121	83
24.—Banks, establishments of credit, exchange, insurance, etc...	23	10	41	59	8	92	84	148
25.—Brokerage, commission and export	3	1	37	63	17	83	193	167
26.—Trade in textiles	20	9	45	55	12	88	131	126
27.—Trade in skins	3	1	47	53	1	99	48	69
28.—Trade in wood	4	3	65	35	4	96	94	53
29.—Trade in metals	...	...	52	48	12	88	120	88
30.—Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	3	1	61	39	4	96	89	62
31.—Trade in chemical products	2	1	60	40	1	99	211	65
32.—Hotels, cafés, restaurants, etc.	9	4	51	49	2	98	214	94
33.—Other trade in food-stuffs	298	167	56	44	3	97	128	78
34.—Trade in clothing and toilet articles	3	2	50	50	9	91	100	102
35.—Trade in furniture	4	2	49	51	18	82	53	109
36.—Trade in building materials	1	...	41	59	5	95	130	144
37.—Trade in means of transport	4	2	48	52	1	99	110	110
38.—Trade in fuel	26	16	63	37	4	96	60	59
39.—Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and arts.	13	6	52	48	13	87	85	94
40.—Trade of other sorts	29	15	50	50	3	97	294	94
C.—Public administration and liberal arts	260	114	44	56	6	94	153	125
VI.—Public force	65	29	45	55	7	93	89	126
41.—Army	3	2	71	29	52	48	24	58
42.—Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43.—Air force	...	...	40	60	...	100	...	150
44.—Police	62	27	43	57	3	97	201	201
VII.—Public administration	79	27	35	65	9	91	215	185
45.—Public administration	79	27	35	65	9	91	215	185
VIII.—Professions and liberal arts	116	58	50	50	5	95	144	111
46.—Religion	68	36	52	48	3	97	120	93
47.—Law	6	2	32	68	27	73	219	204
48.—Medicine	8	4	49	51	10	90	148	100
49.—Instruction	16	7	44	56	8	92	103	126
50.—Letters and arts and sciences	18	9	52	48	2	98	152	93
D.—Miscellaneous	491	291	59	41	2	98	108	66
IX.—Persons living on their income	4	2	40	60	21	79	174	199
51.—Persons living principally on their income	4	2	40	60	21	79	174	199
X.—Domestic Service	138	78	57	43	7	93	101	75
52.—Domestic service	138	78	57	43	7	93	101	75
XI.—Insufficiently described occupations	261	157	60	40	6	94	107	107
53.—General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation...	261	157	60	40	6	94	107	107
XII.—Unproductive	88	54	61	39	5	95	119	60
54.—Inmates of jails, asylums and alms houses	3	1	32	68	39	61	454	15
55.—Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	84	52	62	38	4	96	53	60

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION IN NATURAL DIVISIONS.

Occupation.	NUMBER PER MILLE OF TOTAL POPULATION SUPPORTED IN				
	Nerbudda Valley Division.	Plateau Division.	Maratha Plain Division.	Chhattisgarh Plain Division.	Chhota Nagpur Division.
1	2	3	4	5	6
A.—Production of raw materials (1-24) ..	690	828	749	840	840
I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetables (1-18) ...	689	825	747	839	840
(i) Agriculture (1-7) ...	661	787	714	804	797
(ii) Pasture (11-14) ...	23	32	19	29	40
(iii) Fishing and hunting (17-18) ...	4	5	14	5	2
(iv) Others (8, 9, 10, 15 and 16) ...	1	1	...	1	1
II.—Extraction of minerals (19-24) ...	1	3	2	1	...
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances (25-154).	209	114	167	105	91
III.—Industry (25-103) ...	128	77	100	66	72
(i) Textiles (25-38) ...	24	23	37	24	26
(ii) Wood industries (43-45) ...	16	8	12	4	12
(iii) Metal industries (46-51) ...	7	6	7	6	13
(iv) Food industries (65-75) ...	3	2	4	4	2
(v) Industries of dress and the toilet (76-82) ..	44	20	21	17	11
(vi) Others (Orders 7, 10, 11 and 14-18) ...	34	18	19	11	8
IV.—Transport (104-120) ...	18	7	15	5	2
V.—Trade (121-154) ...	63	30	52	34	17
(i) Trade in food stuffs (129-139) ...	48	21	33	24	13
(a) Hotels, cafés, restaurants, etc. (129-130) ...	1	...	1	1	1
(b) Other trades in food stuffs (131-139) ..	47	20	32	23	11
(ii) Trade in textiles (123) ...	1	...	4	1	1
(iii) Other trades (Orders 24, 25, 27-31 and 34-40) ...	14	9	15	9	4
C.—Public administration and liberal arts (155-179) ...	38	19	32	17	8
VI.—Public force (155-169) ...	9	7	8	5	3
VII.—Public administration (161-164) ...	11	5	9	6	1
VIII.—Professions and liberal arts (165-179) ...	18	7	15	6	4
D.—Miscellaneous (180-191) ...	63	39	52	38	62
IX.—Persons living on their income (180.) ...	...	...	...	...	...
X.—Domestic service (181-183) ...	19	5	17	9	17
XI.—Insufficiently described occupations (184-187) ..	31	26	27	21	40
XII.—Unproductive (188-191) ...	13	8	8	8	5

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL

DISTRICT AND NATURAL DIVISION.	AGRICULTURE.				INDUSTRY (INCLUDING MINES).			
	Population supported by Agriculture.	Proportion of Agricultural population per 1,000 of district population.	PERCENTAGE ON AGRICULTURAL POPULATION OF		Population supported by Industry	Proportion of Industrial population per 1,000 of district population.	PERCENTAGE ON INDUSTRIAL POPULATION OF	
			Actual workers.	Dependents.			Actual workers.	Dependents.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	11,863,291	742	59	41	1,486,818	93	54	46
NERBUDDA VALLEY DIVISION	1,805,666	661	59	41	353,710	129	51	49
1. Saugor	316,984	604	56	44	83,689	158	48	52
2. Damoh	193,040	672	55	45	40,177	140	48	52
3. Jubbulpore	489,936	657	61	39	90,620	122	54	46
4. Narsinghpur	216,585	687	61	39	39,817	126	52	48
5. Hoshangabad	302,376	678	56	45	54,336	122	53	47
6. Nimar	277,816	701	62	39	43,845	111	50	50
7. Makrai	8,929	697	64	36	1,226	96	53	47
PLATEAU DIVISION	1,252,042	787	63	37	127,626	80	57	43
8. Mandla	300,724	778	62	38	24,805	64	62	38
9. Seoni	283,667	813	66	34	24,957	70	58	42
10. Betul	288,304	793	60	40	27,683	76	52	48
11. Chhindwara	379,347	771	63	37	50,181	102	57	43
MARATHA PLAIN DIVISION	4,439,422	714	59	41	638,171	103	52	48
12. Wardha	339,521	732	64	36	44,627	96	50	50
13. Nagpur	448,109	565	65	35	140,784	178	53	47
14. Chanda	465,765	705	61	39	77,906	118	54	46
15. Bhandara	503,726	702	62	38	72,514	101	56	44
16. Balaghat	380,511	744	62	38	54,440	106	58	42
17. Amraoti	584,553	706	54	46	77,938	94	49	51
18. Akola	606,033	759	54	46	62,840	79	50	50
19. Buldana	536,715	767	58	43	53,641	76	49	51
20. Yeotmal	574,489	767	60	40	53,451	71	52	48
CHHATTISGARH PLAIN DIVISION	3,804,830	804	60	40	316,730	67	58	42
21. Raipur	1,103,023	788	61	39	110,290	78	61	39
22. Bilaspur	996,336	809	58	42	76,668	62	55	45
23. Durg	603,113	811	62	38	47,620	59	55	35
24. Bastar	385,534	810	55	45	26,506	57	56	44
25. Kanker	98,137	786	63	37	10,382	83	59	41
26. Nandgaon	119,647	809	70	29	10,609	72	65	35
27. Khairagarh	95,274	768	64	36	9,974	80	54	46
28. Chhuikhadan	16,155	733	61	39	2,450	94	60	40
29. Kawardha	46,480	752	62	38	5,467	88	64	36
30. Sakti	34,002	818	59	31	2,927	70	87	13
31. Raigarh	203,699	843	54	46	11,228	46	55	45
32. Saragarh	94,430	802	56	35	7,200	61	65	35
CHHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION	561,331	797	53	47	50,581	72	56	44
33. Changbhakar	17,787	815	61	33	1,678	77	48	52
34. Korea	61,746	780	40	60	5,997	76	42	58
35. Surguja	303,508	804	57	43	22,069	58	61	39
36. Udaipur	56,107	789	63	37	6,727	95	60	40
37. Jashpur	122,183	793	45	55	14,110	92	54	46
Cities	33,477	132	54	46	76,610	302	49	51

AND PROFESSIONAL POPULATION IN NATURAL DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS.

COMMERCE.				PROFESSIONS.				OTHERS.				DISTRICT AND NATURAL DIVISION.
Population supported by Commerce.	Proportion of commercial population per 1,000 of district population.	PERCENTAGE ON COMMERCIAL POPULATION OF—		Population supported by Profession.	Proportion of professional population per 1,000 of district population.	PERCENTAGE ON PROFESSIONAL POPULATION OF—		Population supported by Others.	Proportion of other occupational population per 1,000 of district population.	PERCENTAGE ON OTHER OCCUPATIONAL POPULATION OF—		
		Actual workers.	Dependents.			Actual workers.	Dependents.			Actual workers.	Dependents.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
891,792	56	54	46	185,679	12	50	50	1,552,680	97	58	42	CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.
220,404	81	55	45	48,238	18	52	41	303,375	111	56	44	NERBUDDA VALLEY DIVISION.
52,094	100	56	44	14,027	27	49	51	60,886	115	64	49	1 Saugor.
22,678	79	55	45	4,604	16	53	47	26,627	93	63	37	2 Damoh.
64,098	86	55	44	14,334	19	55	45	86,697	116	55	45	3 Jubbulpore.
16,398	52	54	46	4,123	13	52	48	38,239	121	60	40	4 Narsinghpur.
36,080	81	57	43	6,188	14	55	45	46,753	105	58	42	5 Hoshangabad.
27,222	69	49	51	4,866	12	47	53	42,855	108	53	46	6 Nimar.
934	73	59	41	206	16	59	42	1,508	118	58	42	7 Makrai.
50,402	37	58	42	11,647	7	52	48	140,172	88	66	34	PLATEAU DIVISION.
12,483	32	60	40	3,181	8	56	44	45,253	117	69	31	8 Mandla.
12,981	37	54	46	3,281	9	57	43	23,885	69	65	35	9 Seoni.
14,947	41	59	41	1,532	4	47	53	31,271	86	63	37	10 Betul.
18,991	39	58	42	2,653	7	48	52	39,663	81	65	35	11 Chhindwara.
415,084	67	50	50	93,435	15	47	53	635,432	102	57	43	MARATHA PLAIN DIVISION.
22,608	49	49	51	7,815	17	49	51	49,125	106	57	43	12 Wardha.
65,961	83	50	50	15,684	19	47	53	122,583	155	56	44	13 Nagpur.
31,627	48	54	46	5,805	9	48	52	59,497	120	61	39	14 Chanda.
67,092	93	60	40	6,087	8	46	53	68,328	95	60	40	15 Bhandara.
26,108	51	66	34	3,442	7	62	38	47,133	92	58	42	16 Balaghat.
65,259	79	47	53	19,720	24	43	51	80,905	98	52	48	17 Amraoti.
54,846	60	45	55	12,478	16	45	55	62,347	78	54	46	18 Akola.
43,693	62	43	57	12,240	17	42	58	53,140	76	54	46	19 Buldana.
37,850	51	46	54	10,755	14	52	48	72,374	97	58	42	20 Yeotmal.
183,620	39	60	40	29,336	6	54	46	357,294	84	59	41	CHHATTISGARH PLAIN DIVISION.
58,312	42	64	36	9,044	6	53	47	119,507	85	59	41	21 Raipur.
49,806	40	51	47	7,163	6	55	45	102,392	83	58	42	22 Bilaspur.
21,530	29	60	40	6,273	8	50	50	68,605	92	60	40	23 Drug.
9,063	21	59	41	498	2	48	52	41,666	00	55	45	24 Bastar.
6,202	50	67	33	234	2	55	45	9,673	80	61	39	25 Kanker.
6,333	43	69	31	1,050	7	64	36	10,267	60	64	36	26 Nandgaon.
10,809	87	63	46	965	8	42	58	6,936	56	55	45	27 Khairagarh.
1,235	47	40	60	84	3	27	73	3,197	122	62	38	28 Chhuikhadan.
5,082	82	70	30	299	5	82	18	4,455	72	65	35	29 Kawardha.
2,569	62	82	18	36	1	81	19	2,020	40	75	25	30 Sakti.
6,634	27	57	43	1,634	7	59	41	18,439	76	55	45	31 Raigarh.
4,704	40	64	36	2,050	17	57	43	9,397	80	58	42	32 Samargarh.
13,282	19	59	41	2,973	4	61	39	75,807	108	62	38	CHHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.
821	40	63	37	74	3	73	27	1,466	67	45	55	33 Changbikar.
1,481	19	51	49	393	5	51	49	9,572	121	61	39	34 Korea.
7,318	19	62	38	1,616	4	68	32	43,168	114	64	36	35 Surguja.
1,201	17	58	41	372	5	58	42	6,717	94	64	36	36 Udaipur.
2,461	16	53	47	518	3	47	53	14,884	97	54	46	37 Jashpur.
48,152	190	45	55	11,204	4	41	59	84,543	333	47	53	Cities.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—OCCUPATIONS COMBINED WITH AGRICULTURE (WHERE AGRICULTURE IS THE SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION).

OCCUPATION.	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE PARTIALLY AGRICULTURISTS.					
	Province.	Nerbudda Valley Division.	Plateau Division.	Maratha Plain Division.	Chhattisgarh Plain Division.	Chhota Nagpur Division.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Occupations	27	53	21	19	28	15
A.—Production of raw materials	5	8	4	5	5	4
(I) Exploitation of animals and vegetables]	5	8	4	1	4	4
(i) Agriculture	1	2	...	...	1	...
(ii) Pasture	62	100	68	21	75	66
(iii) Fishing and hunting	182	212	179	205	129	95
(iv) Others	182	140	6	80	47	369
(II) Extraction of minerals	35	2	31	41	46	...
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances	133	186	111	81	185	99
(III) Industry	140	187	119	95	180	110
(i) Textiles	116	175	101	73	167	119
(ii) Wood Industries	135	194	154	96	169	38
(iii) Metal Industries	134	224	124	120	120	80
(iv) Food Industries	136	197	145	51	201	118
(v) Industries of dress and the toilet	185	227	142	129	247	152
(vi) Others	130	134	93	101	150	171
(IV) Transport	56	91	26	27	100	23
(V) Trade	142	214	111	70	208	63
(i) Trade in food stuffs	155	229	112	71	266	65
(a) Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	79	80	115	49	94	68
(b) Other trade in foodstuffs	157	231	112	72	233	65
(ii) Trade in textiles	62	123	100	56	21	54
(iii) Other trades	115	167	110	70	170	121
C.—Public administration and liberal arts	107	158	111	83	107	43
(VI) Public force	138	170	169	107	164	44
(VII) Public administration	72	119	44	51	76	13
(VIII) Professions and liberal arts	109	168	89	86	92	47
D.—Miscellaneous	66	111	105	23	94	13
(IX) Persons living on their income	60	60	107	65	20	...
(X) Domestic service	69	148	95	25	78	26
(XI) Insufficiently described occupations	44	62	110	20	24	6
(XII) Unproductive	123	172	92	30	220	23

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—OCCUPATIONS COMBINED WITH AGRICULTURE (WHERE AGRICULTURE IS THE PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION).

LAND-LORDS (RENT RECEIVERS).		CULTIVATORS (RENT PAYERS).		FARM SERVANTS AND FIELD LABOURERS.	
Subsidiary Occupation.	Number per 10,000 who follow it.	Subsidiary Occupation.	Number per 10,000 who follow it.	Subsidiary Occupation.	Number per 10,000 who follow it.
I	2	3	4	5	6
Total	2,805	Total	763	Total	271
Rent payers	1,217	Rent receivers	48	Rent receivers	11
Agricultural labourers	711	Agricultural labourers	215	Rent payers	50
Government servants of all kinds.	124	General labourers	33	General labourers	30
Money lenders and grain dealers	96	Government servants of all kinds...	12	Village watchmen	3
Other traders of all kinds	125	Money lenders and grain dealers...	22	Cattle-breeders and milk-men	7
Priests	71	Other traders of all kinds	80	Mill-hands	2
Clerks of all kinds (not Government servants).	10	Fishermen and boatmen	17	Fishermen and Boatmen	6
Lawyers	20	Cattle-breeders and milk-men	21	Rice-pounders	5
Estate agents and managers	8	Village-watchmen	11	Traders of all kinds	20
Medical practitioners	128	Weavers	30	Oil-pressers	5
Artisans	285	Oil-pressers	27	Weavers	7
Others	...	Washermen	16	Potters	12
		Potters	12	Leather workers	14
		Black-smiths and carpenters	18	Washermen	6
		Carters	14	Black smiths and carpenters	4
		Workers in mines	8	Workers in mills	4
		Mill-hands	3	Others	67
		Others	167		

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALES BY SUB-CLASSES AND SELECTED ORDERS AND GROUPS.

Group No.	Occupation.	NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS.		Number of females per 1,000 males.
		Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5
	ALL OCCUPATIONS.	5,148,136	4,182,738	812
	A.—Production of raw materials	3,964,011	3,451,594	871
	<i>I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetables</i>	3,056,032	3,444,179	871
	I.—Pasture and Agriculture	3,904,197	3,420,325	876
	(a) Ordinary cultivation	3,682,997	3,343,571	903
1	Income from rent of agricultural land	60,610	35,546	586
2	Ordinary cultivators	2,206,245	1,705,632	743
4	Farm servants	366,051	157,555	430
5	Field labourers	956,337	1,442,931	1,509
	(b) Growers of special products and market gardening	15,325	11,821	771
7	Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, areca nut, etc., growers	15,382	11,821	774
	(c) Forestry	3,879	1,803	465
9	Wood-cutters, firewood, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors and charcoal burners	1,387	756	567
10	Lac collectors	914	564	617
	(d) Raising of farm stock	201,908	53,098	313
11	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	17,280	10,763	623
12	Sheep, goat and pig breeders	2,452	701	286
14	Herdsmen, shepherds, goat-herds, etc.	181,972	51,633	284
	(e) Raising of small animals	88	32	364
	2.—Fishing and hunting	51,835	23,854	460
17	Fishing	48,592	23,029	461
18	Hunting	2,243	825	368
	II.—Extraction of minerals	7,979	7,415	930
	3.—Mines	6,784	5,769	998
19	Coal mines	1,504	607	405
21	Mines and metallic minerals (Gold, iron, manganese, etc.)	5,280	5,162	1,167
	4.—Quarries of hard rocks	1,177	610	518
22	Other minerals (jade, diamonds, limestone, etc.)	1,177	610	518
	B.—Preparation and supply of material substances	781,513	486,669	623
	<i>III.—Industry</i>	496,373	289,612	533
	6.—Textiles	154,329	114,338	744
25	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	22,668	14,479	639
26	Cotton spinning	8,383	21,834	2,605
27	Cotton sizing and weaving	115,385	72,043	624
29	Rope, twine and string	667	1,520	2,270
31	Wool carding and spinning	17	142	8,353
32	Weaving of woollen blankets	1,676	1,972	1,177
34	Silk spinners	356	218	612
35	Silk weavers	669	206	308
37	Dyeing, bleaching, printing preparation and sponging of textiles	3,497	1,859	53
	7.—Hides, skins and hard material from the animal kingdom	4,953	1,696	342
39	Tanners, curriers, leather dressers, and leather dyers, etc.,	2,914	1,216	417
40	Makers of leather articles, such as trunks, waterbags, saddlery or harness, etc.	1,927	397	306
	8.—Wood	57,259	29,369	513
44	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	33,439	4,845	145
45	Basket-makers and other industries of woody material, including leaves, and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reed or similar materials.	22,459	23,958	1,065
	9.—Metals	40,004	16,666	417
46	Forging and rolling of iron and other metals	2,448	1,534	63
48	Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally or exclusively of iron.	32,770	12,498	381
49	Workers in brass, copper and bell metal	4,499	2,380	529

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALES BY SUB-CLASSES AND SELECTED ORDERS AND GROUPS.—(Contd.)

Group No.	Occupation.	NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS.		Number of females per 1,000 males.
		Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5
	10.—Ceramics	32,112	26,942	839
53	Makers of glass bangles	1,069	857	802
55	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers	27,631	24,144	874
56	Brick and tile makers	2,901	1,590	548
	11.—Chemical products properly so called, and analogous	9,838	7,106	722
61	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	8,869	6,707	756
	12.—Food industries	13,432	18,646	1,388
65	Rice pounders and huskers, flour grinders	785	3,616	4,605
67	Grain parchers, etc.	5,347	11,892	2,224
68	Butchers	4,967	1,626	33
72	Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc.	564	221	392
73	Brewers and distillers	839	648	772
75	Manufacturers of tobacco, opium and ganja	546	426	780
	13.—Industries of dress and toilet.	131,825	54,696	415
77	Tailors, milliners, dressmakers, darners and embroiderers on linen	15,960	8,698	545
78	Shoe, boot and sandal makers	51,495	22,813	443
80	Washing, cleaning and dyeing, etc.	23,142	22,625	978
81	Barbers, hair dressers and wigmakers	40,526	...	...
	14.—Furniture industries	969	310	320
83	Cabinet makers, carriage painters, etc.	935	299	320
	15.—Building industries	12,541	7,437	593
85	Lime burners, and cement workers	1,004	1,173	1,168
87	Stone cutters and dressers	2,302	2,798	1,211
88	Brick layers and masons	8,033	2,762	344
	16.—Construction of means of transport	89	62	697
	17.—Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.).	49	...	...
	18.—Other miscellaneous and undefined industries	38,963	11,844	304
98	Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc.	30,254	5,609	185
103	Sweepers, scavengers, etc.	7,020	5,514	785
	IV.—Transport	65,701	32,643	497
	19.—Transport by air ... ..	...	...	...
	20.—Transport by water	1,079	687	637
109	Labourers employed on the construction and maintenance of streams, rivers and canals... ..	625	506	810
	21.—Transport by road	35,774	21,923	613
112	Labourers employed on roads and bridges	17,991	19,151	1,064
114	Owners, managers and employees connected with vehicles not mechanically driven	13,758	1,618	117
117	Porters and messengers	2,864	665	232
	22.—Transport by rail	27,147	9,855	363
118	Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies	7,155	2,867	401
119	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises.	19,992	6,988	350
	23.—Post office, Telegraph and Telephone services	1,701	178	105
120	Post office, Telegraph and Telephone services	1,701	178	105
	V.—Trade	219,439	164,414	749
	24.—Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and Insurance	11,801	3,584	304
121	Bank managers, moneylenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees.	11,801	3,584	304
	25.—Brokerage, commission and export	1,754	218	124
122	Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, warehouse owners and employees	1,754	218	124

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALES BY SUB-CLASSES AND
SELECTED ORDERS AND GROUPS.—(Contd.)

Group No.	Occupation.	NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS.		Number of females per 1,000 males.
		Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5
	26.—Trade in Textiles	11,654	2,381	204
123	Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles	11,654	2,381	204
	27.—Trade in skins, leather and furs	1,359	344	253
124	Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horn, etc.	1,359	344	253
	28.—Trade in Wood.	1,934	1,780	920
125	Trade in wood (not firewood), cork, bark, etc., bamboo, thatch and articles made from them.	1,934	1,780	920
	29.—Trade in metals	291	50	172
	30.—Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	818	656	802
127	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	818	656	802
	31.—Trade in chemical products	1,202	1,147	954
128	Trade in chemical products (drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.)	1,202	1,147	954
	32.—Hotels, Cafés, restaurants, etc.	4,675	2,497	534
129	Venders of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice	4,172	2,424	581
	33.—Other trade in food stuffs... .. .	144,941	120,413	831
132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments	51,243	37,349	729
133	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc.	6,663	5,976	897
134	Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses	4,217	1,518	360
135	Cardamum, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruits and areca nut sellers	35,199	33,826	961
136	Grain and pulse dealers	27,211	20,302	746
137	Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc., sellers	10,213	7,287	714
139	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	9,597	13,630	1,420
	34.—Trade in clothing and toilet articles	1,300	1,453	1,118
140	Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes and perfumes, etc.)	1,300	1,453	1,118
	35.—Trade in furniture	1,979	1,494	755
142	Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, etc.	1,431	1,068	746
	36.—Trade in building materials	397	140	353
	37.—Trade in means of transport	2,920	460	158
146	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc.	2,380	379	159
	38.—Trade in fuel	9,804	16,273	1,660
147	Dealers in fire-wood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc.	9,804	16,273	1,660
	39.—Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences.	6,252	4,562	729
149	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc.	4,918	4,294	873
	40.—Trade of other sorts	16,358	6,962	426
152	General store-keepers and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified	13,268	5,787	436
153	Itinerant traders, pedlars, hawkers, etc.	1,307	404	309
154	Other traders (including farmers of pounds, tolls and markets)	1,737	738	425
	C.—Public administration and liberal arts	151,603	30,984	204
	VI.—Public force	41,453	5,198	125
	41.—Army	3,792	61	16
155	Army (Imperial)	3,613	61	17
	42.—Navy ... .. .	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALES BY SUB-CLASSES AND SELECTED ORDERS AND GROUPS.—(Concl'd.)

Group No.	Occupation.	NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS.		Number of females per 1,000 Males.
		Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5
	43.—Air Force	...	2	...
	44.—Police	37,661	5,135	136
159	Police ...	8,656	...	...
160	Village watchmen	29,005	5,135	177
	VII.—Public administration	42,227	1,521	36
	45.—Public administration	42,227	1,521	36
161	Service of the State	33,102	...	...
162	Service of Indian and foreign states...	968	274	289
163	Municipal and other local (not village) service	2,158	620	287
164	Village officials and servants other than watchmen	5,999	627	105
	VIII.—Professions and liberal arts	67,923	24,265	357
	46.—Religion	39,636	17,114	432
165	Priests, ministers, etc.	3,270	1,259	385
166	Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc.	30,351	13,532	446
167	Catechists, readers, church and mission service	956	500	523
168	Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers	5,059	1,823	360
	47.—Law	3,339	...	...
	48.—Medicine	2,665	3,335	1,251
171	Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists, and veterinary surgeons.	2,076	426	205
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	589	2,909	4,939
	49.—Instruction	9,814	1,740	177
173	Professors and teachers of all kinds	9,501	1,688	178
	50.—Letters and arts and sciences	12,469	2,076	166
177	Authors, editors, journalists, artists, photographers, sculptors, astronomers, meteorologists, botanists and astrologers, etc.	1,239	439	354
178	Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors and dancers.	10,219	1,345	131
179	Conjurers, acrobats, fortune tellers, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals	683	173	253
	D.—Miscellaneous	251,009	213,491	859
	IX.—Persons living on their income	1,751	650	371
	51.—Persons living principally on their income	1,751	650	371
180	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarship holders and pensioners.	1,751	650	371
	X.—Domestic service	82,678	42,012	508
	52.—Domestic service	82,678	42,012	508
181	Cooks, water carriers, door keepers, watchmen and other indoor servants	78,225	40,140	556
182	Private grooms, coachmen, dogboys, etc.	4,019	1,827	455
	XI.—Insufficiently described occupations	120,308	131,193	1,090
	53.—General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation	120,308	131,193	1,090
184	Manufacturers, businessmen and contractors otherwise unspecified	4,347	1,668	384
185	Cashiers, accountants, book keepers, clerks and other employes in unspecified offices, warehouses and shops.	12,390	2,091	169
187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	103,060	127,194	1,234
	XII.—Unproductive	46,272	39,636	878
	54.—Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses	1,340	219	163
188	Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses	1,340	219	163
	55.—Beggars, vagrants, and prostitutes, etc.	44,379	38,983	878
189	Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc.	43,615	37,291	855
190	Procurers and prostitutes	764	1,692	2,215
	56.—Other unclassified non-productive industries	553	434	783
191	Other unclassified non-productive industries	553	434	783

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, 1921 AND 1911.

Group No.	Occupation.	Population supported in 1921.	Population supported in 1911.	Percentage of variation.
1	2	3	4	5
	Class A.—Production of raw materials ...	12,426,162	12,782,215	— 3
	<i>Sub-Class I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetables</i> ...	12,401,786	12,752,240	— 3
	Order 1.—Pasture and Agriculture ...	12,269,302	12,618,871	— 3
	(a) <i>Ordinary cultivation</i> ...	11,817,255	12,051,933	— 2
1	Income from rent of agricultural land ...	197,069	129,911	+ 52
2	Ordinary cultivators ...	7,311,009	7,472,405	— 2
3	Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc. ...	11,444	18,862	— 39
4	Farm servants ...	842,434	1,088,365	— 23
5	Field labourers ...	3,455,299	3,342,390	+ 3
	(b) <i>Growers of special products and market gardening</i> ...	46,036	52,827	— 13
6	Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber and indigo plantations ...	113	487	— 77
7	Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, areca nut, etc., growers ...	45,923	52,340	— 12
	(c) <i>Forestry</i> ...	10,600	81,462	— 87
8	Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc. ...	4,354	13,948	— 69
9	Wood-cutters, fire wood, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors and charcoal burners ...	3,732	67,514	— 91
10	Lac collectors ...	2,514		
	(d) <i>Raising of farm stock</i> ...	395,197	432,534	— 9
11	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers ...	45,783	33,789	+ 35
12	Sheep, goat, and pig breeders ...	4,802	3,311	+ 45
13	Breeders of other animals (horses, mules, camels, asses, etc.) ...	290	381	— 24
14	Herdsmen, shepherds, goat-herds, etc. ...	344,322	395,053	— 13
	(e) <i>Raising of small animals</i> ...	214	115	+ 86
15	Birds, bees, etc. ...	105	115	+ 86
16	Silk-worms ...	49		
	Order 2.—Fishing and hunting ...	132,484	133,369	— 1
17	Fishing ...	126,114	127,244	— 1
18	Hunting ...	6,370	6,125	+ 4
	<i>Sub-class II.—Extraction of minerals</i> ...	22,376	29,975	— 19
	Order 3.—Mines ...	21,678	27,423	— 21
19	Coal mines ...	2,820	6,117	— 54
20	Petroleum wells ...	...	
21	Mines and metallic minerals (gold, iron, manganese, etc.) ...	18,858	21,306	— 11
	Order 4.—Quarries of hard rocks ...	2,629	1,892	+ 39
22	Other minerals (Jade, diamonds, limestone, etc.) ...	2,629	1,892	+ 39
	Order 5.—Salt, etc. ...	69	660	— 90
23	Rock, sea, and marsh salt ...	65	3	+ 2,057
24	Extraction of saltpetre, alum and other substances soluble in water ...	4	657	— 99
	Class B.—Preparation and supply of material substances ...	2,354,234	2,421,705	— 3
	<i>Sub-Class III.—Industry</i> ...	1,402,772	1,512,513	— 7
	Order 6.—Textiles ...	467,586	443,730	+ 5
25	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing ...	68,786	17,261	+ 45
26	Cotton spinning ...	46,154	37,683	+ 21
27	Cotton sizing and weaving ...	322,107	312,557	+ 3
28	Jute spinning, pressing and weaving ...	1,533	2,120	— 28
29	Rope, twine and string ...	3,590	3,676	— 3
30	Other fibres (cocoanut, aloes, flax, hemp, straw, etc.) ...	80	1,345	— 93
31	Wool carding and spinning ...	246	2,178	— 43
32	Weaving of woollen blankets ...	5,745		
33	Weaving of woollen carpets ...	2,007	4,339	— 76
34	Silk spinners ...	1,022		
35	Silk weavers ...	5,901	14,604	— 60
36	Hair, camel and horse hair ...	35	Not available.	...
37	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles ...	11,120		
38	Lace, crêpe, embroideries, fringes, etc., and insufficiently described textile industries ...	438	3,923	+ 183
	Order 7.—Hides, skins, and hard materials from the animal kingdom ...	12,300	4,419	— 15
39	Tanners, curriers, leather dressers and leather-dyers, etc. ...	8,208	8,372	— 9
40	Makers of leather articles such as trunks, water-bags, saddlery or harness, etc. ...	3,767	5,258	— 28
41	Furriers and persons occupied with leathers and bristles; brush-makers ...	184	Not available.	...
42	Bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc., workers (except button) ...	141		
			156	— 10

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, 1921 AND 1911.—(Contd.)

Group No.	Occupation.	Population supported in 1921.	Population supported in 1911.	Percentage of variation.
1	2	3	4	5
	Order 8.—Wood or similar Material	161,403	196,762	—18
43	Sawyers	3,325	98,329	—13
44	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	82,106		
45	Basket makers, other industries of woody material including leaves, and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reed or similar materials.	75,822	98,433	—23
	Order 9.—Metals	111,197	140,451	—21
46	Forging and rolling of iron and other metals	7,480	4,400	+70
47	Makers of arms, guns, etc.	73	1,753	—96
48	Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally or exclusively of iron.	88,638	108,524	—18
49	Workers in brass, copper, and bell metal	13,652	23,007	—41
50	Workers in other metals (tin, zinc, lead, quick-silver, etc.)	1,331	2,570	—48
51	Workers in mints, die-sinkers, etc.	23	197	—88
	Order 10.—Ceramics	97,019	98,595	—2
52	Makers of glass and crystal ware	92	1,630	—94
53	Makers of glass bangles	3,348	Not available.	...
54	Makers of porcelain and crockery	1,321	49	+2,593
55	Potters and earthen-pipe and bowl makers	84,355	76,735	+10
56	Brick and tile makers	7,872	20,128	—61
57	Others (mosaic, talc, mica, alabaster, etc., workers)	31	3	+933
	Order 11.—Chemical Products properly so called, and analogous	33,717	37,041	—9
58	Manufacture of matches and explosive materials	551	1,400	—61
59	Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and ice.	156	50	+212
60	Manufacture of dyes, paint and ink	504	33	+1,427
61	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	31,129	33,872	—6
62	Manufacture and refining of mineral oils	872	58	+90
63	Manufacture of paper, cardboard and papiers mache	110	1,628	—76
64	Others (soap, candle, lac, cutch perfumes and miscellaneous drugs)	395		
	Order 12.—Food Industries	56,218	105,538	—47
65	Rice pounders and huskers, flour-grinders	6,788	25,275	—73
66	Bakers, and biscuit-makers	437	593	—26
67	Grain-parchers, etc.	26,431	32,061	—18
68	Butchers	15,649	18,953	—17
69	Fish-curers	57	90	—37
70	Butter, cheese and ghee makers	264	2,172	—88
71	Makers of sugar, molasses, and gur	166	242	—31
72	Sweetmeat makers, and preparers of jam and condiments, etc.	1,504	13,314	—89
73	Brewers and distillers	2,992	6,933	—57
74	Toddy drawers	28	1,494	—98
75	Manufacturers of tobacco, opium and ganja	1,902	4,411	—57
	Order 13.—Industries of Dress and Toilet	371,483	371,775	...
76	Hat, cap, and turban makers...	489	7,573	—94
77	Tailors, milliners, dressmakers, darners and embroiderers on linen	48,930	59,741	—18
78	Shoe, boot and sandal makers	148,284	121,606	+22
79	Other Industries pertaining to dress—gloves, socks, gaiters, belts, buttons, umbrellas, canes etc.	821	1,688	—51
80	Washing, cleaning and dyeing	74,724	82,521	—9
81	Barbers, hair-dressers, and wig-makers	97,465	97,906	...
82	Other Industries connected with the toilet (tattooers, shampooers, bath-houses, etc.)	770	700	+10
	Order 14.—Furniture Industries	2,303	259	+789
83	Cabinet-makers, carriage painters, etc.	2,225	169	+1,217
84	Upholsterers, tent makers, etc.	78	90	—13
	Order 15.—Building Industries...	36,214	81,564	—56
85	Lime-burners, cement workers	3,245	4,530	—28
86	Excavators, and well-sinkers	2,170	3,902	—44
87	Stone cutters and dressers	8,157	70,158	—88
88	Brick-layers and masons	21,402	2,974	—58
89	Builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials), painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc.	1,240		
	Order 16.—Construction of means of transport	395	424	—7
90	Persons engaged in making, assembling or repairing motor vehicles or cycles.	87	Not Available.	...
91	Carriage, cart, paliki, etc., makers and wheel-wrights	308	423	—27
92	Ship, boat, aeroplane builders	Nil.	1	...
	Order 17.—Production and Transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity motive power, etc.)	140	45	+211
93	Gas works, and electric light, and power	140	45	+211

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, 1921 AND 1911.—(Contd.)

Group No.	Occupation.	Population supported in 1921.	Population supported in 1911.	Percentage of variation.
1	2	3	4	5
	Order 18.—Other Miscellaneous and Undefined Industries ...	112,467	97,469	+15
94	Printers, lithographers, engravers, etc. ...	723	1,881	-61
95	Book-binders, stitchers, envelope makers, etc. ...	186	680	-73
96	Makers of musical instruments ...	732	1,258	-40
97	Makers of watches, clocks, optical, photographic, mathematical and surgical instruments. ...	372	435	-14
98	Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, guilders, etc. ...	87,785	82,773	+6
99	Makers of bangles or beads or necklaces of other materials than glass, and makers of spangles, rosaries, lingams, and sacred threads. ...	1,546	9,040	-83
100	Toy, kite, cage, fishing tackle, etc., makers ...	852	851	...
101	Others, including managers, persons (other than performers) employed in theatres and other places of public entertainment, employees of public societies, race course service, huntsmen, etc. ...	198	522	-62
102	Contractors for the disposal of refuse, dust, etc. ...	6	...	...
103	Sweepers, scavengers, etc. ...	20,045	25,731	-22
	<i>Sub-Class IV.—Transport</i> ...	151,275	217,001	-17
	Order 19.—Transport by Air ...	Nil.	...	...
104	Persons concerned with aerodromes and aeroplanes ...	Nil.	...	...
	Order 20.—Transport by water ...	2,806	6,154	-54
105	Persons (other than labourers) employed in harbours and docks, including pilots ...	Nil.	...	...
106	Labourers in harbours and docks ...	Nil.	3	...
107	Ship-owners and their employees, ship brokers, ships officers, engineers, mariners, and firemen. ...	136	5	+2,620
108	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the maintenance of harbour-docks, streams, rivers and canals (including construction) ...	381	4,985	-57
109	Labourers employed on the construction and maintenance of harbours, docks, streams, rivers and canals ...	1,780	...	...
110	Boat-owners, boatmen and towmen ...	509	1,161	-56
	Order 21.—Transport by road ...	100,211	119,004	-16
111	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges. ...	489	40,592	+41
112	Labourers employed on roads and bridges ...	56,789	...	...
113	Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles and woody materials ...	65	46,720	-29
114	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with vehicles not mechanically driven. ...	33,203	...	...
115	Palki, etc., bearers and owners ...	382	1,763	-78
116	Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers ...	2,090	8,164	-74
117	Porters and messengers ...	7,193	21,760	-67
	Order 22.—Transport by rail ...	74,357	84,167	-12
118	Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies ...	21,483	37,983	-43
119	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance, and coolies and porters employed on railway premises. ...	52,874	46,184	+14
	Order 23.—Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services ...	3,901	8,535	-55
120	Post office, Telegraph, and Telephone services ...	3,901	8,535	-55
	<i>Sub-Class V.—Trade</i> ...	710,577	592,031	+20
	Order 24.—Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ...	37,314	85,479	-56
121	Bank managers, money-lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money-changers and brokers, and their employees. ...	37,314	85,479	-56
	Order 25.—Brokerage, commission and export ...	5,355	5,950	-23
122	Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, ware-house owners and employees ...	5,355	5,950	-23
	Order 26.—Trade in textiles ...	31,778	51,946	-39
123	Trade in piece-goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles ...	31,778	51,946	-39
	Order 27.—Trade in skins, leather and furs ...	3,593	8,338	-57
124	Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horn, etc. ...	3,593	8,338	-57
	Order 28.—Trade in wood ...	5,749	6,890	-17
125	Trade in wood (not fire-wood), cork, bark, etc., bamboo thatche, etc., and articles made from these. ...	5,749	6,890	-17
	Order 29.—Trade in metals ...	654	1,851	-65
126	Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, etc. ...	654	1,851	-65

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, 1921 AND 1911.—(Contd.)

Group No.	Occupation.	Population supported in 1921.	Population supported in 1911.	Percentage of variation.
1	2	3	4	5
	Order 30.—Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	2,411	1,546	+ 56
127	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	2,411	1,546	+ 56
	Order 31.—Trade in chemical products	3,908	8,612	- 55
128	Trade in chemical products (drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.)	3,908	8,612	- 55
	Order 32.—Hotels, cafés, restaurants, etc.	14,097	13,794	+ 2
129	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice	12,635	12,520	+ 1
130	Owners and managers of hotels, cook-shops, sarais, etc., and their employees	1,462	1,274	+ 5
	Order 33.—Other trade in food-stuffs	475,509	335,583	+ 42
131	Fish dealers	962	3,365	- 71
132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments	166,911	138,280	+ 21
133	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc.	22,424	14,769	+ 52
134	Sellers of sweet-meats, sugar, gur and molasses	10,845	7,273	+ 49
135	Cardamom, betel-leaves, vegetables, fruits and arecanut sellers	115,391	51,932	+ 122
136	Grain and pulse dealers	92,630	79,630	+ 16
137	Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc., sellers	27,922	18,676	+ 50
138	Dealers in sheep, goats, and pigs	878	1,444	- 39
139	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	37,546	20,214	+ 86
	Order 34.—Trade in clothing and toilet articles	5,545	6,450	- 14
140	Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes and perfumes).	5,545	6,450	- 14
	Order 35.—Trade in furniture	7,031	5,614	+ 25
141	Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains, and bedding	1,840	1,592	+ 16
142	Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glass-ware, bottles, articles for gardening, etc.	5,182	4,022	+ 29
	Order 36.—Trade in building materials	1,305	1,955	- 33
143	Trade in building materials (stones, plaster, cement, sand, thatch, etc.)	1,305	1,955	- 33
	Order 37.—Trade in means of transport	7,085	10,622	- 33
144	Dealers in and hirers of mechanical transport, motors, cycles, etc.	445	10,622	- 33
145	Dealers in and hirers of other carriages, carts, etc.	886		
146	Dealers in and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc.	5,754		
	Order 38.—Trade in fuel	41,527	5,257	+ 690
147	Dealers in fire-wood, charcoal, coal, cow-dung, etc.	41,527	5,257	+ 690
	Order 39.—Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences.	20,854	32,275	- 35
148	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc.	1,407	1,649	- 15
149	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers etc.	17,629	29,391	- 40
150	Publishers, book-sellers, stationers, dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments and curiosities.	1,818	1,235	+ 47
	Order 40.—Trade of other sorts	46,802	6,760	+ 592
151	Dealers in rags, stable-refuse, etc.	116	597	- 81
152	General store-keepers and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified	39,448	5,189	+ 660
153	Itinerant traders, pedlars, hawkers, etc.	2,787	49	+ 5,588
154	Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tolls and markets)	4,451	925	+ 381
	Class C.—Public administration and liberal arts	415,596	516,112	- 19
	<i>Sub-Class 6.—Public force</i>	104,082	173,740	- 40
	Order 41.—Army	5,402	11,321	- 52
155	Army (Imperial)	5,146	10,103	- 49
156	Army (Indian States)	256	1,218	- 79
	Order 42.—Navy	Nil.	16	...
157	Navy	Nil.	16	...
	Order 43.—Air force	5	Nil.	...
158	Air force	5	Nil.	...
	Order 44.—Police	98,675	162,403	- 39
159	Police	22,475	32,533	- 31
160	Village watchmen	76,200	129,870	- 41

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, 1921 AND 1911.—(Concl'd.)

Group No.	Occupation.	Population supported in 1921.	Population supported in 1911.	Percentage of variation.
1	2	3	4	5
	<i>Sub-Class 7.—Public administration</i> ..	125,835	102,207	+ 13
	Order 45.—Public administration ...	125,835	102,207	+ 13
161	Service of the State ...	100,839	49,346	+ 104
162	Service of Indian and Foreign States ...	2,833	4,601	— 38
163	Municipal and other local (not village) service ...	6,127	11,028	— 5
164	Village officials and servants other than watchmen ...	16,036	36,332	— 56
	<i>Sub-Class 8.—Professions and liberal arts</i> ..	185,679	240,165	— 23
	Order 46.—Religion ...	108,860	129,490	— 16
165	Priests, ministers, etc. ...	10,737	11,406	— 6
166	Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc. ...	80,215	103,762	— 23
167	Catechists, readers, church and mission service ...	4,606	6,780	— 32
168	Temple, burial or burning ground service pilgrim conductors, circumcisers ...	13,302	7,542	+ 76
	Order 47.—Law ...	10,290	14,429	— 29
169	Lawyers of all kinds, including <i>Kazis</i> , law-agents and mukhtars ...	7,284	9,757	— 25
170	Lawyers' clerks, petition-writers, etc. ...	3,006	4,672	— 37
	Order 48.—Medicine ...	12,303	17,426	— 29
171	Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons ...	6,645	6,713	— 1
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc. ...	5,658	10,713	— 47
	Order 49.—Instruction ...	26,052	29,648	— 12
173	Professors and teachers of all kinds ...	25,374	29,648	— 12
174	Clerks and servants connected with education ...	678		
	Order 50.—Letters and arts and sciences ...	28,174	49,172	— 43
175	Public scribes, stenographers, etc. ...	2	25	— 92
176	Architects, surveyors, engineers and their employees ...	855	7,495	— 89
177	Authors, editors, journalists, artists, photographers, sculptors, astronomers, meteorologists, and astrologers. ...	3,569	1,451	+ 146
178	Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors, and dancers. ...	22,316	34,740	— 36
179	Conjurors, acrobats, fortune tellers, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals ...	1,432	5,461	— 74
	Class D.—Miscellaneous ...	783,668	313,278	+ 150
	<i>Sub-Class IX.—Persons living on their income</i> ...	6,064	11,864	— 49
	Order 51.—Persons living principally on their income ...	6,064	11,864	— 49
180	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarship holders, pensioners ...	6,064	11,864	— 49
	<i>Sub-Class X.—Domestic service</i> ...	220,322	160,995	+ 37
	Order 52.—Domestic service ...	220,322	160,995	+ 37
181	Cooks, water carriers, door-keepers, watchmen, and other indoor servants ...	207,227	145,710	+ 42
182	Private grooms, coachmen, dog-boys, etc. ...	11,871	15,285	— 22
183	Private motor drivers, and cleaners ...	1,224	Nil.	...
	<i>Sub-Class XI.—Insufficiently described occupations</i> ...	417,375	37,729	+ 1,006
	Order 53.—General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation ...	417,375	37,729	+ 1,006
184	Manufacturers, businessmen and contractors otherwise unspecified ...	13,325	2,401	+ 455
185	Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks, and other employes in unspecified offices, ware-houses and shops. ...	30,184	4,865	+ 520
186	Mechanics otherwise unspecified ...	1,801	1,012	+ 87
187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified ...	371,975	29,451	+ 1,163
	<i>Sub-Class XII.—Unproductive</i> ...	139,907	102,690	+ 36
	Order 54.—Inmates of jails, asylums, and alms houses ...	4,879	3,856	+ 27
188	Inmates of jails, asylums and alms houses ...	4,879	3,856	+ 27
	Order 55.—Beggars, vagrants and prostitutes ...	133,446	98,834	+ 35
189	Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc. ...	128,967	98,834	+ 35
190	Procurers and prostitutes ...	4,479		
	Order 56.—Other unclassified non-productive Industries ...	1,582	Nil.	...
191	Other unclassified non-productive Industries ...	1,582	Nil.	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.—DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 PERSONS BY OCCUPATION AND RELIGION FOR ORDERS AND SELECTED GROUPS.

Orders and Selected Groups.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF 10,000 PERSONS FOLLOWING EACH OCCUPATION.					DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION OF 10,000 PERSONS OF EACH RELIGION.				
	Hindu.	Musal-man.	Christian.	Animist.	Others.	Hindu.	Musal-man.	Christian.	Animist.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total Population	8,218	354	49	1,323	29	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1. Pasture and Agriculture	8,138	226	34	1,587	15	7,603	4,764	5,406	9,211	2,507
(a) Ordinary Cultivation	8,123	219	35	1,607	16	7,311	4,430	5,334	8,981	2,491
1. Income from rent of agricultural land.	8,173	1,056	27	629	115	122	358	68	59	306
2. Ordinary cultivators	8,128	190	49	1,617	16	4,526	2,386	4,605	5,591	1,582
3. Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc.	8,098	1,028	1	574	299	7	20	...	3	46
4. Farm servants	7,636	175	16	2,138	15	491	254	174	852	166
5. Field labourers	8,224	241	11	1,515	9	2,105	1,432	487	2,476	391
(b) Growers of special products and market gardening.	7,687	2,263	11	39	...	27	179	7	1	...
(c) Forestry	6,766	1,339	31	1,325	39	5	24	4	9	6
(d) Raising of farm stock	8,650	162	12	1,174	2	260	110	61	220	10
11. Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers.	9,014	455	15	513	3	31	36	9	11	2
12. Sheep, goat and pig, breeders.	7,143	506	12	2,339	...	3	4	1	5	...
14. Herdsmen, shepherds, goat-herds, etc.	8,622	118	11	1,248	1	226	70	51	204	8
(e) Raising of small animals	7,384	2,616	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
2. Fishing and hunting	9,890	39	5	65	1	100	9	8	4	1
17. Fishing	9,929	29	...	42	...	96	7	...	3	...
18. Hunting	9,132	223	97	532	16	4	2	8	1	1
3. Mines	7,139	548	91	2,143	79	12	20	25	22	23
4. Quarries of hard rocks	9,525	475	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
5. Salt, etc.	7,391	...	...	2,609	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Textiles	9,209	668	23	86	14	328	537	138	19	86
25. Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing.	7,743	1,883	37	271	69	41	223	33	9	64
26. Cotton spinning	8,719	1,217	9	52	3	31	97	5	1	2
27. Cotton sizing and weaving.	9,537	386	24	50	3	237	140	98	7	13
28. Jute spinning, pressing and weaving.	9,498	59	...	443	...	1	...	...	...	...
29. Rope, twine and string	8,740	886	...	365	...	2	5	...	1	...
30. Other fibres (cocoanut, aloes, flax, hemp, straw, etc.).	9,775	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Wool carding and spinning.	8,577	1,423	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
32. Weaving of woollen blankets, etc.	9,741	188	...	71	...	4	2	...	...	...
33. Weaving of woollen carpets.	8,162	1,838	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...
34. Silk spinners	8,077	1,023	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
35. Silk weavers	9,958	20	22	...	...	4	...	2	...	...
36. Hair, camel and horse hair	9,143	857	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37. Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles.	6,526	3,352	...	77	45	6	64	...	1	7
7. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom	9,071	924	5	...	...	8	20	1	...	...
8. Wood	8,996	120	57	818	9	111	33	118	62	19
43. Sawyers	6,802	286	9	3,152	51	2	2	...	5	2
44. Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	9,381	172	100	332	15	59	24	106	13	17
45. Basket makers and other industries of woody materials including leaves, and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reed or similar materials.	8,688	57	12	1,243	...	50	7	12	44	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.—DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 PERSONS BY OCCUPATION AND RELIGION FOR ORDERS AND SELECTED GROUPS.—(Contd.)

Orders and Selected Groups.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF 10,000 PERSONS FOLLOWING EACH OCCUPATION.					DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION OF 10,000 PERSONS OF EACH RELIGION.				
	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Animist.	Others.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Animist.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9. Metals ..	9,311	282	4	395	8	79	54	6	21	12
46. Forging and rolling of iron and other metals.	9,738	150	13	63	31	6	2	1	...	2
47. Workers of arms, guns, etc.	8,356	1,644	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48. Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron.	9,292	222	4	478	4	63	34	5	20	5
49. Workers in brass, copper and bell metal.	9,542	365	...	74	19	9	9	...	1	4
50. Workers in other metals (tin, lead, quick silver, etc.)	5,966	3,982	...	7	45	1	9	...	...	1
10. Ceramics ...	9,660	220	2	118	...	71	37	3	5	...
52. Makers of glass and crystal ware.	3,804	5,652	...	544	...	...	1	...	...	...
55. Potters and earthen pipes and bowl makers.	9,928	19	1	52	...	63	3	2	...	...
56. Brick and tile makers ...	8,847	352	17	784	...	5	5	1	3	...
11. Chemical products properly so called and analogous.	8,093	1,902	...	5	...	21	110	...	...	...
62. Manufacture and refining of mineral oils.	9,966	34	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
12. Food Industries ...	7,843	1,996	5	134	22	33	193	4	4	17
65. Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders.	8,164	1,074	...	735	27	4	23	...	3	2
67. Grain parchers ...	9,873	68	...	55	4	20	3	...	1	2
68. Butchers ...	3,762	6,225	7	6	...	5	103	2	...	...
70. Butter, cheese and ghee makers.	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72. Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc.	9,096	113	119	27	645	1	...	2	...	13
73. Brewers and distillers ..	9,616	174	...	210	...	2	1	...	...	...
75. Manufacturers of tobacco, opium and ganja.	8,212	1,609	...	179	...	1	5	...	...	...
13. Industries of dress and the toilet.	9,651	261	12	41	35	273	167	56	7	178
76. Hat, cap and turban makers.	8,057	1,922	21	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
77. Tailors, milliners, dress makers, darners and embroiderers on linen.	8,135	1,481	64	64	256	31	125	40	2	169
78. Shoe, boot and sandal makers.	9,900	34	6	58	2	112	9	11	4	3
79. Other industries pertaining to dress—gloves, socks, gaiters, belts, buttons, umbrellas, canes, etc.	7,223	2,412	...	365	...	...	3	...	...	...
80. Washing, cleaning and dyeing.	9,894	84	1	21	...	56	11	2	1	...
81. Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers.	9,892	92	3	9	4	74	15	3	...	6
14. Furniture Industries ...	9,262	551	22	165	...	1	2	1	...	...
15. Building Industries ...	8,345	1,132	65	435	23	23	70	30	7	11
85. Lime burners, cement workers.	8,752	1,305	71	166	6	2	6	3	...	...
87. Stone cutters and dressers	9,191	522	...	281	6	5	7	...	1	1
16. Construction of means of transport.	8,354	608	355	481	202	...	...	2	...	1
17. Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.).	5,286	4,500	143	...	71	1	1	...	...	...
18. Other miscellaneous and underfined industries.	9,720	195	36	29	20	83	38	50	2	...
94. Printers, lithographers, engravers, etc.	5,793	1,421	2,207	221	358	...	2	20	...	3

**SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.—DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 PERSONS BY OCCUPATION
AND RELIGION FOR ORDERS AND SELECTED GROUPS.—(Contd.)**

Orders and Selected Groups.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF 10,000 PERSONS FOLLOWING EACH OCCUPATION.					DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION OF 10,000 PERSONS OF EACH RELIGION.				
	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Animist.	Others.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Animist.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
98. Workers in precious stones, metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, guilders, etc.	9,903	56	17	4	20	66	8	18	...	23
99. Makers of bangles or beads or necklaces of materials other than glass, etc.	8,694	1,242	...	45	19	1	...	...	...	...
19. Transport by air	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Transport by water	7,299	490	97	2,096	18	2	2	3	3	1
21. Transport by road	8,166	1,056	62	693	23	62	182	80	33	31
111. Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges.	5,031	327	4,151	266	225	...	...	26	...	2
116. Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers.	8,842	962	5	181	10	1	3	...	...	...
117. Porters and messengers	8,725	991	16	264	4	5	12	1	1	...
22. Transport by rail	7,662	1,226	434	588	90	43	156	415	21	91
118. Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies.	6,267	1,743	1,439	311	240	10	64	398	3	70
119. Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance, and coolies and porters employed on railway premises.	8,229	1,015	25	701	30	33	92	17	18	21
23. Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services.	7,670	1,400	384	408	138	2	9	19	1	7
24. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance.	7,317	1,161	21	83	1,418	21	74	10	1	714
25. Brokerage commission and export.	8,159	1,332	...	30	479	3	12	...	...	35
26. Trade in textiles	6,226	2,633	16	68	1,057	15	144	6	1	454
27. Trade in skins, leather and furs.	8,965	1,029	...	6	...	2	6	...	...	...
28. Trade in wood	6,162	1,446	193	2,197	2	3	14	14	6	...
29. Trade in metals	7,370	2,462	...	153	15	...	3	...	...	...
30. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles.	9,465	66	461	8	...	2	...	14	...	...
31. Trade in chemical products	5,241	1,596	8	3,101	54	2	11	...	6	3
32. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	8,786	810	152	144	108	9	20	28	1	21
33. Other trade in food stuffs	8,700	654	7	298	341	315	533	48	67	2,192
132. Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments.	8,920	439	1	80	560	114	126	2	6	1,263
133. Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc.	9,641	176	10	159	14	16	7	3	2	4
134. Sellers of sweetmeat, sugar, gur and molasses.	9,049	504	4	23	426	7	9	1	...	62
135. Cardamum, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and areca nut sellers.	9,315	562	...	119	4	82	111	...	7	6
136. Grain and pulse dealers	8,043	1,137	21	137	662	57	181	25	6	827
137. Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc., sellers.	8,181	1,483	14	263	59	17	71	5	3	22
138. Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs	8,725	945	330	...	...	1	1	4	...	...
139. Dealers in hay, grass and fodder.	7,164	390	14	2,414	18	20	25	7	43	8
34. Trade in clothing and toilet articles.	5,706	3,071	...	7	1,216	2	29	...	...	91

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.—DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 PERSONS BY OCCUPATION AND RELIGION FOR ORDERS AND SELECTED GROUPS.—(Concl'd.)

Orders and Selected Groups.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF 10,000 PERSONS FOLLOWING EACH OCCUPATION.					DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION OF 10,000 PERSONS OF EACH RELIGION.				
	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Arimist.	Others.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Animist.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
35. Trade in furniture ..	8,977	977	...	46	...	5	12	...	...	...
36. Trade in building materials ..	5,993	3,709	15	15	268	1	8	...	...	5
37. Trade in means of transport ...	6,551	3,125	6	284	34	4	38	1	1	3
38. Trade in fuel ..	7,125	723	3	2,041	108	23	52	2	40	61
39. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and science.	4,999	4,762	68	111	60	8	171	18	1	17
148. Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc.	7,221	1,066	...	1,485	228	1	3	...	1	4
149. Dealers in common bangles, beads, necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hutting and fishing tackels, flowers, etc.	4,825	5,105	13	11	46	7	155	3	...	11
40. Trade of other sorts ...	4,470	1,747	129	324	3,330	16	140	77	7	2,104
41. Army ...	927	1,374	6,266	200	1,233	...	13	436	1	90
42. Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43. Air force ...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
44. Police ..	8,452	933	44	553	18	64	158	56	26	23
159. Police ...	6,409	3,202	138	215	36	11	124	40	2	11
160. Village watchmen ...	9,055	264	16	653	12	53	34	16	24	12
45. Public administration ...	7,263	2,007	406	250	74	69	434	675	15	127
46. Religion ..	8,557	782	498	139	24	71	146	697	7	35
47. Law ...	7,589	2,141	85	14	171	6	38	11	...	24
48. Medicine ...	6,699	1,835	889	388	189	6	39	140	2	31
49. Instruction ...	7,338	1,337	960	58	307	15	60	322	1	108
50. Letters and arts and sciences ...	8,505	954	47	450	44	18	46	16	6	17
179. Conjurers, acrobats, fortune tellers, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals.	6,844	3,142	7	7	...	1	8	...	...	...
51. Persons living principally on their income.	5,414	2,108	1,860	148	470	2	22	145	...	38
52. Domestic service ...	7,701	1,363	145	658	133	130	516	411	69	397
53. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.	7,704	717	1,428	89	62	245	514	475	282	350
54. Inmates of jails, asylums and alms houses.	9,408	449	6	133	4	3	4	...	...	...
55. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes...	7,922	1,453	20	581	24	81	333	33	37	44
56. Other unclassified non-productive industries.	7,629	961	...	1,410	...	1	4	...	1	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.—(1) NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON THE 18TH MARCH 1921 ON RAILWAYS AND IN THE IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Class of persons employed.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Remarks.
Railways.			
TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED	...	...
Persons directly employed	...	...
Officers	...	...
Subordinates drawing more than Rs. 75 per mensem	...	...
" " from Rs. 20 to 75	...	...
" " under Rs. 20	...	...
Persons indirectly employed	...	...
Contractors	...	...
Contractors' regular employes	...	...
Coolies	...	...
	751	48,268	
	746	31,608	
	39	6	
	641	786	
	61	6,708	
	5	24,108	
	5	16,660	
	5	195	
	...	1,639	
	...	14,826	
Irrigation Department.			
TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED	...	...
Persons directly employed	...	...
Officers	...	...
Upper subordinates	...	...
Lower	...	...
Clerks	...	...
Peons and other servants	...	...
Coolies	...	...
Persons indirectly employed.	...	...
Contractors	...	...
Contractors' regular employes	...	...
Coolies	...	...
	30	32,758	
	30	15,603	
	24	29	
	...	83	
	...	277	
	4	101	
	2	1,869	
	...	13,244	
	...	17,155	
	...	242	
	...	392	
	...	16,521	

(2) NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENTS ON 18TH MARCH 1921.

Class of persons employed.	POST OFFICE.		TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.		REMARKS.
	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	
TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED	50	5,415	91	651	
Supervising officers (including Probationary Superintendents and Inspectors of post offices and Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Telegraphs and all officers of higher rank than these).	7	40	13	3	
Postmasters, including Deputy, Assistant, Sub and Branch Postmasters.	8	300	...	...
Signalling establishment, including warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, military telegraphists and other employes	...	...	75	69	
Miscellaneous agents, schoolmasters, station masters, etc.	2	755	...	...
Clerks of all kinds	31	967	2	26	
Postmen	...	1,179	...	...
Skilled labour establishment, including foremen, instrument-makers, carpenters, blacksmiths, mechanics, sub-inspectors, linemen and line-riders and other employes.	...	153	1	203	
Unskilled labour establishment, including hce coolies, cable guards, battery men, telegraph messengers, peons and other employes.	...	225	...	346	
Road establishment, consisting of overseers, runners, clerks and booking agents, boatmen, syces, coachmen, bearers and others.	...	1,336	...	4	
Railway Mail Service	2	463	...	...
Supervising officers (including Superintendents and Inspectors of Sorting).	1	6	...	...
Clerks of all kinds	...	4	...	...
Sorters	1	219	...	...
Mail guards, mail agents, van peons, porters, etc.	...	145	...	...
Messengers	...	31	...	...
Other servants	...	58	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIES AND PERSONS EMPLOYED.																		
Industrial establishment	Total number of establishments.	Districts where chiefly located.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.												Number of adult females employed per 1,000 adult males.	Number of children of both sexes employed per 1,000 adults.		
			TOTAL.		DIRECTION, SUPERVISION AND CLERICAL.				SKILLED WORKMEN.		UNSKILLED LABOURERS.							
			Male.	Female.	EUROPEANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS.		INDIANS.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	ADULTS.				CHILDREN.	
					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
Grand Total	561		56,339	23,846	275		7,079	224	21,751	5,263	23,341	15,703	3,893	2,656	404	82		
Mines	59		14,567	9,185	59		1,395	3	3,665	1,342	8,150	6,587	1,298	1,253	598	107		
Coal Mines	17	Betul, Chanda, Chhindwara and Narsinghpur.	6,968	2,612	26		800	1	2,340	382	3,402	1,914	400	315	350	75		
Manganese mines	42	Nagpur division except Wardha.	7,599	6,573	33		595	2	1,325	960	4,748	4,673	898	938	841	129		
Quarries of hard rock	5		2,110	1,245	11		67	1	492	25	1,323	996	217	223	540	131		
Lime stone quarries	3	Jubbulpore	1,510	600	11		57	1	491	25	807	504	84	76	372	76		
Stone quarries	2	Akola and Bhandara	600	639			10		1		456	492	133	147	1,032	226		
Textile industries	202		21,733	8,012	41		2,941	69	11,378	2,476	6,616	5,240	757	227	371	33		
Cotton spinning and weaving mills.	12	Maratha division, Raipur, Nandgaon and Nimar.	14,597	4,210	16		1,410	2	9,658	2,476	2,793	1,530	720	202	289	49		
Cotton ginning and cleaning presses.	186	Maratha division, Raipur, Nandgaon, Nimar and Jubbulpore	7,025	3,783	23		1,513	62	1,705		3,755	3,626	29	25	537	5		
Silk and woollen factory.	1	Nagpur	26	11			14	5	6			6	2		458	54		
Dyeing and bleaching factory.	3	Nagpur and Wardha	85	8	2		4		6		67	8	5		101	65		
Bone factory	1	Buldana	29	7			4		16	7					350			
Wood industries carpentry works.	6	Chanda, Jubbulpore and Seoni.	297	9	2		53		120		112	8	9	1	28	33		
Metal industries	9	Akola, Chhindwara, Jubbulpore, Nagpur and Seoni.	1,064	10	13		107		453		449	10	42		10	39		
Glass and earthenware factories.	24		2,752	1,565	12		323	50	563	178	1,611	1,086	243	251	524	114		
Glass factory	1	Jubbulpore	182	32	1		100	15	69	17	12				176			
Bricks and tiles factory.	21	Jubbulpore and Raipur	1,507	1,071	4		144	35	417	161	738	660	204	215	657	163		
Pottery works	2	Jubbulpore	1,053	462	7		79		77		861	426	39	36	416	49		
Industries connected with chemical products.	13		702	308	5		121		197	75	355	216	24	17	429	41		
Match factory	1	Bilaspur	73	53			5		41		15	44	12	9	721	167		
Katni town paint works.	2	Jubbulpore	60	20	3		5		12		61	25	1	3	310	76		
Oil mills	11	Berar	425	60	2		95		105		223	60			141			
Lac factory	1	Bhandara	102	91			8		32		56	86	6	5	896	57		
Harra factory	2	Nandgaon	12	75			5		7	75					6,250			
Food industries	173		6,049	2,165	4		498	7	2,517	1,104	1,046	559	1,084	504	335	193		
Flour mills	2	Nagpur	43	3			8		6		29	3			70			
Slaughter-house	1	Saugor	63	17			3		33		18	15	9	2	278	137		
Distilleries	5	Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Raipur and Seoni.	280	12	4		27		92		232	12	5		32	13		
Tobacco (Biri) factory	164	Bhandara	5,545	2,133			438	7	2,382	1,104	1,555	520	1,070	502	364	205		
Garden	1	Raipur	17				2		4		11							
Furniture industries	9	Raipur, Akola, Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Saugor.	284	2	2		27		170		78	2	7		7	24		
Industries connected with building	21		2,237	1,147	18		331	50	561	55	1,092	562	165	179	472	102		
Cement works	10	Jubbulpore and Raipur	2,192	1,121	18		378	50	560	55	1,071	847	165	171	470	101		
Stone cutting factory	1	Nagpur	15	13			1		1		12	1		8	666	242		
Cap factory	1	Do	11				1		10									
Construction of means of transport.	21		3,835	188	101		1,049	44	1,190		1,453	143	42	1	49	11		
Railway workshop	18	Saugor, Akola, Bilaspur, Hoshangabad and Jubbulpore.	3,583	188	82		978	44	1,183		1,413	143	37	1	53	10		
Tramway workshop	1	Bhandara	119		9		51		37		20		2			17		
Motor car repair workshop	2	Nagpur and Jubbulpore	133		10		29		79		33		3			23		
Production and transmission of physical forces (The Electric Supply Company).	1	Nagpur	54				8		12		34							
Industries of luxury printing press.	10	Chhindwara, Raipur, Jubbulpore and Nagpur.	620		6		103		402		104		5			8		
Drainage works	1	Nagpur	24	3	1		1		5		17	3			125			

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI.—PARTICULARS OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Establishments employing 20 or more persons.	INDUS								
	All Industries.	Mines.	Coal mines.	Man-ganese mines.	Quarries of hard rocks.	Lime stone quarries.	Stone quarries.	Textile and connected Industries.	Cotton spinning and weaving mills.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A.—Total Establishments.									
{ 1921 ..	468	56	16	40	5	3	2	155	12
{ 1911...	307	45	5	40	7	5	2	163	10
(i) Directed by Government or Local authority.									
{ 1921...	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
{ 1911...	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Directed by Registered Companies									
{ 1921...	117	37	16	21	...	...	...	44	8
{ 1911...	129	21	3	18	1	1	...	70	8
(iii) Owned by private persons									
{ 1921...	344	19	...	19	4	3	1	111	4
{ 1911 ..	170	23	1	22	6	4	2	93	2
(a) Europeans or Anglo-Indians									
{ 1921 ..	19	2	"	2	...	...	...	6	...
{ 1911...	14	2	1	1	1	1	"	...	...
(b) Indians									
{ 1921 ..	318	17	...	17	4	3	1	103	4
{ 1911...	156	21	...	21	5	3	2	93	2
(c) Others									
{ 1921...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
{ 1911 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.—Number of persons employed.									
{ 1921 ..	78,798	23,707	9,562	14,145	3,355	2,116	1,239	29,063	18,807
{ 1911...	56,618	14,802	3,024	11,778	788	546	242	26,965	13,374
(a) Direction, Supervision and Clerical.									
{ 1921...	7,279	1,451	825	626	79	69	10	2,857	1,428
{ 1911...	2,679	285	117	168	18	15	3	1,481	793
(b) Skilled workmen									
{ 1921...	26,404	5,006	2,721	2,285	517	516	1	13,570	12,134
{ 1911...	13,808	1,387	1,214	173	77	24	53	9,211	7,826
(c) Unskilled labour									
{ 1921...	45,115	17,250	6,016	11,234	2,759	1,531	1,228	12,636	5,245
{ 1911...	40,131	13,130	1,693	11,437	693	507	186	16,273	4,755
(i) Adult women per 1,000 adult men.									
{ 1921...	404	598	350	841	540	372	1,032	371	289
{ 1911...	475	653	307	779	474	516	388	456	271
(ii) Children of both sexes per 1,000 adults.									
{ 1921...	82	107	75	129	131	76	226	33	49
{ 1911...	75	62	23	73	152	154	147	50	54

EMPLOYING 20 OR MORE PERSONS IN 1911 AND 1921.

TRIES.

Cotton cleaning ginning Factory.	Silk and Woollen Factory.	Dyeing and blea- ching Factory.	Bone Factory.	Leather In- dustries.	Wood Indus- tries.	Carpent- ry works.	Metal Indus- tries.	Glass and earthen- ware Indus- tries.	Glass Factory.	Pottery works.	Brick and tile Factory.	In- dustries con- nected with chemical products.	Match Factory.	Paint works.
11	12	13	14	14-(a)	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
140	1	2	1	...	6	...	6	21	1	2	18	13	1	1
153	...	...	...	2	3	...	3	8	1	2	5	11	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	2	2	6	...	1
62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	3	...	...
104	1	2	1	...	4	...	5	15	...	...	15	7	1	...
91	...	...	...	2	3	...	1	5	1	...	4	8	1	...
6	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
96	1	2	1	...	2	...	2	12	...	...	12	7	1	...
91	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	...	3	8	1	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
...
10,137	37	82	27	...	305	...	1,034	4,261	214	1,525	2,522	933	126	104
13,591	...	...	...	95	192	...	1,782	1,618	188	720	710	792	206	...
1,405	19	5	4	...	55	...	115	377	116	86	175	112	5	6
688	...	...	...	9	16	...	140	66	11	36	19	40	10	...
1,421	9	6	23	...	120	...	439	700	86	77	537	261	41	12
1,385	...	...	...	...	64	...	1,097	319	107	138	74	83	5	...
7,311	9	71	...	...	131	...	480	3,184	12	1,362	1,810	560	80	83
11,518	...	...	...	86	112	...	545	1,233	70	546	617	669	191	...
537	458	101	350	...	28	...	10	524	176	416	657	429	721	310
697	...	...	...	373	148	...	16	465	481	214	925	833	555	...
5	54	65	...	...	33	...	39	114	...	49	163	41	167	76
45	...	...	...	33	239	...	21	121	197	39	197	165	205	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI.—PARTICULARS OF ESTABLISHMENTS

		INDUS								
Establishments employing 20 or more persons.		Oil mills.	Lac Factory.	Harra Factory.	Food Industries.	Flour and oil mills.	Slaughter house.	Distilleries.	Brewery.	Tobacco (Bidi) Factory.
I		25	26	27	28	29	30	31	31 (a)	32
A.—Total Establishments.	{ 1921...	7	2	2	152	1	1	5	...	145
	{ 1911...	3	5	2	27	1	8	5	1	8
(i) Directed by Government or Local authority.	{ 1921...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
	{ 1911...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Directed by Registered Companies	{ 1921...	5	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
	{ 1911...	3	...	...	11	1	5	4	1	...
(iii) Owned by private persons	{ 1921...	2	2	2	149	1	1	2	...	145
	{ 1911...	...	5	2	12	...	3	1	...	8
(a) Europeans or Anglo-Indians	{ 1921...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1911...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Indians	{ 1921...	2	2	2	149	1	1	2	...	145
	{ 1911...	...	5	2	12	...	3	1	...	8
(c) Others	{ 1921...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1911...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.—Number of persons employed.	{ 1921...	423	193	27	7,888	28	80	392	...	7,388
	{ 1911...	88	314	184	5,245	31	2,529	313	41	751
(a) Direction, Supervision and Clerical.	{ 1921...	85	8	3	465	4	3	51	...	407
	{ 1911...	16	5	9	393	1	47	35	3	290
(b) Skilled workmen	{ 1921...	24	32	32	2,458	2	33	92	...	3,331
	{ 1911...	11	67	...	284	3	114	48	6	50
(c) Unskilled labour	{ 1921...	244	153	...	3,965	22	44	249	...	3,650
	{ 1911...	61	242	175	4,566	23	2,368	230	32	411
(i) Adult women per 1,000 adult men	{ 1921...	141	896	6,250	335	70	278	32	...	364
	{ 1911...	23	889	7,346	574	1,818	767	87	...	195
(ii) Children of both sexes per 1,000 adults.	{ 1921...	...	57	...	193	...	137	13	...	205
	{ 1911...	...	26	600	269	...	466	...	...	147

EMPLOYING 20 OR MORE PERSONS IN 1911 AND 1921.—(Concl.)

TRIES.—(Contd.)

Garden.	Water-works.	Furniture Industries.	Cement works.	Building material Factory.	Stone-cutting Factory.	Industries of Dress (Cap Factory.)	Construction of means of transport.	Railway work-shop.	Tramway work-shop.	Motor-car work-shop.	Telegraphic work-shop.	Production and Transmission of physical forces (The Electric Supply Company).	Industries of luxury (Printing Presses).	Drainage works.
33	33 (a)	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
...	...	6	19	...	1	...	19	16	1	2	...	1	6	1
2	2	4	17	...	...	...	13	11	1	...	1	1	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	18	16	1	1	...	1	...	...
...	...	2	3	...	...	...	12	11	1	...	...	1	2	...
...	...	6	16	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	5	...
...	...	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	5	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...	...	241	3,316	...	33	...	3,994	3,742	119	133	...	54	559	27
87	1,493	257	1,787	...	...	...	1,777	1,582	134	...	61	23	495	...
...	...	24	446	...	1	...	1,184	1,094	60	30	...	8	99	2
11	8	13	48	...	...	...	101	84	6	...	11	2	65	...
...	...	135	616	...	1	...	1,181	1,074	37	70	...	12	360	5
7	54	178	85	...	...	...	658	571	55	...	32	11	354	...
...	...	82	2,254	...	31	...	1,629	1,574	22	33	...	34	100	20
69	1,431	66	1,654	...	...	...	1,018	927	73	...	13	10	76	...
...	...	7	470	500	566	...	49	53	...	...	...	...	...	125
61	885	16	859	...	...	...	48	53	8	...	17	...	...	...
...	...	24	101	...	242	...	11	10	17	23	...	...	8	...
...	165	...	86	...	...	...	39	37	81	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XIV.—PLACE OF ORIGIN OF UNSKILLED LABOURERS.

[illegible]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XV.—DISTRIBUTION OF CERTAIN RACES IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

RACE OR CASTE.	Total.		Coal mines.		Manganese mines.		Lime-stone quarries.		Cotton spinning and weaving mills.		Cotton cleaning and ginning factories.		Dyeing and bleaching factories.		Carpentry works.		Metal industries.		Glass factories.		Pottery works.		Brick and tile factories.		Paint works.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Total.																										
Europeans and Anglo-Indians —Number employed as—	335	...	26	...	33	...	11	...	16	...	23	...	2	...	3	...	23	...	1	...	7	...	4	...	3	...
(A) Managers	...	...	10	...	19	...	1	...	5	...	6	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...
(B) Supervising staff	177	...	16	...	14	...	8	...	8	...	14	...	1	...	1	...	8	...	1	...	5	...	2	...	2	...
(C) Clerical staff	14	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(D) Skilled workmen	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

RACE OR CASTE.	Oil mills.		Slaughter house.		Distilleries.		Furniture industries.		Cement works.		Railway workshops.		Tramway workshops.		Motor-car repair workshops.		Electric supply.		Printing presses.		Drainage works.		REMARKS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
I	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	
Total.																								
Europeans and Anglo-Indians —Number employed as—	2	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	18	...	117	...	9	...	11	...	12	...	6	...	1	...		
(A) Managers	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	17	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...		
(B) Supervising staff	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	13	...	64	...	8	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
(C) Clerical staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(D) Skilled workmen	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	1	...	12	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XVI.—PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT WOMEN AND OF CHILDREN OF EACH SEX IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN.	PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES OF EMPLOYMENT.												REMARKS.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Adult women	...	10,000	1,120	2,686	303	1,855	1,879	210	438	806	493		
Children	...	1,000	96	272	45	209	7	9	53	197	42		
Male	...	620	13	132	27	217	4	5	20	135	21		
Female	...	380	42	140	18	72	3	4	27	63	21		
		Total number employed.	Coal mines.	Manganese mines.	Quarries of hard rocks.	Cotton spinning and weaving mills.	Cotton cleaning and ginning presses.	Pottery works.	Brick and tile factories.	Tobacco factories.	Cement works.		

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XVII.—DISTRIBUTION OF POWER.

TYPE OF POWER USED.	INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.																												REMARKS.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
Steam	...	233	10	6	8	165	1	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	1	...	...	1	
Oil	...	29	1	2	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Water	
Gas	...	4	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electricity	...	9	1	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Generated in the premises.	
(b) Supplied from without.	
		Total establishments.	Coal mines.	Manganese mines.	Cotton spinning and weaving mills.	Cotton ginning and cleaning presses.	Dyeing and bleaching factory.	Bone factory.	Lime-stone quarries.	Stone quarries.	Wood industries (carpentry works).	Metal industries.	Glass factory.	Pottery works.	Brick and tile factory.	Match factory.	Paint works.	Oil mills.	Four mills.	Distilleries.	Furniture industries.	Industries connected with buildings.	Railway workshops.	Motor-car repair workshops.	Production and transportation of physical forces.	Industries of luxury (printing presses).	Drainage works.		

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802